VOTE 23



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2018/2019





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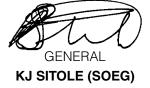
SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE



General 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 2018 to 31 March 2019.



30 August 2019

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PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION



1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

POSTAL ADDRESS:

Private Bag X94

PRETORIA

0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

+27 12 393 1001

FAX NUMBER:

+27 12 393 2819

WEBSITE ADDRESS:

www.saps.gov.za

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS 2.

ACTT Anti-Corruption Task Team

AGSA Auditor-General of South Africa

AFIS Automatic Fingerprints Identification System

ANC African National Congress

ASSA Albinism Society of South Africa

ATM Automatic Teller Machine

ΑU African Union

BACSA Business Against Crime South Africa

BRV Bullet-resistant Vest

CAS Crime Administration System

СВО Community-Based Organisations

CCTV Closed-circuit Television

CFR Central Firearms Register

CIT Cash-in-Transit

CJS Criminal Justice System

CMIS Crime Management Information System

COGTA Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs

CPA Crime Pattern Analysis

CPF Community Police Forum

CPL Commercial Pilot's Licence

CR and CSM Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management

CSC Community Service Centre

CSPS Civilian Secretariat for Police Service

CTA Crime Threat Analysis

DFO Designated Firearm Official

DHA Department of Home Affairs

DIRCO Department of International Relations and Cooperation

DLO Designated Liquor Officer

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid

DoH Department of Health

DPCI Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

DPME Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

DPSA Department of Public Service and Administration **DPW** Department of Public Works

DSC Detective Service 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

ERM Enterprise Risk Management

ERMC Enterprise Risk Management Committee

ESKOM Electricity Supply Commission

ETD Education, Training and Development

EU European Union

FCS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

FSL Forensic Science Laboratory

FSW Forensic Social Worker

GBH Grievous Bodily Harm

GEMS Government Employees Medical Scheme

GPAA Government Pensions Administration Agency

GPS Global Positioning System

HIV/AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

HRA Health Risk Assessments

HRU Human Resource Utilisation

IBIS Integrated Ballistic Identification System

ICDMS Investigation Case Docket Management System

ICT Information and Communication Technology

ICTS International Cooperation, Trade and Security

IEC Independent Electoral Commission

IJS Integrated Justice System

ILEA International Law Enforcement Academy

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

KPI Key Performance Indicator

LAN Local Area Network



LCRC Local Criminal Record Centre

LGBTI Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex

MCS Movement Control System

MEC Member of the Executive Council

MMS Middle Management Service

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MTEF Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

MTSF Medium-Term Strategic Framework

NATJOC National Joint Operational Centre

NATJOINTS National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure

NCB National Criminal Bureau

NDP National Development Plan

NFDD National Forensic DNA Database

NFMCCC Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committee

NGB National Gambling Board

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NIU National Intervention Unit

NKP National Key Point

NOC National Operational Coordination

NPA National Prosecuting Authority

OCC Operational Command Centre

OCPI Organised Crime Project Investigations

ORS Operational Response Services

ORTIA OR Tambo International Airport

PAS Provisioning Administration System

PCoP Portfolio Committee on Police

PERSAL Personnel and Salary System

PFMA Public Finance Management Act

POLMED Police Medical Aid

POLMUSCA Police Music and Cultural Association

POP Public Order Police

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

PPPFA Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act

PPS Presidential Protection Service

PSA Public Service Act

PSCBC Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council

PSIRA Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority

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 Service

South African Social Security Agency **SASSA**

SASSETA Safety and Security Sectoral Education and Training Authority

SDIP Service Delivery Improvement Programme

SITA State Information Technology Agency

SMS Senior Management Service

SMS Short Message Service

SONA State of the Nation Address

SOP Standard Operating Procedure

STF Special Task Force

STI Sexually Transmitted Infection

TB Tuberculosis

TETRA Terrestrial Trunked Radio

TID **Technical Indicator Description**

Terms of Reference **ToR**

TPP Training Provisioning Plan

TRT Tactical Response Team

UAMP User Asset Management Plan

UN **United Nations**

UNSCR United Nations Security Council Resolutions

USA United States of America

VCP Vehicle Check Point

VFR Victim-Friendly Room

VIP Very Important Person

VSAT Very Small Aperture Terminal

WAN Wide Area Network



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

The tabling of the Annual Report, 2018/2019 coincides with the overall government transition from the 5th to the 6th Administration. Therefore, the reflection of achievements and non-achievements, to date, in summary talks to the five-year reporting period; with an emphasis of realising the fundamental service delivery agreement of ensuring that the people of South Africa are and feel safe.



Minister of Police GENERAL BH CELE, MP

The changes in police management in the past five years, both in administration and in the political office, had a severe impact in some of the realities that confronts the police administration, to date. In the past year, the Police Service was redirected to develop and implement a revised policing approach that will address the core mandate of fighting crime.

The SAPS was directed to reduce murder/attempted murder, house/business robberies, car hijackings, Cash-in-Transit (CIT) heists and crimes against women and children. In achieving the above, the SAPS was mandated to retrain and capacitate all specialised units, increase police visibility, address the backlog of promotions and improve the morale of members; fight corruption, filling of vacant crucial management posts and to capacitate the Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation (DPCI), to mention a few.

To date, all key management positions have been filled, including the appointment of the Head of Crime Intelligence and the appointment of the Head of the DPCI. The promotion of SAPS members have been halved; the retraining and capacitating of new units is underway and the stubborn crime statistics are also taking a slight downward trend.

Going forward, it is also our understanding that by mere citing, the high comeuppance of criminals is neither enough, nor sufficient to give hope to our people. As his Excellency, President Cyril Ramaphosa, has issued marching orders that violent crimes must be halved in the next decade, ours as the SAPS, is to ensure uninterrupted ushering of the New Dawn for our Country and its nation. As architects entrusted with such an enormous responsibility of designing the South Africa that we want, we take que from the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) and its logical conclusion, which becomes our mandate that we cannot afford to betray. It is a mandate that we will pursue even if we need to summon every ounce of strength that we possess.

During 2018/2019, albeit a decrease of more than 10% from 2017/2018, we have lost a total of 76 police members, 27 members on duty and 49 members off duty. What is excruciating is that these heroes and heroines met their untimely departure when attending to complaints or during the apprehension and searching of suspects, whilst responding to complaints, apprehending suspects and during police actions, such as stop-and-searches. An attack of officers is a direct attack on the state and should be regarded as treason; it is indeed an effort aimed at undermining the strides made in enforcing law and order.

This did not deter our men and women in blue in their determination to combat crime and usher the Country envisaged by our 2030 vision. In our endeavour to prioritise safety of officers, a Police Safety Committee was established, to ensure the speedy implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, enhancement of tactical training programmes, as well as enhanced safety awareness, from both internal and external. The Police Safety Strategy was reviewed, to ensure befitting, relevant proactive measures for the safety of all SAPS members.

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While the Country experienced a significant response to CIT robberies, gang and taxi violence, the torching of trains and trucks and service delivery protests, contact-related and property-related crime, as well as crimes against women and children, some of the crime categories have shown an increase.

An Indaba on Gender-Based Violence and Vulnerable Groups was convened with the sole purpose of reducing barriers to the reporting of sexual offences and domestic violence. The Indaba also approved the Ministerial Six Point Plan, aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups. In addition to these resolutions, the SAPS developed a Gender-Based Violence Strategy, in order to deal with the scourge of gender-based violence in the Country.

These developments stretched our resources thinly and had a direct bearing on crime prevention operations. These led to both management and SAPS leadership developing strategies, aimed at mitigating risks associated with depleting scarce resources. Amongst strategies that were developed are, the Community Policing Strategy, the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, the Gender-Based Violence Strategy and the Rural Safety Strategy.

The centrality of Community Policing Forums (CPFs), in the fight against crime, cannot be over emphasised. It remains an invaluable and indispensable platform, for both problem identification, as well as problem solving. It is pleasing to announce that, at the end of March 2019, a total of 1 144 or 99,56% of the 1 149 police stations had functional CPFs. A National CPF Board has been established with Provincial CPF Boards active in all nine provinces. The state of our CPFs are encouraging and continue to illuminate the light of hope, that we will defeat crime and actualise our vision of creating a safer South Africa.

Yours sincerely

GENERAL BH CELE, MP

Minister of Police

11 September 2019

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

We present this Annual Report having been in office for a few months pursuant to our 2019 elections, which ushered in the new (6th) administration of South Africa's democratically elected government. It is therefore befitting that I acknowledge my forbearers under whose stewardship the 2018/2019 outcomes we present here, were executed.

The better part of the 2018/2019 financial year coincided with the centenary of our departed stalwarts, President Nelson Mandela and Mama Albertina Sisulu. These are the giants who shaped and remained the epitome of ethical behaviour and leadership in the country and the world at large. It is because of their immense contribution to the creation of a democratic society, that His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, in his 2018 State of the Nation Address,



Deputy Minister of Police Mr CC Mathale, MP

declared that it was time to work together and build a new and better South Africa in their honour. He also implored us to raise our hands in response to his clarion call of THUMA MINA, as our people have sent us to build a South Africa free from crime.

Therefore, as architects entrusted with such enormous responsibility of designing a crime free South Africa that we want, we took cue from the objectives of the National Development Plan and the marching orders of the governing party's 2014 election manifesto and these became our mandate that we could not afford to betray. It is a mandate that we committed to pursue, even if we needed to summon every ounce of strength we possess.

The scourge of police killings continued to rear its ugly head. During 2018/2019, albeit a decrease of more than 10% from 2017/2018, we lost 76 police members of which 27 members were on duty and 49 members were off duty. What is excruciating is that these heroes and heroines met their untimely departure when attending to complaints or during the apprehension and searching of suspects.

This, however did not deter our men and women in blue, in their determination to combat crime and usher in the Country envisaged by our 2030 vision. In our endeavour to prioritise safety of officers, a Police Safety Committee was established to ensure the speedy implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, enhancement of tactical training programmes as well as enhanced safety awareness from both internal and external factors. The Police Safety Strategy was reviewed to ensure befitting, relevant and proactive measures for the safety of all SAPS members.

While the country experienced a decrease in some forms of crimes such as Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies, gang and taxi violence, etc., crime against women and children increased. Therefore, an Indaba on Gender Based Violence and Vulnerable Groups was convened with the sole purpose of reducing barriers to the reporting of sexual offences and domestic violence. The Indaba also approved the Ministerial Six Point Plan, aimed at promoting and protecting rights of women, children and vulnerable groups. In addition to these resolutions, SAPS developed a Gender-Based Violence Strategy in order to deal with the scourge of gender based violence in the country.

Both the political leadership and SAPS management recognised the centrality of partnerships between the various stakeholders, mainly the community, in the fight against crime, as well as mitigating risks associated with depleting scarce resources in the public sector. In this regard, various strategies were developed, including, the Community Policing Strategy, Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, Gender-Based Violence Strategy, and Rural Safety Strategy.

The centrality of CPFs in a fight against crime cannot be over emphasised. It remains an invaluable and indispensable platform for both problem identification as well as problem solving. It is pleasing to announce that at the end of March 2019, a total of 1 144 or 99% of 1 149 police stations had functional CPF's. A National CPF Board has been established with Provincial CPF Boards active in all our nine Provinces. The state of our CPF is encouraging and continue to illuminate the light of hope.

Together we will defeat crime and actualise our vision of creating a safer South Africa.

Mr CC MATHALE, MP

Deputy Minister of Police

30 August 2019

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

It is indeed an honour for me, General KJ Sitole, as the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service (SAPS), to present the Annual Report for 2018/2019, which is a comprehensive account to Parliament, to other oversight bodies and to the people of this Country.



National Commissioner
GENERAL
KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Vision 2030, of the NDP requires of us all, to work together to ensure that all people living in South Africa are and feel safe. 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. Numerous outcomes have been formulated through the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (2014-2019), to foster the SAPS in the implementation of 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 can only be achieved through **collaboration**, working together 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**, in partnership with the public and other stakeholders, thus ensuring the safety and security of the community.

In the 2018/2019 financial year, we as a Department embarked on **reviewing existing strategies** and crafting several **crime fighting strategies** that would bring the Department to the actualisation of Vision 2030. The following strategies/high level plans were finalised for implementation, in 2018/2019:

- Recruitment, Selection and Retention Strategy/Recruitment Strategy
- Reviewed SAPS Transformation Plan
- Contract Management Strategy
- Employee Health and Wellness Strategy
- Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy (Anti-Corruption)
- Community Policing Strategy
- Junior Leadership Concept
- Anti-Gangsterism Strategy Implementation Plan
- Cold Case Strategy

ADMINISTRATION

The overview of the operations of the Department are summarised into five financial programmes. The SAPS was allocated a budget of R91 684,161 million, in 2018/2019, distributed into the various financial programmes:

Programme 1: Administration – R19 403,113 million

Programme 2: Visible Policing – R46 872,313 million

Programme 3: Detective Services - R18 661,647 million

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence - R3 804,713 million

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services - R2 942,375 million.

The total expenditure, for the 2018/2019 financial year, amounted to R90 428 741 662, which represents a spending rate of 98,6%. An amount of R1 255,419 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

At the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, the establishment of the Department was 192 277, including 150 855 SAPS Act members and 41 422 Pubic Service Act employees, compared to 193 297 personnel, at the end of the previous financial year. A total number of 2 880 people with disabilities are employed by the SAPS. The police/population ratio was 1:383. During 2018/2019, the average employee turnover rate was 3,0%. This represents a marginal increase of 2,7%, compared to 2017/2018. Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in the 2018/2019 financial year, followed by retirements. Resignations increased from 2 039, in 2017/2018, to 2 180, in 2018/2019. Retirements increased from 1 412, in 2017/2018, to 1 781, in 2018/2019. In 2018/2019, a total of 1 048 interns were placed on internships within the SAPS. The internship programme of the SAPS 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. In terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP), a total of 71 815 learners attended training and 71 131 or 99,05%, were declared competent upon the completion of such training.

The SAPS has 53 071 transport assets, including 48 963 vehicles, 37 aircrafts, 133 boats, 142 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 1 034 motorcycles and 2 762 trailers. The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel, per vehicle for the effective policing in the Country. The ratio, at the end of March 2019, was 3.93:1, based on 48 963 motor vehicles and 192 277 personnel. At the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, there were 1 149 police stations, countrywide.

VISIBLE POLICING

CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Serious crime include contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime (theft, shoplifting and commercial crime). The SAPS uses enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations to deter and detect prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

The total number of charges reported for **all serious crime combined**, **increased**, with 10 754 (0,6%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. **Contact crimes increased**, with 15 775 (2,6%). A **decrease** was recorded in **property-related crime**. During the beginning of 2018/2019, the Country experienced a high rate of CIT robberies. All provinces were targeted, especially the Gauteng, the North West and the Limpopo Provinces. Other provinces, such as the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape experienced gang violence. Taxi violence, across the Country and the torching of trains, in the Western Cape, political killings, in KwaZulu-Natal and sporadic, violent service delivery protest incidences, countrywide, has impacted negatively on the execution of crime prevention operations. **Crimes committed against women increased**, by 1,2% or 2 063 charges, from 177 620, in 2017/2018, to 179 683, in 2018/2019. Common assault and assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) contributed to the increase. **Crimes committed against children increased**, by 3,9% or 1 689 charges from 43 540, in 2017/2018 to 45 229, in 2018/2019. All crimes against children increased (murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH), compared to 2017/2018.

PARTNERSHIP POLICING AND AWARENESS

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a **collaborative relationship** between the SAPS and external stakeholders, including community organisations, business, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society. During 2018/2019, the SAPS implemented functional **CPFs** at 1 144 of the 1 149 police stations.

The **Junior National Commissioner Project** was introduced to recruit young people, especially learners, to be part of crime-fighting initiatives, while discouraging the youth from participating in various crime trends, such as drug abuse and gangsterism.

The SAPS launched the first of its kind, **Community Policing Strategy** and **Community in Blue Policing Concept**, under the theme, "Towards an integrated and sustainable policing for a safe and secure South Africa", on 20 October 2018. The Community in Blue Concept aims to standardise the establishment and functioning of community in blue patrollers within the SAPS, which is inclusive of street committees, neighbourhood watches and community patrollers to encourage more citizens to participate in a structured way in crime prevention.

The SAPS has developed the **Traditional Leadership in Policing Concept**, to outline the role that traditional leadership can play in ensuring a crime-free environment, in support of economic and social stability, the **Gender-Based Violence Strategy**, to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of gender-based violence, by creating multisectoral and long-term strategic interventions, as well as the **Youth Crime Prevention Strategy**, to enable, direct, guide and empower young people to play an active role in building a safe and secure South Africa.

During 2018/2019, a total number of 98 **community outreach campaigns** were conducted, including 31 national and 67 provincial campaigns, compared to 88 campaigns, in 2017/2018. More ministerial outreach programmes were conducted.

All 1 149 police stations are rendering victim-friendly services to victims of crime. As at 31 March 2019, there were 1 070 **Victim-Friendly Rooms** (VFRs) at police stations, satellite police stations, contact points, airports, train coaches and at Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units, compared to 1 049 VFRs, in 2017/2018.

DRUG ERADICATION AND FIREARMS CONTROL

Increased **drug confiscations** were recorded, in 2018/2019, with the exception of heroin, compared to 2017/2018. A total of 238 679,605 kg cannabis, 1 389 204 Mandrax tablets, 603,655 kg crystal meth

(Tik-Tik), 784,176 kg cocaine and 213,801 kg heroin was seized, in 2018/2019. The SAPS recognises its role in the support of the framework set out by the **National Drug Master Plan** and are, therefore, continuing to give input and report on the National Drug Authority Annual Plan on Community Education. In the fight to have a drug-free society, the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) Unit successfully dismantled 58 **clandestine drug laboratories** and arrested 404 suspects.

During 2018/2019, the details of 7 141 **firearms** owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, excluding SAPS-owned firearms, were **circulated as recovered**, compared to 18 592 firearms, in 2017/2018. The details of 9 609 firearms were circulated as **stolen/lost**, during 2018/2019, compared to 9 336, in 2017/2018 and the details of 452 state-owned firearms were circulated as recovered, compared to 469, in 2017/2018. The 452 include 362 SAPS-owned firearms and 90 firearms owned by other official institutions, such as government departments, municipalities and the Metropolitan Police Department. A total of 607 SAPS-owned firearms were circulated as stolen/lost, compared to 800, in 2017/2018. In 2018/2019, the Central Firearms Register (CFR) received a total of 329 739 **firearm-related applications**, including a total of 153 877 for competency certificates, 99 236 for new firearm licences, 58 856 for renewals, 1 054 for temporary authorisations, 15 340 for import/export permits and 1 376 for commercial import/export permits. The three largest categories of applications received, were for competency certificates, renewals and new firearm licences. These three categories constitute 94,61% or 311 969 of all applications received. A total of 289 446 of the 329 739 applications were finalised.

POLICE SAFETY

Attacks and unnatural deaths of employees of the SAPS, both on or off duty, has to be regarded as a **threat to the stability of the Country**. A total number of 76 police members were murdered on and off duty, during 2018/2019, including 27 members murdered on duty and 49 members murdered off duty, an overall decrease of nine or 10,59%, compared to 2017/2018. Since 2014/2015, a total of 409 SAPS members were murdered.

RURAL SAFETY

The SAPS prioritises the **safety of the rural and farming communities** and continues to implement the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, in accordance with Chapter 12 of the NDP, which emphasises the need for all communities to be safe. In 2018/2019, a total of 885 of the 1 149 police stations were classified as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations. The current **Rural Safety Strategy** was fully implemented at 880 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES

SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

A total number of 15 957 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by **POP Units**, in 2018/2019, including 11 431 peaceful incidents and 4 526 unrest-related incidents. The number of peaceful incidents increased, with 578 incidents, while unrest-related incidents increased, with 986 incidents, compared to 2017/2018.

NIU successfully responded to 1 920 incidents, compared to 2 407, in 2017/2018. The 1 920 incidents comprised 1 206 operational support incidents, 483 escorting duties, 94 protection of Very Important Person (VIP) operations, as well as 137 national deployments.



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The **STF** responded to and successfully policed, 174 incidents, compared to 222, in 2017/2018. The 174 incidents comprised 20 hostage situations, 93 high-risk incidents, four search-and-rescue operations, 33 protection operations of VIPs and high-risk persons, as well as 24 operational support incidents.

There are two **Mobile Operation Units**, countrywide. A total number of 199 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo was protected by Mobile Operations, in 2018/2019, with no security breaches. Furthermore, Mobile Operations executed 30 self-initiated operations and 28 crime prevention operations.

TRT Units attended to 795 tactical response activities, as well as 8 702 tactical operational support operations and activities. A total of 1 156 tactical intervention activities and operations (searching of persons, vehicles and premises), 590 self-initiated operations (trio-related crimes, such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition) were executed and attended to 72 117 day-to-day operations and generic activities.

NOC planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 58 operations, inclusive of three national operations, namely; Operations Paseka, Rhino 9 and Fiela Reclaim II. A total of 55 stabilisation operations were also conducted, focusing on, stolen/robbed vehicles, illegal firearms, gangsterism, drug-related crimes, political violence, CIT robberies and crowd management operations regarding service delivery, demarcation and labour.

SAPS AIR WING

A total of 155 self-initiated operations, focusing on **high visibility air patrols**, to prevent crimes such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and other, were conducted.

SPECIALISED POLICING

A total number of 61 members were deployed in African Union (AU)/United Nations (UN) **peacekeeping missions**, in 2018/2019, including 37 members, in Darfur, 18 members, in South Sudan, one member, in New York, who was appointed in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions and five members from the detectives and forensic services environment, in the Kingdom of Lesotho.

BORDER POLICING

A total number of 2 780 **wanted persons** and 2 895 **circulated stolen/robbed vehicles** resulted in **hits at ports of entry**. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 604 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, as well as the recovery of 30 vehicles. To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 783 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising 140 roadblocks, 48 877 vehicle patrols, 2 253 VCPs, 54 107 foot patrols and 1 177 vessel patrol inspections. Actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the profiling and searching of 8 436 vehicles (land ports), 6 252 containers (seaports) and 4 920 cargo (airports), in 2018/2019.

DETECTIVE SERVICES

CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The **detection rate** for serious crime increased, by 0,40% to 36,37%, in 2018/2019. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1,75% to 49,81%, property-related crimes, by 0,77% to 15,51% and other serious crimes, by 0,01% to 36,16%. Contact crimes decreased, by 0,54% to 50,58%.

The **trial-ready case docket rate** for serious crime increased, by 5,51% to 89,92%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 6,92% to 92,76%, contact crimes, by 5,95% to 90,14%, property-related crimes, by 5,78% to 90,89% and other serious crimes, by 3,85% to 88,06%.

The **conviction rate** for serious crime increased, by 0,39% to 89,79%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1,87% to 87,86%, property-related crimes, by 0,80% to 90,09%, contact crimes, by 0,44% to 81,95% and other serious crimes, by 0,04% to 96,79%.

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

The **Forensic Social Work Services Section** is responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations. Forensic social workers received a total of 6 077 cases related to children. A total of 9 685 assessment sessions were conducted with 6 486 children (victims) and 4 307 reports were compiled.

A total of 1 556 **awareness campaigns**, including nine by the FCS Unit at Head Office, were conducted, countrywide, to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community regarding FCS-related crimes. Furthermore, FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 7 180 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 11 111 arrests. A total number of 35 interventions/inspections were also conducted by FCS Investigation Service, during 2018/2019.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The reduction of serious crime remains a crucial challenge for the SAPS. Therefore, addressing crimes against women and children continues to be a priority for the SAPS. During the 2018/2019 financial year, the **detection rate for crimes against children decreased**, by 0,71% to 69,19%. The **trial-ready case docket rate increased**, by 5,95% to 86,12% and the **conviction rate increased**, by 8,99% to 90,06%. The **detection rate for crimes against women decreased** by 0,48% to 73,81%. The **trial-ready case docket increased**, by 6,52% to 90,08 and the **conviction rate increased**, by 0,79% to 84,81%.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The SAPS remains committed towards the realisation of processing the different categories of exhibits/entries. During the period under review, the SAPS received a total number of 426 797 **case exhibits/entries**. A total number of 423 570 or 99,24% case exhibits/entries were finalised, in 2018/2019.

A total of 163 forensic **awareness campaigns** were conducted, internally, to SAPS members and the public on forensic services and on the content of the Fingerprint and Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)



Acts. Legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take **DNA buccal samples¹** from certain categories of persons. A total of 37 383 authorised persons have been trained to take DNA buccal samples, by the end of the 2018/2019 financial year. Buccal samples were taken, with a national average of 23,10% or 59 733 from a total of 258 531, 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, 12 144 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and a further 1 854 cases were linked with unknown persons of interest/suspects (i.e. Forensic DNA profile of a person not on the **National Forensic DNA Database** (NFDD) Index). DNA evidence and, in particular, the NFDD is proving to be one of the most effective investigative methods of identifying and convicting serial rapists.

CRIMINAL RECORD AND CRIME SCENE MANAGEMENT

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM) received 1 137 455 requests for **previous conviction reports**, in 2018/2019, compared to 1 210 422 in the preceding financial year. The CR and CSM processed 98,22% or 1 117 190 from a total of 1 137 455, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the planned target, by 3,22%.

A total of 2 131 511 requests for **fingerprint searches** were received, in 2018/2019, compared to 2 223 615 received, in 2017/2018. A total of 1 141 869 or 53,57% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 46,43% or 989 642, 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 1 141 869 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 533 575 or 46,73% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 608 294 or 53,27% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

The CR and CSM further received 149 706 requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2018/2019. A total of 94,51% or 141 485 were processed, within 15 calendar days.

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

The DPCI was established as an independent directorate within the SAPS, in terms of Section 17C of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), as amended by the SAPS Act, 2008 (Act No 57 of 2008).

The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, increased from 89,67% (52 008 from a total of 58 001), in 2017/2018, to 98,93% (688 967 from a total of 696 419) against the planned target of 80%, a notable increase of 9,26%. During the reporting period, the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges increased, from 70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241) in 2017/2018, to 74,37% (2 107 from a total of 2 833), in 2018/2019, an increase of 4,33%, achieving the annual target of 53%. During the 2018/2019 reporting period, a total number of 3 793 cases were received (an increase of 14,8%) compared to 3 304 cases, in 2017/2018. These cases resulted in the investigation of 673 336 charges (counts), compared to the 2017/2018 financial year where only 30 117 charges (counts) were investigated, resulting in 643 219 more charges being investigated, in 2018/2019. From the 1 306 persons that were arrested, 1 053 made their first appearance in court, compared to 2017/2018 where 1 495 persons were arrested, with 1 075 making their first appearance in court. This indicates a decrease of 12,64% (189) in the arrests and a decrease of 2,04% (22) in the first appearance in court for the reporting period. The number of persons convicted, increased by 11,07% from 975 recorded, in 2017/2018 to 1 083 for the reporting period. The amount involved in these convictions totalled R1 144 122 235.



In 2018/2019, 44,83% of registered serious **Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI)** were successfully closed, depicting a decrease of 1,84%, from 46,67%, reported in 2017/2018. The **SANEB** Unit successfully **identified and dismantled 58 clandestine laboratories**, resulting in an achievement of 100% and the arresting of 404 suspects.

The trial-ready case docket rate for **fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster**, increased from 74,15% (436 from a total of 588), in 2017/2018, to 82,37% (416 from a total of 505), in 2018/2019, against the planned target of 60%, an increase of 8,22%. Against a set target of 18, a total number of 32 **serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets**, where officials within the private and public sector, are involved, in **procurement fraud and corruption** was achieved, compared to 29 trial-ready case dockets, in 2017/2018, an increase by three trial-ready case dockets.

The **Cybercrime Unit** of the DPCI is assisted by the provisions of the Electronic Communications Transaction Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), which mandates the provision of the Cybercrime Bill. The Unit successfully investigated 80,00% or 104 from a total of 130 of cyber-related case files, against the set target of 40,00%.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE

A total number of 311 **network operations** were undertaken and terminated to gather intelligence/information. In order to enhance service delivery in this field, the SAPS developed and implemented the **Vetting Turnaround Strategy**, which seeks to enhance and modernise the vetting processes/procedures and to down-manage the current vetting backlog. A total number of 1 215 security clearances were issued, in 2018/2019.

The SAPS generated a total number of 80 428 intelligence products, in support of proactive operations, including 47 623 **threat and risk assessments**, to provide intelligence/information to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts and 32 805 **early warning reports**, which contained proactive information of an imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging and requires policing intervention. In order to determine the quality and impact of **proactive intelligence reports** supplied to operational units, 48 517 from a total of 80 428 were operationalised.

A total number of 326 698 **intelligence products** were generated, in support of reactive policing operations, consisting of 131 031 **profiles**, which serve as an aid to the investigating/intelligence officer in locating and identifying a suspect and 195 667 **intelligence analysis reports**. A total number of 143 414 from a total of 326 698 **reactive intelligence reports** supplied to operational units, were operationalised.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

In-transit protection was provided to 84 national and 130 provincial dignitaries, as well as 12 ad hoc and 43 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa, including VIPs that were reshuffled, by Protection and Security Services. There was a total of 65 846 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa. All 200 NKPs were evaluated and 132 strategic installations were audited.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

In-transit protection was provided to 20 presidential VIPs, by Presidential Protection Service, who participated in 183 visits outside the borders of South Africa, including refuelling stops. A total of 71 foreign heads of state/government were also protected.

As the Department and the Country closes the chapter of the Fifth Administration, the Department will conduct a strategic analysis of the previous five years, to formulate a direction for the next five years. The seven priorities announced by the President, in his first **State of the Nation Address (SONA)**, for this **Sixth Administration** will play a crucial role in achieving a number of NDP targets in the next five years:

- 1. Economic transformation and job creation
- 2. Education, skills and health
- 3. Consolidating the social wage, through reliable and quality basic services
- 4. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- 5. Social cohesion and safe communities
- 6. A capable, ethical and developmental state
- 7. A better Africa and world

The new MTSF now combines a National Development 5-Year Implementation Plan with a revamped integrated monitoring system and accountability framework. More emphasis will be put on social partnerships, resources and skills deployment by the private sector and government. It allows for a clear line of sight for the President, Cabinet and Parliament. **Developing a capable state** requires **commitment** in **overcoming corruption and lack of accountability** and this needs a **strong leadership** will, sound policies and **active citizenry**. We must ensure the **promotion of ethics and integrity management** throughout the Department, across all levels.

As National Commissioner, I have initiated **two processes** that are directly linked to address the underperformance in areas. The first of these processes relates to the **resources** that are required to **implement the SAPS's short and medium-term priorities**, the **targeted performance** that the SAPS has set itself. An understanding of the **resource requirements** that are required for the **continuous improvement of the policing services** that is delivered to the citizens of this Country, is essential. This requires an **integrated approach** to the determination, **acquisition**, **distribution and application of all resources**.

I have the responsibility of driving organisational performance, as set out in the Annual Performance Plans and Strategic Plans. An important tool at my disposal to achieve this, is the **individual performance management system**. The **linking of organisational and individual performance** will be supported by the **implementation** of a **rationalised organisational structure**. This requires that the Police taking hands with the community and through an invigorated spirit of patriotism and selfless contribution.

I am honoured to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 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 in the year ahead.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

| | | 2018/2019 | | 2017/2018 | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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 | 305 352 | 329 367 | (24 015) | 312 446 | 333 134 | (20 688) |
| Fines, penalties and forfeits | 7 338 | 6 732 | 606 | 18 551 | 31 354 | (12 803) |
| Interest, dividends and rent on land | 1 125 | 1 333 | (208) | 1 135 | 1 366 | (231) |
| Sale of capital assets | 82 500 | 86 231 | (3 731) | 99 874 | 160 439 | (60 565) |
| Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 144 063 | 139 486 | 4 577 | 156 515 | 151 393 | 5 122 |
| Total | 540 378 | 563 149 | (22 771) | 588 521 | 677 686 | (89 165) |

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 deviations on performance are as follows:

- Sale of goods and services produced by the Department: The positive deviation of R24,015 million is, *inter alia*, due to the increase of commission on insurance deductions on the Personnel and Salary System (PERSAL) (R2,2 million), the increase in police services rendered (R12,7 million), the increase in the sale of scrap (R5,7 million), as a result of more auctions for non-capital assets, as well as an increase of R1,6 million on boarding fees for residential accommodation.
- Sale of capital assets: The positive deviation of R3,731 million is mainly due to more money
 collected at auctions, which are held for transport equipment, especially during the latter part of
 the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities**: Recovery of debt related to previous financial years was lower than anticipated and that contributed to the deviation of R4,577 million.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure, for the 2018/2019 financial year, amounted to R90 428 741 662, which represents a spending rate of 98,6%. An amount of R1 255,419 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

| | | 2018/2019 | | 2017/2018 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Programmes | 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 | 18 723 241 | 18 600 634 | 122 607 | 18 500 073 | 18 441 973 | 58 100 | |
| 2. Visible Policing | 47 118 958 | 47 117 278 | 1 680 | 43 946 295 | 43 932 665 | 13 630 | |
| 3. Detective Services | 18 959 298 | 17 828 166 | 1 131 132 | 17 771 032 | 17 686 682 | 84 350 | |
| 4. Crime Intelligence | 3 882 235 | 3 882 235 | 0 | 3 704 787 | 3 704 787 | 0 | |
| 5. Protection and Security Services | 3 000 429 | 3 000 429 | 0 | 2 838 941 | 2 838 941 | 0 | |
| Total | 91 684 161 | 90 428 742 | 1 255 419 | 86 761 128 | 86 605 048 | 156 080 | |

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

In respect of virements applied, the National Treasury provided approval that the Department may utilise funds allocated for some earmarked, specifically and exclusively appropriated, capital projects, as well as other underperforming areas, in order to defray shortfalls mostly realising in transfers and subsidies, as well as compensation of employee expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved that the following amounts can be viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police, for the 2018/2019 financial year.

| Programmes | | Adjusted estimates | Actual expenditure | Virement | Variance |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % |
| 1. | Administration | 19 403 113 | 18 600 634 | (679 872) | (3,50%) |
| 2. | Visible Policing | 46 872 313 | 47 117 278 | 246 645 | 0,53% |
| 3. | Detective Services | 18 661 647 | 17 828 166 | 297 651 | 1,59% |
| 4. | Crime Intelligence | 3 804 713 | 3 882 235 | 77 522 | 2,04% |
| 5. | Protection and Security Services | 2 942 375 | 3 000 429 | 58 054 | 1,97% |
| Total | | 91 684 161 | 90 428 742 | - | - |

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net underspending of 3,50% realised, as a result of decreased spending within the implementation of the 7-Point Criminal Justice System (CJS) Plan (more specifically, the Integrated Justice System (IJS) projects), State Information Technology Agency (SITA) service level agreements and hosting, as well as network upgrades within the information technology environment. Capital works building projects could also not utilise funding available, for such and National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to other environments that experienced financial pressures, as well as the compensation of employees, in order to fund increased spending levels

on compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees, introduced in a previous Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and housing rental allowance delinked and extended to spouses, in terms of a Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. An out-of-court settlement was reached between the SAPS and those representing the Marikana victims and these payments resulted in more expenditure on civil claims than estimated.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

A net overspending realised mainly, as a result of increased spending levels on compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees, introduced in a previous MTEF, unfunded mandates, such as security provided at events of international and national importance that resulted in operational deployment costs and housing rental allowance delinked and extended to spouses, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. Marginal lower spending on goods and services and mainly, as a result of lower levels of spending on invoices received in the facilities environment for reimbursements to the Department of Public Works (DPW) (devolved functions²). Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming environments to compensation of employees, in order to fund increased spending levels on compensation of employees. Payments for final benefits to members exiting the SAPS, were also higher than anticipated. The overspending on the Programme was marginal, i.e. 0,53%.



A marginal net overspending of 1,59% realised on Programme 3, 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 in other programmes to compensation of employees in the Detective Services Programme. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in a previous MTEF and housing rental allowance delinked and extended to spouses, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, also contributed towards compensation pressures.

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The total net overspending of R77,5 million on Programme 4 essentially realised, as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in a previous MTEF and housing rental allowance delinked and extended to spouses, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. Compensation of employees contributes to a weight of more than 91% of the Crime Intelligence Programme. Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects in other programmes to compensation of employees in the Crime Intelligence Programme. Overspending on the Crime Intelligence Programme was 2,04%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

A net overspending of 1,97% realised on total programme spending, mainly as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Compensation of employees contributes to a weight of more than 89% of the Protection and Security Services Programme. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in a previous MTEF, overtime payable to, regrading of protectors and housing

² Devolved functions entail functions devolved from the DPW to the SAPS, such as the leasing of accommodation, municipal services and accommodation charges for state-owned facilities.



rental allowance delinked and extended to spouses, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects in other programmes to compensation of employees in Programme 5.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Refer to Part E: Notes to the financial statements.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department will, over the medium-term, continue to focus on implementing the Turnaround Vision, which entails, *inter alia*, establishing a **collaborative and consultative approach**, **thorough and responsive investigation of every crime**, **effective use of resources** in the **investigation of crime** and **using crime intelligence** to **support proactive and reactive policing**. In support of this, the Department will **implement multidisciplinary crime fighting initiatives**, such as Operation Fiela Reclaim II, to **stabilise identified high-crime and hotspot areas**, **maintain public order and safety**, thereby ensuring a safe and secure South Africa, as well as implement the **integrated crime detection framework**, to **improve the detection** of and **thorough investigation of crime**.

The bulk of the Department's budget, over the medium-term (78,4%), is allocated to the **compensation of employees**, which is the largest cost driver across all programmes. The Department had a **funded establishment** of 192 431 personnel, in 2018/2019 and will reduce the establishment to 191 431 personnel, in 2019/2020, through natural attrition and maintain it at this level over the medium-term, to remain within the ceiling compensation of employees. Therefore, only **vacant funded critical posts** will be targeted for filling over the medium-term to **minimise the impact of the ceiling expenditure on core service delivery** and on **critical vacant funded posts**, such as visible policing, forensic analysts, detectives and senior management, which are still expected to be filled. The Department will also continue to prioritise its **rejuvenation programme**, which entails the recruitment of younger recruits at entry level.

Cabinet approved total baseline reductions of R574,7 million, in 2019/2020. The baseline reductions should not negatively impact on service delivery, as they were targeted at non-core goods and services items. The shifting of R269,2 million funding for the IJS, to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, formed part of the reduction. The SAPS can still access some of the funding through the IJS Board.

The **SAPS Strategic Plan (2020 to 2025),** will be in support of the NDP 5-year Implementation Plan (MTSF 2019-2024), incorporating SONA implementation initiatives. The **SAPS Strategic Plan (2020 to 2025)**, will be developed through a structured, consultative and inclusive engagement with internal and external stakeholders.

The Department will institutionalise **Integrity Management**, through the establishment of an **Ethics Officer capability** and the **implementation and monitoring** of the approved **Anti-Corruption Strategy**, by the lead environment.

The SAPS will develop and implement the **SAPS Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Strategy**, in support of key business processes.

PREVENTING AND COMBATING OF CRIME

The Department will over the medium-term, implement various **multidisciplinary operations**, including, amongst others, **Operation Fiela Reclaim II** and the **Economic Stimulus Package**, which are intended to **assert the authority of the State** by **stabilising identified high crime and hotspot areas**. **High-density, clampdown policing** will be the cornerstone of these operations, **comprising of intelligence-led roadblocks**, **cordon-and-search operations**, **vehicle checkpoints**, **stop-and-search operations**, **as well as vehicle and foot patrols**. These operations will also involve confiscating typical crime generators, such as illegal firearms and ammunition, drugs, alcohol liquor and stolen goods. The implementation of operations, such as Fiela Reclaim II, is expected to lead to an increase in the number of stolen or lost illegal firearms recovered, from 5 350, in 2018/2019 to 5 404, in 2019/2020. The percentage of hits reacted to, as a result of the system screening of stolen or robbed vehicles, is expected to be maintained at 100% over the 2019/2020 financial year.

The fight against crime cannot be achieved in isolation, therefore, new **strategic partnerships** are to be established, whilst existing **strategic partnerships** are to be maintained.

The development of a **Safer Cities Framework** will guide the application of the Safe City Concept. **The Safer Cities Framework** will be **piloted in nine cities** across the Country.

The **National Community Policing Strategy** will be operationalised through the development, implementation and monitoring of individual **Provincial Community Policing Strategies**. The **Community Policing Strategy** is intended to operationalise the **Concept of Community Policing**, to stimulate **active citizenry** and **citizen participation** in the fight against crime. **Implementation, monitoring and reporting** of the **Community Policing Strategy** and the **Rural Safety Strategy** by the key operational environment at the various levels, are crucial for success.

The implementation, monitoring and reporting of the **policy framework that addresses vulnerable sectors of society**, including amongst others:

- Finalisation of the SAPS Gender-Based Violence Strategy
- Alignment of the Strategy to the Programme of Action on Violence against Women and Children

The finalisation of the **Operational Command Centre (OCC) Concept** and the implementation thereof, at identified sites, will ensure that there is a coordinated effort in the fight against crime. The establishment of a dedicated and modernised **National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure** (NATJOINTS) **Centre, supported by all stakeholders** in a **multidisciplinary approach**, is fundamental for this joint effort to successfully combat crime and address the root causes, to ensure a **better life for all**.

The implementation, monitoring and reporting of the **Police Safety Strategy** at all levels is essential, the protocols and prescripts must be adhered to, thereby ensuring the prevention of the loss of life.

The implementation and rigorous monitoring of the **School Safety Programme** at identified schools, as well as the review of the **School Safety Protocol** is to be executed by the operational environment.

The **stabilisation and normalisation** of the identified top 30 high crime weight stations are to be given priority, in the 2019/2020 financial year. The conducting of **high visibility operations in the Metrorail corridors** with the focus on **serious and violent crimes**, is critical for commuters to travel safely, to contribute to safer cities and safer communities.

Anti-Gang Task Teams were established, in the Western Cape, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape Provinces, during 2018/2019, in order to respond to the identified threat of gang violence. The SAPS will focus on the further capacitation of these Units over the medium-term and the establishment of Anti-Gang Task Teams within the KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State, the North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and the Northern Cape Provinces.

The capacitation of the re-established Serious and Violent Crime Units, including, amongst others, taxi violence, as well as Murder and Robbery Units will be given priority over the medium-term.

The establishment of a National Anti-Gang and Substance-Abuse National Forum and the development, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the National Drug Master Plan will contribute to the eradication of the prevalence of drugs within communities. It is further a necessity for joint interdepartmental drug operations, at identified hotspot areas, to conduct drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns, at identified hotspot areas, in an effort to address the scourge of drugs in society.

The capacitation at all the major ports of entry of a permanent K9 Handler and dog capacity is crucial, to address the smuggling of narcotics, currency, firearms and ammunition, endangered wildlife products, explosives and illegal tobacco products, as well as human trafficking.

The effective cooperation and coordination with international policing agencies and other stakeholders, to address the following:

- conducting of cross-border operations, in respect of prioritised crime;
- investigating the movement of stolen vehicles, that are crossing South African borders; and
- conducting operations relating to the repatriation of recovered vehicles.

The following strategies/high level plans are in an advanced stage of finalisation, in the 2019/2020 financial year:

- Public Order Policing Strategy
- Rural Safety Strategy
- Police Safety Strategy
- Youth Crime Prevention Strategy
- **Border Policing Strategy**
- Special Task Force Exit Strategy
- Service Delivery Improvement Plan

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

The Department will, over the medium-term, aim to finalise and implement the integrated **Crime Detection** Framework, which includes the specialised investigation of serious crime. The implementation of the Framework is expected to lead to a marginal increase in the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious crime, from 84,21%, in 2018/2019 to 84,34%, in 2019/2020 and in the detection rate for serious crime from 37,00%, in 2018/2019 to 37,25%, in 2019/2020. In support of this, expenditure in the Detective Services Programme, which includes an allocation of R5,4 billion, over the medium-term, to the DPCI, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 7%, from R18,7 billion, in 2018/2019. No decreases in the number of personnel are expected in this Programme, over the period ahead.

The SAPS will continue to **strengthen its partnerships with external stakeholders**, such as the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the Department of Social Development and the Department of Health (DoH). The **active participation** of members of society, NGOs, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and communities, are vital in **providing information** that will assist in bringing perpetrators to justice.

The **Detective Service capability** will be prioritised at the **30 high crime weight police stations**. The enhancement of the **functioning of the FCS Units**, includes the optimised utilisation of **Forensic Social Workers**. The implementation of the **Cold Case Strategy** seeks to reduce unresolved crime. The **capacitating of Detective Service and the DPCI** are to be prioritised.

The following strategies are in an advanced stage of finalisation, during the 2019/2020 financial year:

- Crime Detection Strategy/Framework
- Modus Operandi Strategy

USING CRIME INTELLIGENCE TO SUPPORT POLICING

The Department will, over the medium-term, focus on the **effective use of crime intelligence** to support policing initiatives. This approach includes optimising the collection of intelligence, enhancing its analysis and coordination, ensuring effective counter-intelligence, establishing security intelligence to uphold the authority of the State. In support of this, the Department aims to ensure that 100% of all network operations are successfully terminated, per year, over the medium-term.

The development, implementation, monitoring and reporting of a **SAPS Cybercrime Strategy**, by the key lead environments, is critical within the 2019/2020 financial year.

The following strategies are in an advanced stage of finalisation, during the 2019/2020 financial year:

- Organised Crime Threat Analysis Strategy
- Vetting Strategy
- Counter Intelligence Strategy
- Crime Intelligence Corporate Renewal Strategy

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

The Department did not approve any unsolicited proposals, for the 2018/2019 financial year.

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The newly introduced **National Treasury Framework on Irregular Expenditure** was circulated, on 20 December 2018, nationally, to all relevant offices. An Irregular Expenditure Committee was established under the chairpersonship of the Chief Financial Officer who is responsible for the management and the finalisation of irregular expenditure cases. A newly developed reporting form was also circulated, that will enhance the finalisation process of cases reported. A purified Irregular Expenditure Register was developed, together with an updated AMD 5 form.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED, IN KIND, FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

Donations and transfers to the value of R12 527 312.69, were received by the SAPS, in 2018/2019.

Donations and transfers to the value of R3 303 029.67, were made by the SAPS, in 2018/2019.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSION

The year under review (2018/2019) was the culmination of the MTSF period 2014-2019.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister, the Honourable General BH Cele and the Honourable Deputy Minister BM Mkongi.

I wish to further extend my gratitude to the outgoing Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP), under the leadership of Mr Beukman and the Audit Committee, under the chairpersonship of Mr van Heerden for their continuous support, leadership and guidance, in the previous financial year.

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 CPFs, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and NGOs for the support and participation of working together with the SAPS.

I thank the reservists, law enforcement agencies (international, national, provincial and local), oversight bodies, amongst others, the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), other government departments and entities, all our strategic partners, stakeholders and role players who have made immense contribution to the performance of Department.

The SAPS does not function in a vacuum and the effective working of government requires dedicated support and collaboration, amongst others, being the JCPS and International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Clusters and various other government departments, who work hand-in-hand with the SAPS, to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

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. This Annual Report (2018/2019) is a collective reflection of the efforts of the SAPS.

GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer

Department of Police

30 August 2019

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 2019.

Yours faithfully

GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer

Department of Police

30 August 2019

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW 7.

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 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 Co-operation 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)
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- The Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT, IN 2018/2019

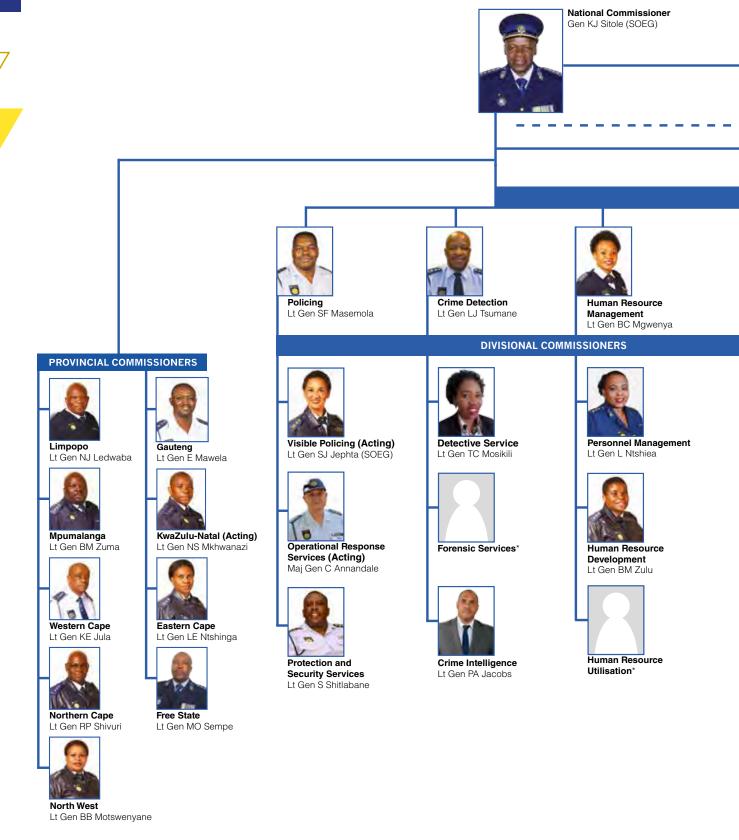
None

POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

- White Paper on Safety and Security
- White Paper on Policing



9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2019



^{*} The Forensic Services, Human Resource Utilisation and Supply Chain Management Divisions are overseen by the relevant Deputy National Commissioners.



Minister of Police, MP Gen BH Cele



Deputy Minister of Police, MP Mr CC Mathale



National Head Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation Lt Gen SG Lebeya (SOEG)

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*



Management Intervention (Region A) (Vacant)



Executive Support Maj Gen LM Singh



COMPONENTS HEADS

Organisational Development (Acting) Brig NL Mzima



Financial Management and Administration (CFO) Lt Gen PP Dimpane



Management Intervention (Region B) (Vacant)



Internal Audit Maj Gen DT Nkosi



Strategic Management Maj Gen L Rabie



Technology Management Services (Acting) Lt Gen NP Masiye



Management Intervention (Region C) Lt Gen LJ Mothiba



Crime Registrar Maj Gen TN Sekhukhune



Corporate Communication and Liaison Maj Gen S De Beer



Legal and Policy Services Lt Gen SA Khan



Research Maj Gen PR Vuma



Presidential Protection Service Maj Gen WP Rhoode



Programme and Project Management Maj Gen ME Mantsi



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| | Wh | nite | Ind | ian | Colo | ured | Afri | can | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Rank/level description | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| 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 of Police personnel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 28 |
| National Commissioner (General) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Divisional Commissioners and other Top Management (Lieutenant General) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 20 |
| Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Top Management | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 33 |
| Major General | 12 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 76 | 57 | 178 |
| Brigadier | 89 | 47 | 38 | 11 | 43 | 23 | 262 | 165 | 678 |
| Senior Management | 101 | 52 | 47 | 12 | 56 | 28 | 338 | 222 | 856 |
| Colonel | 362 | 155 | 125 | 47 | 140 | 77 | 978 | 477 | 2 361 |
| Lieutenant Colonel | 911 | 574 | 229 | 103 | 389 | 213 | 2 618 | 1 418 | 6 455 |
| Captain | 2 098 | 1 296 | 468 | 223 | 1 085 | 504 | 6 488 | 3 074 | 15 236 |
| Commissioned Officers | 3 371 | 2 025 | 822 | 373 | 1 614 | 794 | 10 084 | 4 969 | 24 052 |
| Non-commissioned Officers | 6 736 | 1 795 | 2 172 | 365 | 10 328 | 3 507 | 71 427 | 29 584 | 125 914 |
| Public Service Act employees | 445 | 3 310 | 301 | 702 | 1 359 | 3 226 | 11 642 | 20 407 | 41 392 |
| Total employees | 10 654 | 7 182 | 3 342 | 1 453 | 13 359 | 7 558 | 93 522 | 55 207 | 192 277 |

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE **SERVICE**

PROVINCES 9

POLICE STATIONS 1 149, as at 31 March 2019

RSA POPULATION 57 725 600 (Mid-year estimate, 2018)

RSA LAND SURFACE 1 219 090 km²

ESTABLISHMENT 192 277

SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES 150 855

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES 41 422

POLICE/POPULATION RATIO 1:383

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 (CSPS) | The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011) | The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service receives its voted funds, as a transfer payment, through the Vote: Police | Providing policy advice and legislative support to the Minister of Police |
| The Independent Police Investigative Directorate | The Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011) | The Independent Police Investigative Directorate is a separate department and has its own vote | Investigating complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the SAPS and the Metropolitan Police Department |
| The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) | 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 |

11. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, a total of 26 members died, as a result of murder, while on duty, compared to 29, in 2017/2018³. One member, namely Warrant Officer C Mashego, died, in 2016/2017. The name of the member is placed, on the 2018/2019 Roll of Honour, as the decision to determine if the member died in the line of duty, was only made, in the 2018/2019 financial year, by the National Death Grant Committee.

| PERSAL Number | Rank | Surname and initials | Date of death | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Eastern Cape | | | | | | | | |
| 7160744-7 | Constable | Ngcingwana BB | 2018-06-12 | | | | | |
| 7113143-4 | Constable | Mamana MS | 2018-10-10 | | | | | |
| 7188639-7 | Constable | Vuthulula AV | 2018-12-15 | | | | | |
| 7187987-1 | Constable | Kemp DA | 2019-01-21 | | | | | |
| 7051450-0 | Sergeant | Mtsewu SE | 2019-02-15 | | | | | |
| | Free State | | | | | | | |
| 7189262-1 | Constable | March VM | 2019-01-11 | | | | | |
| 7189872-7 | Constable | Nkala SVZ | 2019-02-08 | | | | | |
| | | Gauteng | | | | | | |
| 7221420-1 | Constable | Shange TZ | 2018-06-21 | | | | | |
| 7019678-8 | Reservist Constable | Serame MA | 2018-06-25 | | | | | |
| 7164846-1 | Constable | Mahlatsi MP | 2018-07-11 | | | | | |
| 7187594-8 | Constable | Neudane M | 2018-08-24 | | | | | |
| 7152434-7 | Constable | Phadziri TL | 2018-12-15 | | | | | |
| 7109323-1 | Constable | Khalushi R | 2019-02-03 | | | | | |
| 0629688-2 | Warrant Officer | Makati MP | 2019-03-21 | | | | | |
| | K | vaZulu-Natal | ' | | | | | |
| 7199873-0 | Constable | Buthelezi SM | 2018-08-24 | | | | | |
| 0533004-1 | Sergeant | Ngcobo NM | 2019-02-17 | | | | | |
| | | Limpopo | | | | | | |
| 7111571-4 | Constable | De Lange PG | 2018-11-08 | | | | | |
| | N | Ipumalanga | | | | | | |
| 0496313-0 | Colonel | Matsetela LG | 2018-09-25 | | | | | |
| 7206507-9 | Constable | Stoffel SD | 2019-01-23 | | | | | |
| | | North West | | | | | | |
| 0918400-7 | Warrant Officer | Kekae SS | 2018-10-20 | | | | | |
| | N | orthern Cape | | | | | | |
| 7215717-8 | Constable | Diretse VT | 2018-04-26 | | | | | |
| 7213745-2 | Constable | Hlopezulu TE | 2018-07-28 | | | | | |
| | W | estern Cape | | | | | | |
| 7111739-3 | Constable | Katoyi NT | 2018-04-09 | | | | | |
| 7029944-7 | Sergeant | Mkhize CF | 2018-08-11 | | | | | |
| | Crir | ne Intelligence | | | | | | |
| 7191820-5 | Warrant Officer | Mashego C | 2016-11-27 | | | | | |
| 7026044-3 | Lieutenant Colonel | Van Der Vyver C | 2019-02-01 | | | | | |
| | Operation | al Response Services | | | | | | |
| 7027985-3 | Warrant Officer | Musa ES | 2019-02-01 | | | | | |

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.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The 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 pages 332 to 341 of the Report of the AGSA, as published in Part E: Financial Information.

AUDIT APPROACH, 2018/2019

The audit of annual performance information, conducted by the AGSA, requires the SAPS to provide evidence, supporting the performance results to be published in the Annual Report of the Department. In addition to the supporting evidence maintained by the Department, the AGSA introduced the following new requirement:

- Firstly, a schedule must be provided, reflecting a summary of underlying records, disaggregated, per organisational level (i.e. national, provincial, cluster/district and police station levels).
- Secondly, a data dump must be provided, reflecting the detail of all the underlying records included in the performance results.

For the purpose of capturing and consolidating crime statistics, the SAPS utilises two separate systems:

- The Crime Administration System (CAS)/Intergrated Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) is utilised to capture and maintain records of crime, reported to the SAPS.
 - » This includes the initial registration of a crime and consequent transactions to update the status of the investigation as the investigation progresses.
 - » Data to be included in the Annual Report is not extracted from the CAS or ICDMS.
- On a monthly basis, the Crime Management Information System (CMIS) synchronises with the CAS/ ICDMS, analysing the records and transactions that took place during the month and publishing a summary of transactions that took place, commonly referred to as the SAPS 6 information.
- The information published includes the following, per organisational level:
 - » The number of case dockets/charges registered.
 - » The number of case dockets/charges reopened for investigation.
 - » The number of case dockets/charges referred to court.
 - » The number of case dockets/charges withdrawn before court, etc.
- The information extracted from the CMIS is used to determine the number of crimes reported, as well as to calculate the detection rates, conviction rates and trial-ready rates, for the investigation of crime.

The additional requirement introduced by the AGSA, required the SAPS to approach SITA, to extract the data.

- Although the SAPS operates both the CAS/ICDMS and CMIS, development and maintenance is done by SITA.
- From the onset, it was evident that the additional requirement introduced by the AGSA will require potential system development and testing, due to the volumes of data involved.
- Furthermore, the data required was not available on the CMIS, used by the SAPS for extracting performance information.
- As a result, data had to be extracted from the CAS/ICDMS.

• Initial efforts to extract the data retrospectively, from CAS/ICDMS, resulted in incomplete data dumps. This was ascribed to the fact that records had to be extracted from a live system, where records are updated on a daily basis.

Given the fact that data had to be withdrawn retrospectively, from a live system and the challenges associated with this, the SAPS was not able to provide the required data within the time frames set by the AGSA.

- SITA, at the request of the SAPS, was only able to withdraw some of the requested data, after the due date.
- The AGSA, however, refused to accept the data, as it was provided after the due date.
- Due to the fact that the data was extracted retrospectively, there was an insignificant deviation from the data that was extracted, on 31 March 2019.
- Due to the fact that the AGSA did not accept the data, only selected categories of crime were tested, due to the strain that the exercise was putting on the systems.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) focused on initiatives to bring increased departmental performance, through targeted critical service areas. These initiatives assisted the SAPS in enhancing service delivery by institutionalising Batho Pele, through an integrated approach.

This resulted in the achievement of planned objectives, such as:

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

The SDIP includes the following:

- Development and implementation of service delivery improvement plans by front and back offices.
- Improvement of the functioning of front and back offices, in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency.
- Service delivery improvement plans, including service delivery charters (stipulating services, service standards and a complaints mechanism and management system).
- Public Service Week and Africa Public Service Day.
- Batho Pele Learning Networks and Forums.
- Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring.





SAPS FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT

During 2018/2019, the SAPS assembled two teams, assigned to visit 52 police stations, in order to assess frontline service points, as part of the Service Delivery Improvement Project. The teams focused on the following areas:

- cleanliness and comfort;
- location and accessibility;
- visibility and signage;
- complaints and compliments management;
- opening and closing times;
- queue management and waiting times;
- safety; and
- dignified treatment.

Every effort was made to address areas that required no budget, however, the offices of provincial commissioners remain responsible, to ensure that areas that have been identified as non-compliant, are addressed.

NEW POLICE STATIONS THAT OPENED, IN 2018/2019

The building of new police stations is an ongoing process, aimed to bring services closer to communities. These police stations should be used to report crime and matters affecting the community. Police stations belong to the people of the area. It is expected that from this, the SAPS would assist to advance the lives of communities in so far, as it relates to services that are offered by the SAPS. The total number of police stations, as at 31 March 2019, was 1 149. The Samora Machel Police Station, in the Western Cape and Kwamhluswa Police Station, in Mpumalanga were opened, during 2018/2019.

RECOGNITION OF EXCELLENCE OF SAPS MEMBERS

The 6th National Excellence Awards were held, on 25 January 2019, at the Ingwenyama Lodge, in Nelspruit. Employees who conform to the criteria applied and were considered for recognition. The celebration carried a purpose to encourage police officials to work even harder and take communities on a journey to a safer South Africa and to pay tribute to the dedicated and selfless employees of the Service.

The purpose of the National Excellence Awards is to give recognition and award the excellent work of SAPS personnel who perform their daily duties in an exceptional manner. The awards are also aimed at motivating all employees to improve their performance.

The SAPS is a caring organisation which acknowledges the efforts and successes of its hardworking and dedicated personnel, the organisation's most valuable assets. On 24 January 2019, the SAPS also celebrated National Police Day, which was approved by Cabinet, in 2005, to provide a platform to show our appreciation to SAPS personnel for their selfless service. On this day, the SAPS reflects on the significant meaning of the policing profession and the critical role it plays in the everyday existence of our society.

It is a priority of the management of the SAPS to recognise the efforts by hard-working employees in different ways. The SAPS's Reward Strategy serves as a mechanism to achieve this objective through monetary and non-monetary awards, National, Divisional and Provincial Excellence Awards, long-



service recognition and loyal service medals. The SAPS's promotion policy not only recognises members for their dedication, but also distinguishes them as an example and inspiration to their colleagues.

Over the past years, the SAPS awarded a considerable number of employees, who went the extra mile and demonstrated exceptional commitment to their work, in either the operational policing environment or the administrative support environment. In 2018/2019, the SAPS presented nominees with awards in recognition of their contribution, not only to the Department, but to the entire Country. Through their efforts, which meant going beyond the call of duty, the organisation was able to render crucial services to communities and ensured that the victims of crime received justice.

The dimensions considered within the various categories of the 2019 National Excellence Awards, are as follows:

- The employee's achievement towards the strategic objectives of the Department, linked to the key performance areas of the employee, in terms of quality, quantity, time and cost efficiency.
- The employee's dedication to duty (e.g. the extent to which the employee goes the extra mile beyond the call of duty).
- The creativity, initiative, innovation and resourcefulness displayed by the employee to contribute positively towards service delivery. Further motivation can be linked to programmes/projects (if applicable) related to general management.
- The employee's impact/value added to service delivery.
- The employee's attributes (compliance to the Code of Conduct, discipline, professionalism and/or any other extra-ordinary circumstance(s) that are observed).

The list of categories and the winners for each category for 2019, were as follows:

Administration Employee of the Year Level 1-4 Administration Employee of the Year Level 5-7 Administration Employee of the Year Level 8-12 Administration Team of the Year

Visible Policing Employee of the Year Level 5-7 Visible Policing Employee of the Year Level 8-12 Visible Policing Team of the Year

Detective Employee of the Year Level 5-7
Detective Employee of the Year Level 8-12
Detective Team of the Year

Crime Intelligence Employee of the Year Level 5-7 Crime Intelligence Employee of the Year Level 8-12 Crime Intelligence Team of the Year FGS LS Racoco SAC G Beukes Capt MP Diniso

Eastern Cape - Sgt LR Ngcaba, PPO LP Mapuma, PO L Zimantyi, PO NB Mbongo, PO DD Mazele, PO N Ntshebe

Sgt ARW Oosthuizen

Col T Govender

Eastern Cape - Lt Col JD van Zyl, WO N Moodley, WO J Sinyuso, Sgt MP Mngoma, Sgt L Myataza, Sgt S Siganga, Cst RL Pagel, Cst A Mboniswa, Cst Z Fani, Cst C Sizani, Cst L Ntonga, Cst ZV Xilinxa, Cst N Tamsanqa, Cst L Mjuza, Cst S Lobishe, Cst S Nkonki, Cst MJ Mbuti, Cst BS Mnyaka

Sgt LH Letlojane

Col M Swart

Limpopo - Sgt MP Makola, Sgt MR Marokane, Sgt V Mashego, Sgt AR Matamela, Cst A Mabobo, Cst ME Bopape,

Cst JP Rachidi, Cst RL Chibi, Cst DR

Baloyi, Cst SM Mokoti

Cst HA Thomas
Capt PH Roets

Eastern Cape - Lt Col SR Mlotana, Sgt M Ngqakavu, Sgt NA Hani, Sgt I Cilo, AC N Bidli



Protection and Security Services Employee of the Year

Level 5-7

Protection and Security Services Employee of the Year

Level 8-12

Protection and Security Services Team of the Year

Cst S Madondile

Lt Col LN Mosoeu

Western Cape - WO SA Gqwathi, Sgt ER Calvin, Sgt PV Seleleko, Sgt AC Von Buchenroder, Sgt GA Mopp, Sgt AC Noqayi, Sgt NP Fortune, Sgt M Lawerlot, Cst JA Adriaanse, Cst JHB Hine, Cst V Mkalipi, Cst HS Maqabangqa, Cst LX Manyonta, Cst AP Smit, Cst JR Jaftha, Cst RT Nyambi, Cst ZH Njongo, Cst AA Baliso,

Cst TO Qeqe Cst AT Dlamini

Cst Al Diamini
Col MA Lekhele

Mpumalanga - Lt Col MS Seema, WO MK Rapetswa, Sgt LK Ntuli, Sgt DA Tlou, Sgt KP Rankapole, Sgt SM Mahlangu, Sgt KL Mabonela, Sgt VV Mukwevho, Sgt LG

Tshoma, Sgt PM Matsetela

CR and CSM Employee of the Year

FCS Investigator of the Year Level 5-7

FCS Investigator of the Year Level 8-12 FCS Investigating Team of the Year

Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) Employee of the

Year

Quality Management Forensic Employee of the Year

Medium-Risk Employee of the Year Level 5-7

Medium-Risk Team of the Year

Sportswoman of the Year Sportsman of the Year

Sportsperson with Disability of the Year

Woman of the Year Man of the Year Reservist of the Year CPF of the Year

Person Living with Disability of the Year

Senior Administration Manager of the Year Level 13-15 Senior Operational Manager of the Year Level 13-15

Police Station of the Year

WO T Mandri

WO V Moodley

Capt SM Nyirongo

Cst D Naidoo

WO AP Godi, Sgt PM Ramotse,

Sgt MV Mabina
Sgt T Pubalakan
Cst Al Mogapi
CAC R Schutte
Cst JD Matlolong
AC NH Mudau
R/Cst MP Mohoboko
SJ Leeuw (Thabong)

Lt Col CA Smith Brig R John Brig CM Kgorane

Brig WJ Slabbert (Margate)

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES

The SAPS has established a total of 20 new victim-friendly facilities, in 2018/2019. The SAPS, is responsible for ensuring that victims of crime are provided with effective support. Victims of crime require an integrated victim-friendly service from various government departments, including the SAPS. In order for the SAPS to maintain professionalism and to ensure appropriate support, as well as the protection of victims, it is important that members comply with relevant procedures, to ensure the proper treatment of victims of crime. The SAPS positioned itself to provide improved victim-friendly services, at identified police stations, to protect the dignity and the rights of victims, through protection from secondary victimisation, as a result of inappropriate or insensitive conduct by officials.

AFRICA PUBLIC SERVICE DAY, 2018

The SAPS celebrated Africa Public Service Day internally, by undertaking a number of activities throughout the month of June 2018. The theme for 2018/2019 was "Combating Corruption in the Public Service Institutions through Stakeholder Participation and Ethical Leadership to realise the objectives of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals", which the SAPS supported. The SAPS used this opportunity to launch its Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy. In addition, there were a number of activities that supported the theme by empowering SAPS members on issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Amongst some of these activities were the following:

- Communication of the SAPS Code of Conduct, throughout the organisation.
- Circulation of the National Instruction on Remunerative Work to encourage relevant members to apply.
- Encouraging members on Middle Management Service (MMS) level to submit their financial disclosure, timeously, during the designated period.
- Circulation of the Public Service Regulations, 2016, regarding "members doing business with the state" and the implications, thereof.
- Communication of good news stories and bad practises that may lead to unethical behaviour.
- Sensitisation of SAPS members on the nature, causes and the consequences of corruption.
- Marketing of the Public Service Commission's Anti-Corruption Hotline, 0800 701 701, to encourage SAPS members and the public, at large, to report acts of corruption.
- Conducting an information session with all heads of components, as well as section and subsection heads on the manner in which the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations must be applied, including the need for the correct and consistent application of the Regulations.

IMPROVING ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The infrastructure of 14 police stations had been developed to improve access for persons with disabilities. This is an indication that the SAPS is progressive in its approach to policing, by ensuring that all police stations can be accessed by all victims and complainants, including clients with a disability. The SAPS aims to deliver quality policing to people with disabilities, by ensuring that they have equal access to the full range of services, information and facilities of the SAPS. It is further aimed at addressing barriers faced by people with disabilities, as this will further encourage participation by people with disabilities in public life.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES, MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND SERVICE STANDARDS

MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND SERVICE STANDARDS

| PRIORITY 1: TO DEVELOP | PRIORITY 1: TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THE OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| OBJECTIVE 1.1: TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK WITHIN THE SAPS, THROUGH A PHASED IN APPROACH | | | | | | |
| Key action | Service beneficiary | Desired target | Actual achievement | | | |
| Managed and mapped business processes for prioritised services within the operational divisions. | General public, victims, complainants, witnesses, foreign nationals and tourists who are victims of crime | Mapped business processes of prioritised services | Business processes for the four prioritised services have been mapped, during 2018/2019. | | | |
| Develop a SAPS Service Delivery Charter with key services and standards | | Approved guidelines and standardised service delivery charters at all police stations | Guidelines for the development of Service Delivery Charters have been approved. A standardised Service Delivery Charter was developed for police stations and distributed. Approximately 60% of police stations have displayed the | | | |
| Facilitate the establishment of a repository for all Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed in the SAPS | | Approved SOP: Repository | approved Service Delivery Charters. All directives policies, national instructions and SOP's are available on the SAPS Intranet and can be easily accessed by all members. | | | |
| | | | New policies, national instructions and SOP's, as well as guidelines were circulated to all members, via the Nodal Point and were published on the Intranet. | | | |
| OBJECTIVE 1.2: TO ENSUR | ETHE DEVELOPMENT AND IM | IPLEMENTATION OF BATHO | PELE PROGRAMMES | | | |
| Africa Public Service Day | General public, victims, complainants, witnesses, foreign nationals and tourists, who are victims of crime | Two initiatives, by the end of September 2018 | The SAPS participated in the Africa Public Service Day. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy was launched, in line with the theme. | | | |
| Engage through Batho Pele Forums | | Four National Forums, by 31 March 2019 and four Provincial Forums, in each province, by 31 March 2019 | The SAPS participated in all Batho Pele Forums. | | | |

| OBJECTIVE 1.3: TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE DPME FOR THE FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY MONITORING VISITS | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Key action | Service beneficiary | Desired target | Actual achievement | | | |
| Address all outstanding recommendations made by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) for the visits conducted, during 2017/2018 | General public, victims, complainants, witnesses, foreign nationals and tourists, who are victims of crime | Respond to all recommendations made by the DPME | The outstanding recommendations made by the DPME for the visits conducted, during 2017/2018, were addressed through the Frontline Service Delivery Project. | | | |

| OBJECTIVE 2.1: TO ENSURE PROGRESS ON THE INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED CRIME IS PROVIDED TO COMPLAINANTS AND/OR VICTIMS OF CRIME | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Key action | Service beneficiary | Desired target | Actual achievement | | |
| Attend to all complaints received, via the nodal point relating to progress on reported crimes by complainants | General public, victims, complainants, witnesses, foreign nationals and tourists, who are victims of crime | Number of complaints received and finalised | At the end of 2018/2019, an overall finalisation rate of 96,20% (10 266 from a total of 10 671) was achieved, of which 78,61% (8 389 from a total of 10 671) of complaints were finalised within 30 working days, exceeding the planned target of 70%. | | |
| Develop and implement the suggestion box guidelines/ protocol | | Approved suggestion box guidelines/protocol | Guidelines have been approved and implemented at 60% of police stations. The SAPS will continue to implement the guidelines to ensure that members at all police stations understand and appreciate the value of the suggestion boxes. | | |
| Implementation of the approved Guidelines of the Suggestion Box at all police stations | | 1 149 police stations | A total of 60% of police stations have a suggestion box to provide clients, who access our services, an opportunity to: • Place a suggestion to station management, where the SAPS has failed to meet the standard. | | |
| | | | Place a compliment, where the SAPS exceeded its service, to ensure that police static management continues to improve their service. | | |

PRIORITY 3: PROVIDE A VICTIM-FRIENDLY SERVICE TO ALL VICTIMS OF CRIME

OBJECTIVE 3.1: TO ENSURE THE PROVISION OF VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES AND/OR VICTIM-FRIENDLY SERVICES TO ALL VICTIMS OF CRIME

| Key action | Service beneficiary | Desired target | Actual achievement |
|--|--|--|--|
| Identify the number of police stations with victim-friendly facilities, as per the stipulated requirements | General public, victims, complainants, witnesses, foreign nationals and tourists who are victims of crime | Victim-friendly facilities at all police stations | The SAPS has established 20 new victim-friendly facilities, in 2018/2019. |
| Approve and implement the draft Floor Marshall Concept | | Approved Floor Marshall Concept | The SAPS has approved and implemented the Floor Marshall Concept, at 60% of police stations. The Floor Marshall Concept will assist police stations to manage long queues, when applied effectively. |
| Roll-out of the Floor Marshall Concept | | The approved Floor Marshall Concept to be rolled out to all police stations | The Floor Marshall Concept has been rolled out to all police stations, however, not all police stations have fully implemented the Concept. The SAPS will continue to ensure that there is an improvement in attending to clients who access police stations, by ensuring that queues are managed. |

SERVICE DELIVERY INFORMATION TOOLS UTILISED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION BY CORPORATE COMMUNICATION TO INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CLIENTS

| Current/actual information tools | Desired information tools | Actual achievement |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 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 52 episodes were broadcasted, in 2018/2019. |
| Film and television | Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local "soapies", advertisements and documentaries. Production companies assist the SAPS, by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities and emergency numbers. | There was a moratorium on assistance provided to production companies. Following the approval of the new National Instruction, roll-out only commenced, in March 2019. |
| Internal publications | Police magazines are used as a medium to communicate successes and information to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines that enhance effective service delivery. | The content for 12 "Police" magazines was produced and circulated electronically, as well as one printed special edition for the 6th National Service Excellence Awards. |

| Current/actual information tools | Desired information tools | Actual achievement |
|--|--|--|
| 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 enhance effective service delivery and prevent crime. | A total of 12 monthly salary advice and envelope messages were compiled, printed and distributed to 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 enhance effective service delivery and prevent crime. | A total number of 417 organisational 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 enhance effective service delivery and prevent crime. | A total number of 153 email footers were compiled and used with organisational information messages forwarded to all SAPS employees. |
| Media liaison | Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, 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 144 media statements, 17 media invites and four speaker notes were issued, during 2018/2019. Furthermore, a total of 778 telephonic media enquiries and 199 written enquiries were attended to. |
| Content development | Generation of SAPS-related material, in terms of speaker notes for principals, opinion pieces and letters to editors, as well as forewords for strategies and booklets. | A total of 156 documents were drafted, in 2018/2019. |
| 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. | A total of 1 109 media monitoring reports were produced, in 2018/2019. These reports comprised morning, provincial, online and television broadcast media monitoring reports. |
| | Producing at least one media research document, per quarter, on the impact of media statements. | At least five media research documents, on the impact of media statements were produced, in 2018/2019. |
| | Producing a weekly media analysis report. | A total of 15 media analysis reports were generated. |
| SAPS Website | A user-friendly website with updated content relating to the SAPS. | There were a total of 5 218 new followers on the website, in 2018/2019. |
| 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. | SAPS social media accounts gained a total of 13 292 followers, during 2018/2019. |
| Public engagement and information sessions | Target specific communication tools/platforms. | Event management, protocol services, corporate design and branding/ exhibition for 44 national events, including community outreach programmes. |
| Internal focused events | Internal focused events. | Event management, protocol services, corporate design and branding/ exhibition for 29 national events. |



| Current/actual information tools | Desired information tools | Actual achievement |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Marketing campaigns | Advertising on all available national advertising platforms. | Print media campaign, in Sunday newspapers, for National Commemoration Day. Advertising the Safer Festive Season Campaign on South African Broadcasting Commission television and radio, on digital screens at airports, airport pillars and on screens at train stations, bus stations and taxi ranks. Split advertising on static billboards, on digital airport screens and mobile trailers, in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, for the National Police Day and National Excellence Awards. |
| International relations | Engagements/meetings/visits. | A total of 50 visits and engagements/ meetings were arranged with countries outside South Africa. |

COMPLAINTS MECHANISMS

The following complaints mechanisms are in place:

- For emergencies or to report a crime, call 10111 or contact your nearest police station. The 10111 Emergency Number
 is only used for crime-related emergencies and not for service delivery complaints against the SAPS.
- If you know of any criminal activities or want to report a crime anonymously, contact Crime Stop at 08600 10111.
- Contact the SAPS Service Complaints Centre to register a complaint on SAPS service delivery on 0800 333 177 or fax to 012 393 5452 or email: complaintsnodalpoint@saps.gov.za.
- For any general enquiries, suggestions and/or compliments, contact SAPS Corporate Communication and Liaison, on 012 393 1000.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

USE OF FORCE POLICY AND GUIDELINES

The Use of Force Policy and Guidelines were approved by the Minister of Police, in November 2018. The purpose of the Policy is to provide direction to the SAPS on the legal and professional standards, which are required when exercising the use of force. The Policy articulates a human rights compliant approach, which must inform police management, strategy and operations.

SINGLE POLICE SERVICE POLICY FRAMEWORK

The purpose of the Single Police Service Policy Framework is to outline the parameters for integration, cooperation and collaboration of the SAPS, Metropolitan Police Department and traffic police, where relevant, with the aim of improving uniformity, efficiency and effectiveness within the law enforcement value-chain. The Policy was approved by the Minister of Police, in March 2019.

MAJOR CHANGES

The proposals emanating from the Use of Force Policy and Guidelines and the Single Police Service Police Framework were incorporated into the SAPS Amendment Bill. The Single Police Service Policy Framework was presented to the National Commissioner of Police and the Chiefs of the Metropolitan Police Department. The Policy Framework is also guiding the Collaboration Strategy for the SAPS and the Metropolitan Police Department.

KEY LEGISLATION DEVELOPED

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION BILL

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill was adopted by the PCoP, referred to and passed by the National Assembly and referred to the President for assent. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill seeks to replace the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) and bring the legal framework for the protection of critical infrastructure in line with constitutional imperatives and changing developments, both nationally and internationally. It is aimed at ensuring that South Africa maintains a robust and sustainable approach to the protection of South Africa's critical infrastructure, in the interest of the state and all citizens.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

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

The NDP vision is to ensure that, by 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, as well as enjoy a community life free of fear. Women should be able to walk freely in the street and children should be able to play safely outside. Businesses should be able to invest confidently and create jobs without the threat of livelihoods being undermined by crime.

The MTSF 2014-2019 has formulated a number of outcomes which serve as an implementation guide for the NDP Vision 2030. The DPME, together with the various clusters, developed a number of suboutcomes to realise the broad outcomes of the MTSF. The SAPS is to realise Outcome 3 "All people in South Africa are and feel safe" - by, reducing the level of serious, contact and propertyrelated crime, ensuring an efficient and effective CJS, securing online communication (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 to ensure that these priorities are achieved. The SAPS will endeavour to protect everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, transparent and accountable to the community. To create a safer environment, efforts are continuously intensified to reduce the levels of crime that induces the most fear through refinement and implementation of crime prevention and combating policies and strategies.

A summary of progress of the implementation of the MTSF, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, is reflected below:

REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

Communities feel unsafe due to unacceptably high levels of serious and violent crime, such as murder, rape and aggravated robberies. Measures to address the levels of crime, include the reduction of serious and contact crime, increased reported crimes for the illegal possession in and dealing in drugs, the confiscation of illicit drugs and the closure of clandestine drug laboratories, an increase in the detection and trial-ready rate for contact crime, improved training in prioritised areas, a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and the community, to raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence and the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of persons and goods.

Reported serious crime reduced, from 1 826 967, in 2013/2014 to 1 681 328, in 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 179 683, by the end of March 2019. A reduction for **crimes against children** was recorded, from 45 953 reported crime, in 2013/2014 to 45 229 reported crime, in 2018/2019.

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. Crime statistics indicate a decrease in contact crime, from 620 366, in 2014/2015 to 602 697, in 2017/2018, but increased, in 2018/2019 to 618 472, compared to 2017/2018. These crimes remain a challenge for the Department.

The reduction of serious crime remains a crucial challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children, older persons and people with disabilities. Therefore, the reduction of serious crime, contact crime, contact-related crime and property-related crime continues to be priorities for the SAPS.

The establishment of **Anti-Gang Units** will provide the much needed capacity in affected provinces. The roll-out of the Anti-Gang Strategy requires a multidisciplinary and integrated approach, involving role players within the SAPS and the broader government. The Strategy has taken into consideration intelligence gathering analysis and coordination, a proactive and high visibility approach, a combat and reactive approach through detection, including an organised crime approach, community policing concept, as well as communication and liaison.

A **Safer Cities Summit** was hosted, during March 2019, in the Gauteng Province. The purpose of the 2019 Safer Cities Summit was to institute a platform for the establishment of the Safer Cities Concept in South Africa, within the context of international and national developments and good practices. After the Summit, a recommendation was made that the Safer Cities Concept should be developed into the Safer Cities Framework for South Africa, which will provide direction for the development and implementation of individual, multidisciplinary strategies by participating cities. Implementation of the South African Safer Cities Framework will be piloted in 10 cities that have been identified, in all provinces.

The implementation of the **Community Policing Strategy** and the **Community in Blue Concept** will enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime, through a multidisciplinary collaboration which focuses on public education, building community-resilience to crime and will enable the SAPS to promote cooperation between the Service and the community, to improve and fulfil

the service delivery needs of the community and to strengthen partnerships to prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime by jointly identifying the root causes of crime.

Illicit drug use and alcohol consumption are still one of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime. 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 intelligenceled policing initiatives. The number of reported crime for unlawful possession in and dealing in drugs, reduced from 267 034, in 2014/2015 to 232 657, in 2018/2019. On 18 September 2018, the Constitutional Court handed down a judgement in which it declared that Sections 4(b) and 5(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 142 of 1992), read with Part III of Schedule 2 of the Act and Section 22(A)(9)(a)(I) of the Medicine and Related Substance Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965) are inconsistent with the right to privacy in the Constitution to the extent that these provisions criminalise the use or possession of cannabis, in private or cultivate in a private place by an adult, for his or her own personal consumption. The Court declared that, with effect from 18 September 2018, the provisions of Section 5(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992, read with Part III of Schedule 2 of that Act and with the definition of the phrase "deal in", in Section 1 of the Act, are inconsistent with the right to privacy in Section 14 of the Constitution and are, therefore, constitutionally invalid to the extent that they prohibit the cultivation of cannabus by an adult in a private place for his or her own consumption in private. The judgement only acknowledges the use, possession or cultivation of cannabis for personal consumption in private. This judgement impacted negatively on the achievement of the target, in the 2018/2019 reporting period. From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, 1 622 018,884 kg of cannabis was seized by the SAPS. A total of 6 679 456 Mandrax tablets, 1 375,308 kg cocaine, 2 972,608 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 1 919,297 kg heroin have also been seized, during the past four financial years. During the same period, the SAPS dismantled 236 clandestine drug laboratories.

Progress, in relation to the **detection and trial-ready rate for contact crime**, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, is as follows: The detection rate decreased by 3,72%, as indicated by the following: from 54,30% in 2014/2015, to 50,58%, in 2018/2019. The target of 55,22% was set for 2019/2020. In respect of the trial-ready rate, performance increased, from 69,77% in 2014/2015 to 90,14%, in 2018/2019.

The SAPS is jointly responsible with other departments for the control of the **legal/illegal cross-border movement** of persons and goods, at all identified and declared ports of entry, thereby ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe. From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, the Department managed to arrest 75 845 persons at ports of entry for crimes such as; stock theft, human trafficking, maritime-related offences, illegal goods, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, illicit drugs and illegal firearms and ammunition. During the same period, a total of 61 073,778 kg cannabis and 1 678 402 Mandrax tablets, were confiscated. Other drugs confiscated at ports of entry were 322,921 kg heroin, 1 937,217 kg cocaine and 2 036,818 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, preventing crimes against women and children and cybercrime. The target set for 2018/2019, was that 97% of learners are declared competent, upon completion of their training. The table below provides an overview of the number of learners trained and declared competent, in terms of these priority areas, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019:

| Priority | Number of members trained | Number of members declared competent | Competency rate |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Forensic service-related learning areas | 53 479 | 52 763 | 98,66% |
| Crime investigation learning areas | 59 068 | 58 629 | 99,26% |
| Crimes against women and children-related learning areas | 73 205 | 72 846 | 99,51% |
| Public order policing-related learning areas | 52 926 | 52 834 | 99,83% |
| Cybercrime | 2 331 | 2 300 | 98,67% |

At the end of March 2019, a total of 1 444 or 99,56% of the 1 149 police stations had functional **CPF 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. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokgopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing area, only seasonal workers.

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 is to link schools to local police stations and to raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence, as well as 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 implementation, in 2016/2017, the School Safety Programme has been implemented at 3 759 schools.

AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In terms of this suboutcome, 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 and effectively deter crime on a sustainable basis.

One of the key elements identified during the revision of the Back-to-Basics Approach is the **thorough** and **responsive investigation of every crime**, in respect of which the most important strategic governmental priority is the modernisation of the CJS, guided by the 7-Point CJS Plan. In this regard, the SAPS finalised the development of the Investigative Phase 1 on the ICDMS, in 2018/2019 and approval for Phase 2 has been granted and will commence, in 2019/2020. Finalisation of the development is envisaged, for 2020/2021 and will enable the Department to deliver an effective and efficient service.

The development of the **computer-generated investigation progress reports** to complainants and victims of crime was finalised by the SITA. Implementation thereof, has been delayed due to financial constraints within the budgets of the responsible divisions.

Progress, in relation to the **detection and trial-ready rate for serious crime**, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, is as follows: The detection rate decreased over the past five years, as indicated by the following: an achievement of 37,40% in 2014/2015, an achievement of 36,90% in 2015/2016, an achievement of 36,22% in 2016/2017, an achievement of 35,97%, in 2017/2018 and an achievement of 36,37%, in 2018/2019. The target has been set at 37,25%, for the 2019/2020 financial year. In respect of the trial-ready rate, performance increased, from 63,63% in 2014/2015 to 89,92%, in 2018/2019. The MTSF target is to increase the trial-ready rate for contact crime to 84,34%, in 2019/2020.

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 the 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 4 812 recommendations, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019 and initiated 4 670. A total number of 118 recommendations were not initiated, due to service terminations. Disciplinary cases linked to IPID recommendations, in respect of alleged criminal offences by members of SAPS, are to be finalised within 60 calendar days. The target is to finalise 90%, within 60 calendar days. A total of 558 or 86,78% **disciplinary cases**, from a total of 643 recommendations received, were finalised within 60 calendar days.



SECURE CYBERSPACE

With this suboutcome the CJS needs to improve cyber security to create a secure, dependable and reliable cyber environment.

Information and communication technologies have become indispensable to the functioning of the South African society. **Cybercrime** has evolved into a distinctive and highly sophisticated crime phenomenon, which requires highly skilled and specialised law enforcement. The SAPS has measured performance, in relation to the detection rate for cybercrimes that were investigated, from the 2015/2016 to the 2017/2018 financial years. In 2018/2019, the measurement changed to cyber-related crime case files successfully investigated. A total of 104 from 130 case files were successfully investigated, in 2018/2019, an achievement of 80%.

ENSURE DOMESTIC STABILITY

The suboutcome plans to examine violent service delivery protests and violent industrial actions to understand its root causes, manifestations and design measures to address them. In particular, the aim should be to ensure that the constitutionally guaranteed rights to protest action relating to service delivery and industrial action, are exercised in a peaceful and non-violent manner.

Political, economic, socio-economic 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. POP Units deal with the combating of crime and the maintenance of public order through crowd management, in terms of Section 205(3) of the Constitution, 1996. The SAPS has 40 provincial POP Units, countrywide and four Reserve Units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela. For the past five years, for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, a total number of 17 980 unrest crowd-related incidents were responded to and stabilised and 55 582 peaceful-related incidents were policed. **POP's capacity** was increased with 1 153 members, from 4 665, in August 2014, to 5 818, in March 2019. The 5 818 members comprises 5 389 Police Act members and 429 Public Service Act (PSA) personnel. The target set for 2019/2020 is to increase the number of personnel recruited for POP to 9 500.

Progress, in relation to the **detection and the trial-ready rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests**, is as follows: The detection rate decreased from 44,55%, in 2016/2017 to 48,23%, in 2018/2019. The trial-ready rate increased from 84,07%, in 2016/2017 to 92,81%, in 2018/2019, against a set target of 85,60% for 2018/2019.

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

To create a better South Africa and to contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world, the vision the South African Government aspires to, is one where South Africa, informed by its national interests, is a globally competitive economy and an influential and leading member of the international community. South Africa should be a key promoter and contributor to sustainable development, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and peace and security, within a safe, peaceful and prosperous Southern African Region and Africa, as well as a fair and just world.

The ICTS Cluster is responsible for the implementation of the MTSF 2014-2019 commitments, as articulated in Outcome 11. The SAPS will contribute to peace and security on the African Continent, as well as maintaining its current commitments to the United Nations (UN) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements, as agreed by the Republic of South Africa (RSA) Cabinet. To this end, 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.

A summary of progress of the implementation of the MTSF, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, is reflected below:

POLITICAL COHESION WITHIN SOUTHERN AFRICA TO ENSURE A PEACEFUL, SECURE AND STABLE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

With this suboutcome Government strives towards a politically cohesive SADC that contributes to addressing the root causes and consequences of conflict and contributing towards a secure environment, which is conducive towards sustainable development in the region.

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

The table below indicates the members deployed, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019, in AU/UN peacekeeping missions.

| UN/AU peacekeeping missions/other | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| interventions/SADC agreements | 86 | 28 | 62 | 81 | 61 |

As part of efforts to address the challenges posed by transnational crime, **Police Liaison Officers** are placed in strategic positions across the globe to liaise on transnational organised crime, such as drug trafficking and terrorism-related investigations.

Police Liaison Officers are deployed in all SADC member countries with the exception of Mauritius, Tanzania and Madagascar. At the end of March 2019, the SAPS had nine Police Liaison Officers, based in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Namibia and two Police Liaison Officers, in Zimbabwe. Since the deployment of these Police Liaison Officers, a large number of drug couriers were arrested at our international airports and elsewhere and can directly be attributed to the cooperation between the Police Liaison Officers with other international law enforcement agencies. It also needs to be mentioned that originally, the Police Liaison Officers were placed as drug liaison officers in foreign countries.



4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the SAPS and to provide for the functions of the CSPS.

The objective is 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 below, outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the 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 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Establish an adequate human resource capability with emphasis on the following prioritised areas: Investigative capacity Intelligence gathering | 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). | 99,93%, in terms of the approved target of 193 431 (the establishment of the SAPS was 193 297, on 31 March 2018). | Maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment (192 431) | 99,92%, in terms of the approved target of 192 431 (the establishment of the SAPS was 192 277, on 31 March 2019). | 1,92% points | Target achieved. The monitoring and tracking of posts was intensified, to ensure that the workforce is maintained at all |
| Operational environment | | | | | | | times. Progress, with regard to the filling of posts was discussed at several Human Resource Committee meetings. |

| Objective statement Ad | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | 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. | A total of 77 843 learners attended training and 76 962 or 98,87% were declared competent upon completion of their training. | 97% ⁴ of 54 720 learners declared competent upon completion of their training | A total of 71 815 learners attended training and 71 131 or 99,05% were declared competent upon completion of their training. | 2,05% points | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. |

The target relates to the percentage of learners assessed to be declared competent upon completion of their training, in terms of the TPP and according to the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998). The competency rate may be subject to change, due to changes in the priorities.

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Transform and professionalise the Service | 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). | 90,91% (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. | 90% of disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days | 91,73% (1 919 from a total of 2 092 disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days). A total of 154 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days. | 1,73% points | Target achieved. The implementation of monitoring tools, e.g. a Disciplinary Misconduct Register. Early warning system e.g. by forwarding a list of pending cases to provinces and divisions, on a weekly basis. Communication of performance and expectations to provinces and divisions, on a quarterly basis. Development of members dealing with disciplinary cases. |

| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders for specialised items, such as the supply and erection of trusses and the installation of aluminium doors and windows. Dependency on other departments for town planning processes (land handover by the Department of Human Settlement). Delay in the delivery of building materials by appointed service providers. |
|---|---|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -46,67% points |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 33,33% (4 from a total of 12) of planned capital works completed. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 80% (12) |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 81,95% (109 from a total of 133) of planned capital works completed. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 44,24% (96 from a total of 217) of planned capital works completed. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 67,87% (150 from a total of 221) of planned capital works completed. |
| Objective statement | Improvement of infrastructure development and public access to policing services |



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| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. Late conclusion of contracts, due to a lack of response from bidders. Non-performance of service providers, resulting in the delay on the completion of | Target achieved. Personnel exiting the Department and an increase in the number of vehicles, resulted in more vehicles being available for personnel. |
|---|--|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -35,29% points | 0.58:1 |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 44,71% (38 from a total of 85) planned maintenance completed. | The ratio at the end of March 2019, was 3.93:1 based on 48 963 motor vehicles and 192 277 personnel. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 80% (85) | Maintain a ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 76,67% (92 from a total of 120) of planned maintenance completed. | The ratio at the end of March 2018, was 3.99:1, based on 48 337 motor vehicles and 193 297 personnel. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 79,46% (356 from a total of 448) of planned maintenance completed. | The ratio at the end of March 2017, was 3.97:1, based on 49 042 motor vehicles and 194 605 personnel. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 93,09% (364 from a total of 391) of planned maintenance completed. | The ratio at the end of March 2016, was 3.77:1, based on 51 610 motor vehicles and 194 730 personnel. |
| Objective statement | Improvement of infrastructure development and public access to policing services | Improvement of requisite resources to sustain quality service delivery on strategic priorities |

| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. Delays on procuement processes. Outcome of the litigation case for the Eastern Cape Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA), which is impacting on the further roll-out of TETRA. SITA Supply Chain Management lengthy procurement process for contracts of Network Infrastructure. Delays to acquire telecommunication infrastructure at the Very Small Aperture Terminal sites, for data connectivity, to ensure mainframe/ internet/email |
|---|---|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -22,00% points |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 73,00% of identified ICT infrastructure deliverables achieved. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | %26 |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 88,00% of identified ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 82,00% of identified ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 96,00% ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained. |
| Objective statement | Enhancing Information Systems (IS) and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICTS) ⁵ to support the business objectives of the SAPS |

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

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| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. Delays on procurement processes and skilled resources capacitation. Shortage and changes on SITA technical resources for development/ integrations/testing of solutions for deployment. Legal litigations not concluded and contingency plan delays. Cancellation of bids by SITA. Delays in bids to be published and finalised. |
|---|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -7,00% points |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 78,00% of prioritised IS Solutions deliverables achieved. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | %298 |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 83,00% of prioritised IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 89,00% of prioritised IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 89,00% IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS. |
| Objective statement | Enhancing Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology to support the business objectives of the SAPS |

| Comment on deviation nt | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. Delay in consultations to finalise the IS/ICT Strategy. | Target achieved. Compliance to prescripts relating to the payment of legitimate invoices. Enhanced monitoring and the introduction of an early warning system. | Target achieved. |
|---|---|--|---|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -7,00% points | 0,74% points | 1 |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 78,00% of IS/ICT governance deliverables achieved. | 99,74% (1 474 632 from a total of 1 478 503 invoices were paid within 30 days). | Decreased by 50,00%, from 76, in 2017/2018 to 38, in 2018/2019. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | %58 | 99% paid within 30 days | 50% reduction in material findings, made by the AGSA |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 86,00% of IS/ ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS. | 99,72% (1 539 271 from a total of 1 543 569 invoices were paid within 30 days). | Increased, by 35,71%, from 56, in 2016/2017 to 76, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 88,00% of IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS. | 99,75% (1 544 406 from a total of 1 548 292 invoices were paid within 30 days). | New performance indicator for the reduction of material findings, made by the AGSA, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 86,00% of IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS. | 99,24% (1 606 248 from a total of 1 618 495 invoices were paid within 30 days). | New performance indicator for the reduction of material findings, made by the AGSA, in 2017/2018. |
| Objective statement | Enhancing Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology to support the business objectives of the SAPS | Sound financial management | Inculcate a culture of uncompromising compliance and performance management ⁶ |

The objective statement focuses on the reduction of material findings related to the predetermined objectives, made by the AGSA



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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Table 2: Actual performance against targets

| | Strategic objective: | Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | nanagement of the Dep | partment and provide | centralised support se | rvices | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Subprogram | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | ent, Corporate Services | s and Civilian Secretar | iat for Police Service | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of vacant funded posts filled within the prescribed time frame from the date of advertisement | 2,89% (61 from a total of 2 113). | 90,88% (1 714 from a total of 1 886)7. | 100% (674 from a total of 674). A total of 141 posts were pending within the six months from the date of advertisement. | 90% of vacant, funded posts to be filled within six months from the date of advertisement | 90,44% (350 from a total of 387). A total of 246 posts were withdrawn and 29 posts were pending within the six months from the date of advertisement. | 0,44% points | Performance is tracked through the implementation of plans to all business units. Where risks for non-achievement arosed, business units were informed. The monitoring and tracking of posts was intensified, to ensure that the workforce is maintained at all times. |

| | Strategic objective: T | o regulate the overall | management of the De | Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | centralised support ser | vices | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Subprogram | ne: Ministry, Managem | ent, Corporate Service | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | iat for Police Service | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 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 | 53,18% (1842 from a total of 3 464). | 55,49% received terminations submitted to GPAA (1861 from a total of 3 354)8. | 78,15% (3 973 from a total of 5 084). | 68% finalised service terminations submitted to GPAA within 60 working days from date after the employee's exit from the service | 92,66% (5 388 submitted to different pension funds within 60 calendar days from a total of 5 815 finalised applications). | 24,66% points | Target achieved. An enhanced monitoring process was introduced and the provisioning of workshops to address challenges and developments in the service terminations environment. |



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

| Performance Indicator Actual achievement a | | Strategic objective: T | o regulate the overall r | Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | partment and provide | centralised support ser | rvices | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------|
| Actual achievement achievement achievement achievement achievement achievement achievement achievement achievement 2018/2019 2016/2017 New performance 1,17% (2 281 from a riotal of 194 605). total of 193 297). In relation to the total of 194 605). Total of 193 297). A relation to the total workforce total workforce achievement achievement 2018/2019 2016/2017. | | Subprogram | ne: Ministry, Managem | ent, Corporate Service | s and Civilian Secretar | iat for Police Service | | |
| New performance 1,17% (2 281 from a 1,31% (2 528 from a 2% of members with indicator, in total of 194 605). total of 193 297). a relation to the total workforce total workfor | rmance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| 2016/2017. | of people with employed, in relation to | New performance indicator, in | 1,17% (2 281 from a total of 194 605). | 1,31% (2 528 from a total of 193 297). | 2% of members with disability employed, | 1,50% (2 880 from a total of 192 277). | -0,50% points | Target not achieved. |
| total workforce | kforce | 2016/2017. | | | in relation to the | | | The inherent |
| | | | | | total workforce | | | physical and mental |
| | | | | | | | | requirements |
| | | | | | | | | for Police Act |
| | | | | | | | | posts hinder the |
| | | | | | | | | appointment of |
| | | | | | | | | people with a |
| | | | | | | | | disability. Of the 5 |
| | | | | | | | | 800 posts allocated |
| | | | | | | | | to the SAPS for |
| | | | | | | | | recruitment and |
| | | | | | | | | appointment, during |
| | | | | | | | | 2018/2019, 5 200 |
| | | | | | | | | were for Police Act |
| | | | | | | | | posts and 600 for |
| | | | | | | | | PSA Act posts. 5% |
| | | | | | | | | (30) of the 600 PSA |
| | | | | | | | | posts were ring- |
| | | | | | | | | fenced for people |
| | | | | | | | | with a disability, |
| | | | | | | | | whereas the |
| | | | | | | | | shortfall was 1 338, |
| | | | | | | | | at the beginning |
| | | | | | | | | of the 2018/2019 |
| | | | | | | | | financial year. |

| | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. |
|---|---|--|--|
| rvices | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 2,81% points | 2,54% points |
| 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 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 99,81% (A total number of 7 202 learners were trained and 7 188 were declared competent). | 99,54% (A total number of 8 663 learners were trained and 8 623 were declared competent). |
| | Planned target 2018/2019 | 97% of 1670 learners declared competent upon completion of their training | 97% of 5 627 learners declared competent upon completion of their training |
| | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 99,73% (A total number of 7 405 learners were trained and 7 385 were declared competent). | 99,66% (A total number of 11 007 learners were trained and 10 970 were declared competent). |
| | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | Performance Indicator | Training relating to public order policing | Training relating to crimes committed against women and children |
| | Performan | Percentage of learners assessed, to be declared competent upon completion of their training, in the following prioritised training areas: | |

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| rvices | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 2,40% points | 0,62% points |
| centralised support se | riat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 99,40% (A total number of 9 002 learners were trained and 8 948 were declared competent). | 97,62% (A total number of 4 042 learners were trained and 3 946 were declared competent). |
| overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Planned target 2018/2019 | 97% of 8 320 learners declared competent upon completion of their training | 97% of 7 912 learners declared competent upon completion of their training |
| management of the De | ent, Corporate Service | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 99,21% (A total number of 8 857 learners were trained and 8 787 were declared competent). | 99,04% (A total number of 10 584 learners were trained and 10 482 were declared competent). |
| | ne: Ministry, Managem | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic objective: To regulate the | Subprogramr | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | | Performance Indicator | Training relating to crime investigations | Training relating to forensic science investigations |
| | | Performan | Percentage of learners assessed, to be declared competent upon completion of their training, in the following prioritised training areas: | |

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Additional courses were presented, in addition to the TPP. Additional remedies and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. Additional funding and resources. | Target achieved. The allocation of interns, was 1 030. A total number of 18 interns were reallocated to Management Intervention, as they were not placed in the previous financial year. | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| vices | · | | | | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 2,60% points | - | | |
| de centralised support s etariat for Police Service | ariat for Police Service | ariat for Police Service | riat for Police Service | riat for Police Service | iat for Police Service | iat for Police Service | ariat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 99,60% (A total number of 1 243 learners were trained and 1 238 were declared competent). | A total number of 1 048, by the end of March 2019. |
| partment and provide | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | es and Civilian Secretaria | Planned target 2018/2019 | 97% of 833 learners declared competent upon completion of their training | Increase by 10% to 1 047 | | | | | |
| 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 | nent, Corporate Service | ent, Corporate Services | ent, Corporate Services | ent, Corporate Services | ment, Corporate Service | nent, Corporate Services | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | A total number of 1 009, by the end of March 2018. | |
| :: To regulate the overall nume: Ministry, Managem | ne: Ministry, Managem | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | A total number of 1 046, by the end of March 2017. | | | | | | |
| Strategic objective: 1 | Subprogram | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | A total number of 1 037, by the end of March 2016. | | | | | | |
| | | Performance Indicator | Training relating to cybercrime | nips undertaken | | | | | | |
| | | Performan | Percentage of learners assessed, to be declared competent upon completion of their training, in the following prioritised training areas: | Number of internships undertaken | | | | | | |



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| | Strategic objective: 1 | o regulate the overall r | Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | partment and provide | entralised support ser | vices | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Subprogram | ne: Ministry, Managem | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | s and Civilian Secretar | iat for Police Service | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of operational personnel competent in the Modules: Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun | 92,74% (A total of 121 525 operational members were trained and 112 701 were declared competent). | Performance indicator not measured, in 2016/2017. | 95,78% (A total number of 114 389 from a total of 119 424 operational personnel were declared competent). | 98% ⁹ learners competent | 96,86% (A total number of 114 813 from a total of 118 536 operational personnel were declared competent). | -1,14% points | Target not achieved. Incorrect/ misclassification of members on PERSAL, e.g. forensic analysts. Some members did not attend the prerequisite training. |
| Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate recommendations initiated | 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 initiated). 24 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations. 32 recommendations were still pending within the 30 days. | 99,57% (from a total of 734 recommendations received from IPID, 695 were initiated). 23 recommendations were not initiated, due to service terminations. 13 recommendations were still pending within the 30 calendar days. | 100% initiated within 30 calendar days of receipt | 99,76% (from a total of 827 recommendations received from IPID, 825 were initiated. 26 recommendations were not initiated, due to service terminations. 21 recommendations were still pending within the 30 calendar days. | - 0,24% points | Target not achieved. The introduction of a new administration process regarding the flow of disciplinary files, caused a delay in initiating two recommendations by KwaZulu-Natal. |

Due to the constant changes occurring in the various personnel strengths, the actual numbers cannot be provided for purposes of target setting. When reporting is done, the actual numbers utilised in the calculation are provided.

| | Strategic objective: 7 | ic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support s Subprogramme: Ministry. Management. Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | management of the De | partment and provide sand Civilian Secreta | 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 | rvices | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate related disciplinary cases finalised | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | 85,56% (243 from a total of 284). | 85,08% (154 from a total of 181). A total number of 11 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days. | 90% finalised within 60 calendar days | 90,45% (161 from a total of 178). A total number of 22 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days. | 0,45% points | Target achieved. The implementation of the new Disciplinary Regulations. |
| | | | | | | | The implementation of monitoring tools e.g, a Disciplinary Misconduct Register. |
| | | | | | | | Early warning system e.g. by forwarding a list of pending cases to provinces and divisions, on a weekly basis. |
| | | | | | | | Communication of performance and expectations to provinces and divisions, on a quarterly basis. |



| | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. The SAPS did not receive all mobile contact points from the manufacturer, during the financial year, as per contract obligations. The outstanding six mobile contact points were distributed, during April 2019. | Target not achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders for specialised items, such as kitchen equipment, extractor fans, cell doors and windows. |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| vices | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Ģ | 4- |
| centralised support ser | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Nine new mobile contact points distributed. | No detention facility maintenance completed. |
| partment and provide | | Planned target 2018/2019 | 15 new mobile contact points distributed | 4 devolved police stations for repairs and upgrade |
| Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 15 new mobile contact points distributed. | 3 devolved police station detention facilities repaired and renovated. |
| To regulate the overall | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic objective: 1 | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | | Performance Indicator | Number of new mobile contact points distributed | Number of detention facilities maintenance completed |
| | | Performan | Planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan in the following prioritised area: | |

| | | m Comment on to deviation | Target achieved. A total number of 6 594 vehicles were booked in for repairs or services, at the end of March 2019. A project was registered to enhance SAPS Garages. Monitoring and intervention in poor performance of contractors |
|--|--|---|---|
| Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 1,53% points |
| | ariat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 86,53% (42 369 from a total of 48 963). |
| | s and Civilian Secreta | Planned target 2018/2019 | 85% from a total of 42 000 active vehicles available |
| | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 86,34% (41 734 from a total of 48 337 operational vehicles). |
| | ne: Ministry, Managem | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | Subprogramr | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of active vehicles available for policing, in relation to the total vehicle fleet ¹⁰ |

The performance indicator was revised to measure active vehicles, not operational vehicles, available for policing, in relation to the total vehicle fleet.



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| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. A new contract to procure firearms is not yet in place. Firearms that were distributed, were distributed from the buffer stock. A bid was advertised, but had to be cancelled, as no responsive bids were received. |
|---|--|---|---|
| rvices | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 2 269 |
| overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | riat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 100% (5 269) firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand. |
| partment and provide | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Planned target 2018/2019 | firearms procured and distributed, in relation to the demand |
| management of the De | ent, Corporate Service | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | A total of 3 000 or 100% firearms were procured, as planned. 100% or 2 638 firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand. |
| | me: Ministry, Managem | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand. |
| Strategic objective: To regulate the | Subprogramr | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | firearms planned for, were procured. 100% (1 062) firearms requested, were distributed. |
| | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of firearms to be procured and distributed, in relation to the demand |

| Percentage Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs) to be procured and distributed, in relation to the demand we terms of the approved Internal Audit aplan | Subprogramm Actual achievement 2015/2016 100% (10 500) BRVs planned for, were procured. 100% (8 878) BRVs requested, were distributed from the buffer stock. | ne: Ministry, Managema Actual achievement 2016/2017 100% (24 136) BRVs were distributed from the buffer stock, in relation to the demand. | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service suctual achievement achieve | partment and provide s and Civilian Secreta Planned target 2018/2019 100% (15.551) BRVs procured and distributed, in relation to the demand 100% (236) | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Actual achievement achievement 2015/2016 Actual achievement 2015/2016 Actual achievement 2015/2017 100% (24 136) 100% (24 136) 100% (24 136) 100% (31 1 100m a total of 331). 2015/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2016/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2016/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2016/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2016/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2016/2019 Actual achievement 3010/2019 Actual achievement 3010/ | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 -9,90% points | Comment on deviation Target achieved. Dependency on external stakeholders. There is currently a global shortage of Aramid yarn, which is used to manufacture the inner panels of the BRVs. As a result, the manufacturer could not manufacture the BRVs. BRVs requested, were distributed from the "buffer stock" 1. Target achieved. Approval was granted to defer nine audits. As a |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | | result, these audits were discounted from the target |

Stock kept at a provisioning store to meet the demand, in times when delays in supply are experienced.



| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. |
|--|--|---|--|
| rvices | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | |
| Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services | riat for Police Service | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 100% (270 management intervention executions evaluated). |
| spartment and provide | Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service | Planned target 2018/2019 | 100% (270) |
| management of the De | ent, Corporate Service | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 100% (270 management interventions executed). |
| o regulate the overall r | ne: Ministry, Managem | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 100% (270 diagnostic assessments completed). |
| Strategic objective: 7 | Subprogramr | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. |
| | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of management intervention executions evaluated ¹² |

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, have been 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 the management of employee health and wellness.

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

It is imperative that the Department manages its human resources, to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, to ultimately be able to deliver on the core objectives of the SAPS. An enlistment plan is compiled annually, according to the allocated budget and the set targets and priorities, which are contained in the Estimates of 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 192 431. By the end of March 2019, the establishment of the SAPS was 192 277.

The SAPS's allocation for entry-level appointments, in 2018/2019, was 5 800. A total of 5 000 posts were allocated for SAPS Act personnel trainees, 200 posts were allocated for forensic analysts and 600 posts were allocated for PSA personnel. A total of 5 723 of the 5 800 allocated posts were filled. A total of 77 Forensic Services posts were in the process of being finalised, at the end of March 2019.

In 2018/2019, 90,44% of vacant funded posts were filled within the prescribed time frame, from the date of advertisement.

A total of 22 951 employees received grade progression, including 45 PSA personnel and 22 906 SAPS Act members, to progress employees from a lower to a higher salary level, within a defined career path. Grade progression is based on the availability of funds, recognition of performance and years of service.

A total number of 6 192 applications for **service termination** was registered, in 2018/2019 of which 5 815 applications were finalised. From the 5 815 finalised, 5 388 applications were submitted to different pension funds, within 60 calendar days from the date after the employee's exit from the service. A total of 427 applications were finalised beyond the prescribed time frame and 223 applications were still pending, at the end of March 2019.

A total number of 2 246 disciplinary cases were received, of which 1 919 cases were finalised within 60 calendar days, an achievement of 91,73% against the set target of 90%, within 60 calendar days. A total of 134 cases were finalised beyond the 60 calendar days' target. There were 193 cases still pending, at the end of March 2019, including 154 pending within the 60 calendar days and 39 beyond the 60 calendar days.

A total number of 78 369 (40,76%) of the SAPS staff establishment attended **Employee Health and** Wellness (EHW) awareness programmes, in 2018/2019, to ensure that SAPS members were healthy and productive, including members that were exposed to traumatic and challenging events, due to



work exposure or in their private, individual spaces. Members in the Department were reached through proactive interventions, such as education and training (59 338 or 30,86%), awareness raising activities and events (43 821 or 22,79%), as well as wellness screening (33 477 or 17,41%).

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), the Tuberculosis (TB), the Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease and Disability Management, as well as the Wellness Management Policies, were implemented, in 2018/2019, in compliance with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) EHW Framework. These policies are managed through the EHW Strategy, to ensure that the dimensions of wellness are addressed, namely; psycho-social; physiological; intellectual; emotional; spiritual; financial; and occupational wellness.

The SAPS also focused on the following:

- The **Ethical Awareness Programme**, to address unethical conduct, corrupt behaviour and to increase awareness and compliance to the SAPS Code of Conduct.
- The **Mental Health Programme**, to deal with higher than usual levels of mental health challenges like trauma, stress, depression and bipolar disorder, is being implemented, with specific focus on commanders, as they 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 246 120 applicants for entry level recruitment were tested. A total number of 3 279 specialised selections, 2 309 organisational diagnosis and 255 tests in assessment centres, were also done.
- The rolling out of the **training programme, in partnership with the Netherlands based Cultuur en Ontspanningscentrum**, aimed at empowering SAPS members to deal with key populations, including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) groups. Up to date, 25 train-the-trainers and 400 members have been trained.
- A total number of 439 members were trained on gender-based violence, linked to the HIV/AIDS Policy.
- 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 are adapted and 128 assistive devices are issued, to address the needs of disabled persons.
- Continuous awareness through programmes, aimed at the effective management of relationships, privately and within the workplace, curbing the use of substances and dealing with sexual harassment.
- **EHW professionals** continued to offer reactive interventions through counselling, therapy, debriefings, hospital/home visits, memorial and funeral services. A total number of 24 016 cases were opened which covered approximately 3 962 members, of which 3 900 gave consent, for formal trauma debriefing.
- A total number of 3 158 members were exposed to **multiple stressor trauma intervention**. Matters for which members requested individual and group counselling services are personal health, relationship issues, psycho-social challenges and work- related interpersonal problems.
- The SAPS 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, which offers medical services to PSA personnel and attends EHW planned events, as per the approved annual wellness calendar.

HUMAN RESOURCE UTILISATION

Human Resource Utilisation 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. The operational objective of Human Resource Utilisation is to drive the optimal utilisation of the SAPS's human resource capability to combat crime.

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE HUMAN RESOURCE UTILISATION DIVISION

The appointment and advancement of people with disabilities, remained a strategic priority. It is especially challenging to appoint people with disabilities, within the SAPS, due to the inherent requirements of operational policing posts, i.e. to be declared fit for functional policing and training. The SAPS must balance its available budget between operational policing resource needs and priorities, such as increasing the number of people with disabilities.

A total of 30 or 5% of the 600 posts allocated for PSA personnel, were ring-fenced for people with disabilities, whereas the shortfall was 1 338 at the beginning of the 2018/2019 financial year. This hinders the achievement of the disability target in the short-term. Nonetheless, significant progress has been made towards achieving the planned target of 2% for people with disabilities, in relation to the total workforce. There was a 13,92% increase in the number of registered members with a disability, from 2 528, in 2017/2018 to 2 880, in 2018/2019. An additional 352 people with disabilities were, thus registered, during 2018/2019.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

In terms of the SAPS TPP, a total of 71 815 learners attended training and 71 131 or 99,05%, were declared competent upon completion of such training.

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 POP environment, cybercrime and preventing crimes against women and children.

| Priority | Number of members trained | Number of members declared competent | Competency rate |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Forensic service-related learning areas | 4 042 | 3 946 | 97,62% |
| Crime investigation learning areas | 9 002 | 8 948 | 99,40% |
| Crimes against women and children-related learning areas | 8 663 | 8 623 | 99,54% |
| Public order policing-related learning areas | 7 202 | 7 188 | 99,81% |
| Cybercrime | 1 243 | 1 238 | 99,60% |

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 118 536 operational personnel, 114 813 or 96,86% were found to be competent, in terms of the prescribed minimum standard.

The **internship programme** of the SAPS 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. In 2018/2019, a total of 1 048 interns were placed on internships within the SAPS.

The SAPS also focused on the following:

| A total number of 3 812 trainees were trained, of which 3 708 or 97,27% completed their training and were declared competent. A total number of 29 trainees were uplifted as follows; two trainees were from the 2012 January intake, 22 trainees from the March 2017 intake and four trainees from the March 2018 intake. There was a loss of 104 trainees due to various reasons. |
|---|
| A total number of 16 organisational standards were developed, for different learning programmes that will be used during 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 and assist with the professionalisation of the SAPS. The Occupational Certificate: Non-Commissioned Police Official: National Qualifications Framework Level 6 qualification was developed and registered by the South African Qualifications Authority. |
| SOPs on Assessment and Moderation of ETD Interventions, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), to determine Trainer-to-Learner Ratios for ETD Solutions and Occupational Learning Programmes were developed, in order to regulate ETD practices within the SAPS. National Instructions for Library Services, Provisioning Practice of ETD Solutions and Ceremonial Services were also developed. |
| A total number of 846 assessors and 519 moderators were re-registered, ensuring that learner achievements are being endorsed against formal registered unit standards or qualifications, thereby assuring the quality of the training that they receive. |
| Four accredited service providers, including Human Resource Development Centres, in the North West, Vaal Rand and West Rand, as well as the RPL Section, were visited to prepare for the certification of learners' achievements. After these verification visits, a total number of 835 statement of results for Resolving of Crime were received from Safety and Security Sectoral Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) and forwarded to the provincial offices for distribution to the learners. |
| A total number of 460 verified learner achievements were submitted to SASSETA, for the issuing of certificates, in terms of the National Certificate in Policing Qualification, obtained through the process of RPL. |
| A total number of 1 539 certificates for the unit standard Use of Firearms in the Law Enforcement Environment and 1 092 certificates for the National Certificate in Policing were received from SASSETA and forwarded to the provinces for distribution to the learners. |
| A total of 149 assessments for different learning programmes, based on unit standards or qualification and 200 assessments, based on organisational standards were developed for different learning programmes ¹³ . A total of 394 360 assessments were reproduced and distributed to the different skills development providers. Assessment strategies were developed, in line with the SAPS regulators and the policies and procedures of the SASSETA, to ensure that the assessment principles of validity, fairness and transparency are adhered to. |
| Support programmes, such as Discipline Management in the SAPS, Operational Management Systems, Induction of SAPS Employees, Executive Development and Service Terminations were developed. Numerous Train-the-Trainers in Management Information Systems, the Circulation System (Vehicles), Financial Advances and Claims, Supply Chain Management: Demand and some profiles on the ICDMS were conducted. Continuous development of essential programmes for the Department, focusing on strategic management, second-hand goods systems, disability awareness, mentoring and coaching and basic registration, aimed at enhancing the Department for better performance and managerial efficiency also took place. |
| |

| Fixed wing pilot training | Nine female student pilots successfully completed the first phase of the Fixed Wing Pilot Training 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 further six months were granted by the service provider, for all the students to finish their CPLs. At the end of the extended contract, on 30 August 2018, seven out of the nine students obtained their CPLs, four as single visual flight rating and three as Twin rating. Seven students are employed in the SAPS as warrant officers and two as sergeants. |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ETD research and quality management | Four impact studies were conducted, namely; Tactical Policing II Learning Programme; Crown Management for Platoon Commanders Learning Programme; Middle Management Learning Programme and Return on Investment on International Training. A Monitoring and Evaluation Conference was conducted for In-service Police Development Academies, from 15 to 19 October 2018. A National Library Forum was also held, in Bloemfontein, during September 2018, during which all libraries of the academies and divisions participated. The primary objective of the forum was to share best practices and to identify needs to professionalise libraries within the SAPS. |
| ETD curriculum development: Policing | The following learning programmes were completed: In-Service Police Development for roll-out; the Peer Educator Learning Programme, the Endangered Species Investigative Learning Programme, the Crowd Conflict Management Learning Programme, the SAPS 13 Property Control Learning Programme, the Inspectorate Learning Programme, the Operational Commander Training Learning Programme; the Closed-circuit Control Room Learning Programme and the National Border Security Intelligence Learning Programme. |
| Sports and recreation | The 25 th Police Music and Cultural Association (POLMUSCA) event was held, at the Mittah Sperepere Convention Centre, in Kimberley, from 19 to 23 September 2018. The Limpopo Province was announced as the 2018 winner. A Healthy Lifestyle Intervention was held, at the SAPS Academy, in Hammanskraal, from 9 July to 17 August 2018, to assist members with weight loss, lower hypertension and to renew individual's outlook. It was attended by 29 members from different provinces and divisions, who achieved an average weight loss of 260,2 kg, an average of nine kg per member. A wellness and fitness day was also held, at the SAPS Academy Tshwane, on 26 October 2018, attended by 50 members, both PSA and SAPS Act personnel, from each division, as well as senior managers. Personnel took part in a morning aerobics session, as well as other sporting activities, including a mass walk, mini soccer, mass aerobics and tug of war, to motivate members to become active and fit. |

The following training interventions were coordinated, facilitated and/or attended by the SAPS:

INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL INTERVENTIONS

| Name of the intervention | Purpose | Dates | Number of delegates | Host city and country |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| United States of America (USA): Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes Programme | To prepare law enforcement personnel to act as a first responder for a variety of electronic and cybercrime investigations. Participants learnt the fundamentals of computer hardware, networks, hacking techniques, information security, internet resources and electronic evidence handling. | 6 to 10 August 2018 | Five participants each from the Detective Service and Human Resource Development Divisions | International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana |
| USA: Cybercrime Investigations | To introduce students to the history and interworking of the internet, as well as investigative tools and techniques, to assist in their investigations, as the internet has introduced many new crime problems and many traditional crimes have migrated to the internet. | 20 to 24 August 2018 | Nine participants each from the Detective Service and Crime Intelligence Divisions | ILEA Academy in Gaborone, Botswana |
| USA: Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation | Focused on global trafficking in persons, including an emphasis on smuggling activities, such as third party facilitation. It also examined the issues of exploitation, coercion for the purpose of economic or sexual exploitation and the organisation's reliance on long-term exploitations. | 4 to 10 November 2018 | Six participants each from the Forensic Services and the Human Resource Development Divisions | ILEA Academy in Gaborone, Botswana |
| USA: Advanced Narcotics Investigations | Provided traditional and specialised investigative techniques for complex investigations. Emphasis was placed on supervision and management of the full range of drug-related investigations against transnational drug organisations and involved host country training officials and prosecutors in the training curriculum. | 25 February 2019 to 1 March 2019 | Five participants each from the the Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape Provinces | ILEA Academy in Gaborone, Botswana |
| USA: Combating Violent Extremism Computer and Network Investigations | Designed for participants at beginner or intermediate level of computer and cybercrime knowledge. Participants learnt how to collect and analyse a variety of data from a live computer and how to use a variety of tools and techniques to capture and analyse volatile and semivolatile information. | 11 to 22 March 2019 | Four participants each from the Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions, as well as the DPCI | ILEA Academy in Gaborone, Botswana |

| Name of the intervention | Purpose | Dates | Number of delegates | Host city and country |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| The Global Cyber Security Workshop | Aimed at the appropriate roles of the private industry and civil society in countering violent extremism in cyberspace. Furthermore, understanding the deep and dark web and what a senior strategy and policy professional needs to know. It also included cybersecurity strategy and policy implementation exercises. | 25 August 2018 to 1 September 2018 | Two delegates from the Human Resource Development Division and the Strategic Management Component | Garmisch, Germany |
| Police Operational Surveillance in the Fight against Organised Crime | To transfer skills and knowledge on how to deal with operational surveillance in the fight against organised crime. | 8 to 12 October 2018 | 20 participants from the DPCI and the Detective Service and Forensic Services Divisions | SAPS Academy, in Paarl |
| France: Police Investigation in Child Abuse Offences | To transfer skills and knowledge on how to deal with cases of investigation in child abuse offences. | 22 to 26 October 2018 | 19 participants from the Gauteng, the Eastern Cape, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape Provinces | SAPS Academy, in Paarl |
| The Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units, Gender Protection Course | To prepare senior police officers, who would be deployed in peace support operations, to properly acknowledge and address issues in gender-related operations, with particular reference to those aspects evidenced in UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR), i.e. UNSCR's 1325 (2000) and 2272 (2016), as well as in other relevant security council resolutions, by enhancing their capabilities in managing practical cases. | 25 February 2019 to 8 March 2019 | Two participants from the Operational Response Service (ORS) and the Human Resource Development Divisions | The Centre of Excellence for Stability Units, in Vicenza, Italy |
| Study visit, as part of the South Africa/ European Union (EU) Cybercrime Project | To evoke peer-to-peer dialogue between SAPS, identified EU cybersecurity and cybercrime institutions and experts, which will result in the collaborative review and assessment of the proposed South African Cybercrime Implementation Network. | 20 to 27 October 2018 | Eight participants from the Strategic Management Component and the Human Resource Development Forensic Services, Detective Service and Visible Policing Divisions, as well as the DPCI | The Netherlands |

AFRICA, ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

| Name of the intervention | Purpose | Dates | Number of delegates | Host city and country |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Combating Cybercrime | Participants were equipped with a more comprehensive understanding of China's ways and means to combat cybercrime, which provided a reference for the law enforcement of cybersecurity in South Africa. A good foundation was laid for further exchanges and cooperation between China and South Africa. | 1 to 15 July 2018 | 15 members from the Human Resource Development, Detective Service and Crime Intelligence Divisions | Beijing, China |
| The 2019 Global Cooperation Training Framework Workshop on Anti-Corruption in the Public and Private Sectors | Demonstrating Taiwan's willingness to make contributions to the international community and to assist with the expansion of international participation and strengthened partnership between Taiwan and its counterparts. | 25 to 29 March 2019 | One senior member from the DPCI | Taipei, Taiwan |
| The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation | Enhancing the capabilities of police officers to investigate cases of online child sexual abuse and exploitation. | 28 May 2018 to 8 June 2018 | Five members from the Southern SADC Region and 15 SAPS members from International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), the Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions. Five trainers assisted with the facilitation (two from SAPS, one from USA Homeland Security and one from INTERPOL) | Pretoria, South Africa |
| Illicit Trade in Tobacco and Alcohol | Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies in the region, to identify cases of illicit trade in tobacco and alcohol and apply proactive, intelligence-driven investigation techniques. | 16 to 19 July 2018 | Three members from the SADC region and 12 SAPS members from the Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions, as well as the DPCI | Pretoria, South Africa |

| The SARPCCO Regional Trafficking in Human Beings Investigators | To strengthening capacities of law enforcement officers in the areas on detection, investigation, prosecutions and mitigating the impact of trafficking in persons. | 6 to 17 August 2018 | Two members from the DPCI and the Detective Service Division and one trainer from the Legal and Policy Services Division | Gaborone, Botswana |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| The SARPCCO Command and Leadership Course for Emerging Women Police Office | Developing the knowledge, skills, attributes and competencies of middle management female officers in various leadership and management thematic areas. | 25 June 2018 to 14 July 2018 | Two members from the Detective Service Division and Mpumalanga Province. Two SAPS trainers from the Human Resource Development Division assisted with facilitation | Kingdom of Eswatini |
| SARPCCO Cybercrime | Developing police officer's competencies in investigating cybercrime. | 18 to 30 June 2018 | Two members from the DPCI and Detective Service Division. One trainer from the DPCI assisted with facilitation | Gaborone, Botswana |
| SARPCCO Counter Terrorism | Capacitating regional police officers on the investigation of terrorism-related cases and to enhance the state of preparedness for member countries, to professionally manage real and potential threats of terrorism. | 8 to 26 October 2018 | Nine regional delegates and 16 SAPS members from the DPCI and Crime Intelligence and Forensic Services Divisions. Five trainers from the DPCI and the Forensic Services, Crime Intelligence and Human Resource Development Divisions, as well as one INTERPOL Regional Bureau and three Institute for Security Studies trainers assisted with facilitation | SAPS Academy, Atteridgeville |

| Name of the intervention | Purpose | Dates | Number of delegates | Host city and country |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| SARPCCO Gold, Diamond and other Precious Minerals | Improving information sharing on the trends and modus operandi on the smuggling and trafficking of precious resources. | 10 to 21 September 2018 | Three regional delegates and 18 SAPS members from the DPCI and the Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions. Four trainers from the DPCI and the Forensic Services and Human Resource Development Divisions, as well as one INTERPOL Regional Bureau trainer assisted with facilitation | SAPS Academy, Atteridgeville |
| The 3rd I-24/7 Expansion Regional | Enhancing the working capacity of countries that have already extended beyond the National Central Bureau (NCB), as well as encourage and urge countries that are in the process of extending I-24/7 services beyond the NCB, to do so. | 28 to 30 November 2018 | 16 regional delegates and 12 SAPS members from the Crime Intelligence and Technology Management Services Divisions | Pretoria, South Africa |
| SARPCCO Centre of Excellence: Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership | A one year programme, comprising of three semesters to fulfil the decision to improve leadership and managerial insight when dealing with transnational crimes. | 28 October 2018 to 22 December 2018 (first semester) 25 February 2018 to 5 May 2019 (second semester) | Three SAPS trainers from the Human Resource Development Division assisted with facilitation | SARPCCO Centre of Excellence, in Harare, Zimbabwe |
| The Illicit ARMS (iARMS) User Training on Firearms Programme Policing Capabilities for Investigating Firearms/ Environmental Crime | The efficient operation of the iARMS database and use of the iARMS software application, as part of INTERPOL's policing capabilities, to support investigations and enhance the cooperation in firearms/environment-related crimes. | 18 June to 20 June 2018 | Three members from the DPCI and the Visible Policing and Crime Intelligence (INTERPOL) Divisions | Nairobi, Kenya |
| The INTERPOL Illicit Goods and Global Health Mentoring | Offering an advanced level of knowledge and skills required to fight against illicit trade. | 14 to 18 May 2018 | Three members from the DPCI and the Human Resource Development and Crime Intelligence Divisions | Lyon, France |

| Name of the intervention | Purpose | Dates | Number of delegates | Host city and country |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| INTERPOL Advanced Malware Analysis | To offer an advanced level of knowledge on malware analysis tools and techniques, in order to enable the understanding of the purpose and functions of malware and the collection of information which is useful for identifying cybercriminals. | 5 to 9 November 2018 | One member from the DPCI | Lyon, France |
| INTERPOL Specialised Victim Identification Training against Children | To develop and augment the skills of specialist officers who are already working to combat technology-facilitated child sexual abuse. | 20 to 24 August 2018 | One member from the Detective Service Division | Ottawa, Canada with the cooperation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police |
| INTERPOL Workshop on Trafficking in Human Beings and People Smuggling | To raise awareness amongst private companies dealing with human trafficking and people smuggling cases. The workshop was also aimed at promoting closer collaboration between law enforcement and the private sector and allow for the better exchange of information and to address the gaps in combating organised crime, in particular, trafficking in human beings and people smuggling. | 14 to 15 March 2019 | Four members from the DPCI and the Legal and Policy Services, Detective Service and Crime Intelligence Divisions | Lyon, France |

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, in support of the SAPS Turnaround Vision for investigation and prevention crime awareness campaigns, in areas which are vulnerable to crime.

In order to ensure that goods and services are delivered/rendered at the right time, the right place and at the right cost, the **demand process** was effectively managed and includes, amongst other things, the identified needs of end-users, priorities, as outlined in the National Commissioner's Turnaround Vision, additional accommodation and identified policing service needs, as well as the establishment of term contracts, to address the requirements, in line with the priorities.

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT DIVISION

PROCUREMENT AND PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY

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 a quotation basis.

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. Supply Chain Management issues Bid Committee appointment letters to members for all three committees (specification, evaluation and adjudication). Bid Committee members, as well as Supply Chain Management practitioners are required to sign Codes of Conduct. Furthermore, Bid Adjudication Committee members are required to sign an oath of secrecy. Bid Adjudication Committee members, together with senior officials from the Supply Chain Management environment, 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.

The SAPS **screened and vetted 49 suppliers** in a working partnership with the Company Intellectual Property Commission of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), to enhance the integrity of the quotation process.

The Divisional Commissioner of Supply Chain Management appoints, on a rotational basis, members to oversee the **bid opening processes**. Responses, sealed in serialised tamper proof evidence bags and kept in a safe, are opened and registered, 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.

Follow-up individual interventions, with regard to the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, issued by the National Treasury are done on request, to ensure that there is sufficient understanding by end-users. The Annual Procurement Forum which was held, during September 2018, was used to communicate any new legislation, regulations and other important issues in the procurement environment. During the Forum, practitioners were again sensitised to manage irregular expenditure more effectively.

VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has 53 071 transport assets, including 48 963 vehicles, 37 aircrafts, 133 boats, 142 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 1 034 motorcycles and 2 762 trailers.

Transport asset distribution

| Province | Vehicles | Aircrafts | Boats | Machinery | Motorcycles | Trailers | Total assets |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| Head Office | 6 206 | 37 | 31 | 95 | 131 | 674 | 7 174 |
| Eastern Cape | 5 596 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 119 | 289 | 6 016 |
| Free State | 3 423 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 105 | 316 | 3 864 |
| Gauteng | 9 550 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 121 | 220 | 9 911 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 7 244 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 140 | 260 | 7 663 |
| Limpopo | 3 061 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 53 | 170 | 3 294 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 737 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 76 | 166 | 2 990 |
| North West | 2 855 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 59 | 207 | 3 131 |
| Northern Cape | 2 101 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 27 | 130 | 2 266 |
| Western Cape | 6 190 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 203 | 330 | 6 762 |
| Total | 48 963 | 37 | 133 | 142 | 1 034 | 2 762 | 53 071 |

The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel per vehicle for the effective policing in the country. The ratio, at the end of March 2019, was 3.93:1, based on 48 963 motor vehicles and 192 277 personnel.

Distribution of vehicles and personnel

| | | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Province | No of personnel | No of active vehicles | Personnel to vehicle ratio | No of personnel | No of active vehicles | Personnel to vehicle ratio | | |
| Head Office | 48 981 | 5 978 | 8.19 | 47 873 | 6 206 | 7.71 | | |
| Eastern Cape | 18 750 | 5 708 | 3.28 | 18 652 | 5 596 | 3.33 | | |
| Free State | 11 198 | 3 249 | 3.45 | 10 963 | 3 423 | 3.20 | | |
| Gauteng | 32 339 | 9 199 | 3.52 | 32 749 | 9 550 | 3.43 | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 24 044 | 7 101 | 3.39 | 23 844 | 7 244 | 3.29 | | |
| Limpopo | 11 517 | 3 153 | 3.65 | 11 349 | 3 061 | 3.71 | | |
| Mpumalanga | 10 037 | 2 579 | 3.89 | 9 913 | 2 737 | 3.62 | | |
| North West | 9 045 | 2 965 | 3.05 | 9 055 | 2 855 | 3.17 | | |
| Northern Cape | 7 380 | 2 177 | 3.39 | 7 344 | 2 101 | 3.50 | | |
| Western Cape | 20 006 | 6 228 | 3.21 | 20 535 | 6 190 | 3.32 | | |
| Total | 193 297 | 48 337 | 3.99 | 192 277 | 48 963 | 3.93 | | |

Vehicles in the SAPS are procured through the National Treasury Transversal Contract RT57. A total number of 5 174 vehicles, to the value of R1 598 942 441, were ordered and 5 144 vehicles were delivered, of which 5 070 or 98,56% vehicles were paid for, in 2018/2019. The outstanding invoices will be paid, in the 2019/2020 financial year.

Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding

| Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding, for the 2018/2019 financial year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 April to 1 July to | | | 0 | 1 October to | | | 1 January to | | | 1 April 2018 to | | | | |
| | 30 June 2018 | | | 30 Sept 2018 | | 31 December | | 31 March 2019 | | | 31 March 2019 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | Vehicles ordered | Vehicles delivered | Vehicles outstanding | Vehicles ordered | Vehicles delivered | Vehicles outstanding | Vehicles ordered | Vehicles delivered | Vehicles outstanding | Vehicles ordered | Vehicles delivered | Vehicles outstanding | Total ordered | Total delivered | Total outstanding |
| Eastern Cape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 545 | 246 | 299 | 1 | 108 | 192 | 0 | 192 | 0 | 546 | 546 | 0 |
| Free State | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 | 4 | 272 | 53 | 71 | 254 | -25 | 229 | 0 | 304 | 304 | 0 |
| Gauteng | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 070 | 173 | 897 | 3 | 533 | 367 | 0 | 365 | 2 | 1 073 | 1 071 | 2 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 620 | 216 | 404 | 73 | 251 | 226 | 7 | 233 | 0 | 700 | 700 | 0 |
| Limpopo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 336 | 39 | 297 | 62 | 91 | 268 | 9 | 275 | 2 | 407 | 405 | 2 |
| Mpumalanga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 140 | 107 | 8 | 34 | 81 | 14 | 95 | 0 | 269 | 269 | 0 |
| Northern Cape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 35 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 32 | 32 | 0 | 117 | 117 | 0 |
| North West | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 | 116 | 176 | 0 | 115 | 61 | 36 | 85 | 12 | 328 | 316 | 12 |
| Western Cape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 567 | 152 | 415 | 53 | 235 | 233 | -16 | 217 | 0 | 604 | 604 | 0 |
| Head Office | 109 | 109 | 0 | 141 | 3 | 138 | 324 | 169 | 293 | 252 | 531 | 14 | 826 | 812 | 14 |
| Total | 109 | 109 | 0 | 4 179 | 1 124 | 3 055 | 577 | 1 657 | 1 975 | 309 | 2 254 | 30 | 5 174 | 5 144 | 30 |
| Total ordered 5 174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total delivered | 5 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total outstanding | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | |

MOBILE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRES

Mobile Community Service Centres (CSCs) were introduced to increase awareness on crime and to help improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in high crime areas, to swiftly report 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. A total of nine mobile CSCs were distributed, in 2018/2019.

Distribution of mobile Community Service Centres

| Province | Transferred to |
|--------------|--|
| Eastern Cape | Provincial Commissioner's Office (two mobile CSCs) |
| Free State | Crime Prevention Management (two mobile CSCs) |
| Gauteng | Silverton Police Station |
| Limpopo | Provincial Commissioner's Office |
| | Ritavi Police Station |
| North West | Boitekong Police Station |
| Western Cape | Provincial Commissioner's Office |

VEHICLE AUCTIONS/COMPACTING

A total of 2 252 vehicles were auctioned, generating R79 158 688.39. A further R402 951.90 was generated from 1 067 vehicles, which were compacted.

MECHANICAL SERVICES

A total of 10 Iveco Panel Vans were purchased, in 2017/2018 and converted into Mobile Workshops during 2018/2019. The SAP374 (Board of Survey – Mechanical Vehicles) and SAP374(a) (Mechanic's Report on Damaged Vehicle) is available in electronic format, when a recommendation for board is captured on the Workshop Accounting System at all SAPS garages. This was implemented during July/ August 2018. A total number of 186 747 job cards were opened for vehicles booked into garages, of which 180 057 or 96,42% were repaired and job cards were closed, at the end of March 2019. A total number of 42 369 or 86,53% of the 48 963 operational vehicles were available for policing.

MOVABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Needs to the value of R1 696 396 163.43 for goods and services above the R500 000.00 threshold value, were received and total needs to the value of R120 498 026.29 were concluded, in accordance with procurement prescripts.

One of the core functions of the Supply Chain Management 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. A total of number of 1 226 817 items, valued at R118 127 350.32, were requisitioned and 993 809 items, valued at R105 027 113.87, were received. Upon requisitioning, these items were distributed to end-users in a controlled manner, while a reasonable buffer stock is kept, on hand at the provisioning stores, in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban. A total of 516 409 **stationery store items**, valued at R21 942 517.29, were issued to the two decentralised stores, in Cape Town and Durban, whereby requisitions captured against the stores were issued.

Despite the non/timeous delivery of **uniforms** by manufacturers and the monopolising of the textile industry by milling companies, the SAPS was able to issue uniforms to maintain the image of the SAPS, thereby contributing to police visibility. Uniforms, valued at R284 955 200.02, was issued to members, nationally, from three provisioning stores and six uniform shops in the North West, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, the Northern Cape, the Free State and Gauteng Provinces. It is standard for uniform to be ordered on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) and to be delivered to the accounting stations and thereafter, to be issued to the relevant personnel, if access to any of the uniform shops is not possible. Counter issues of clothing, at the respective uniform shops and a mobile issuing service to issue uniforms, is also rendered. The SAPS has a road transport service, consisting of 23 trucks and 26 trailers that deliver uniforms and other goods, countrywide. A total of 784 625 km were covered, in 2018/2019.

During the 2018/2019 financial year, no new **firearms** were procured. A total number of 5 269 (3 745 PX4 pistols and 1 524, R5 Assault Rifles) were distributed from the buffer stock, in relation to the demand. A new contract to procure firearms is not yet in place. No firearms were dot peen marked or Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) tested.

The SAPS has a total of 213 450 **BRVs** that are equitably distributed, based on the total number of operational members. The BRVs of the SAPS are rated according to the internationally accepted standard NIJ0101.04. The BRVs protects the vital organs of members, while performing operational duties. During 2018/2019, a total number of 16 601 BRVs were planned for and procured. A total number of 14 011 BRVs were distributed from the buffer stock, in relation to the demand, to ensure adequate availability of this valuable asset. As a cost saving intervention, all BRVs that are no longer serviceable, are disposed of, according to the prescribed policy. The spare parts that may be recycled and reused, were assembled, accounted for and distributed. As a control measure, to ensure protection of our operational personnel and to prevent losses, BRVs are marked with unique serial numbers and issued to all 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

Progress on planned police facility projects

| Projects | | Target | Actual completion | (%) completed | Deviation from planned targets (80%) versus the actual achievement, 2018/2019 | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------|----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | Site clearance | 3 | 2 | 66,67% | -13,33% | |
| w | Execution | 1 | 1 | 100% | 20,00% | |
| CAPITAL | Repair and upgrade to devolved police stations | 4 | 1 | 25,00% | -55,00% | |
| | Repair and upgrade to detention facilities | 4 | 0 | 0% | -80,00% | |
| Total capi | Total capital works | | 4 | 33,33% | 46,67% | |
| 111 | Planning and design | 12 | 0 | 0% | -80,00% | |
| | Execution | 5 | 4 | 80,00% | - | |
| PLANNED MAINTENANCE | Maintenance Contracts: Generators | 34 | 12 | 35,29% | -44,71% | |
| PL | Maintenance Contracts: Air conditioners | 34 | 22 | 64,71% | -15,29% | |
| Total planned maintenance | | 85 | 38 | 44,71% | -35,29% | |
| Grand total: infrastructure projects | | 97 | 42 | 43,30% | 36,70% | |
| Leases w | ithin the SAPS | 1 454 | 1 186 | 81,57% | 1,57% | |

Additional police facility projects

| | Projects | Actual completion | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|
| | Site clearance | 7 | | |
| | Execution | 1 | | |
| | Repair and upgrade to devolved police stations | 1 | | |
| S | Repair and upgrade to detention facilities | 0 | | |
| CAPITAL WORKS | Accessibility for persons with disabilities | 14 | | |
| × | Victim-friendly facilities: permanent structure | 2 | | |
| <u> </u> | Victim-friendly facilities: park homes | 20 | | |
| <u> </u> | Additional accommodation: park homes | 36 | | |
| ర | Generators | 17 | | |
| | Air conditioners | 67 | | |
| | Acquisition: leased police stations | 1 | | |
| | Acquisition: land | 1 | | |
| Total capital work | (S | 167 | | |
| Planned maintenance Execution | | 2 | | |
| Total planned ma | intenance | 2 | | |
| Total: Additional | Total: Additional infrastructure projects | | | |

TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The mandate of the Technology Management Services Division is to ensure 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 Division is committed to support and enable the vision, mission and priorities of the SAPS and the JCPS Cluster through IS/ICT.

Main functions performed within the Division:

Infrastructure Systems Management, including, crime administration systems (Visible Policing, ORS, Protection and Security Services, etc.); crime investigation systems (Forensic Services, the DPCI, Crime Intelligence, Detective Service, etc.); and resource and administrative systems (Supply Chain Management, Financial Management and Administration, 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.); converged communications and audio visual (Closed-circuit Television (CCTV), cellular telephones, video conferencing, etc.).

Technology Governance Management, including, enterprise architecture (IS/ICT strategy development, policy management, information security, risk management), Programme and Project Management Office, Technology Centre of Excellence (research and development, innovation/lab testing, IS/ICT skills development).

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICE DIVISION

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE SITES MODERNISED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED

- Obsolete LAN infrastructure was replaced at 17 sites, ensuring business continuity and improved connection, through the SAPS network to Mainframe Systems and provide the ability to exchange information.
- A total of 214 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 11 sites, enabling communication between clusters, provincial offices and Head Office.
- The bandwidth capacity was upgraded at 291 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 20 sites were upgraded with Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) 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 55 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.
- A total of 597 radio communication high sites, in eight provinces and 67 Gauteng TETRA Radio Communication high sites, were maintained.
- The CCTV solution installed at seven FSL sites and one site at the Detective Head Office were maintained.

- The archiving solution was upgraded and Virtual Machine Ware licenses installed at the Numerus Hosting Centre.
- A total of 2 442 keyboard devices deployed in all provinces and National Head Office Divisions were maintained and supported.

PRIORITISED INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN SAPS

- There was on average 98% availability of all SAPS operational systems maintained and supported by SITA.
- The National Photo Image System was enhanced and modernised, to ensure the capturing of photographic images of arrested persons. International Civil Aviation Organisation software was implemented at 114 sites and Webcams were rolled out to 269 sites.
- The Index Movement, DNA Profile Movement, Index (Integrate with Criminal Record Information Management), Reports, Enterprise Content Management Integration and Data Elements developed modules were implemented, at Biology at FSLs.

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

- The approved Corporate Governance of the ICT Policy and Charter was implemented by conducting awareness sessions in all provinces.
- The ICT Operational (Divisional Management Forum) and Technology Steering Committees were established and convened.

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 organisation towards achieving its constitutional objectives.

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

In response to its functional mandate and operational strategy, Management Intervention broke away from traditional approaches, to inculcate a culture of uncompromising compliance and performance management and implementation, since 2016/2017. A multiyear programme at 270 high crime-weight police stations, to give impetus to the stabilisation of internal functioning, which lays the foundation for improved service delivery, capacity development and impact on crime was introduced. During the first two years of the programme, diagnostic assessments were conducted, basic non-compliance rectified and root causes that compromised service delivery and impacted on crime was resolved, by means of an Intervention Execution Plan that was developed and implemented, at each of the 270 police stations, in consultation with the station commanders and members. The output of the Programme, in 2018/2019, was evaluated at the 270 stations, by using a Compliance Assessment Tool containing



361 indicators. The average results of the evaluation indicated a compliance rating above the 80% threshold, in each of the following functional areas:

- System utilisation and data integrity
- Administration and support
- Community satisfaction complaints against the police
- Visible policing
- Crime and management information
- Concept of operations, command and control
- Detective Service

The result of the programme provides an indication of the structured process and methodology that was used to enhance internal functioning at the 270 stations.

Management Intervention facilitated the following thematic interventions and high level plans, in consultation with key role players and stakeholders:

- Business case for an increase in the SAPS Appropriation
- STF (Phase 2)
- Security at Parliament
- Interventions at Sophia Town and Strandfontein Police Stations
- Thohoyandou Police Station: Long outstanding result of trails
- OR Tambo International Airport (ORTIA) SAPS 13
- Station Intervention Execution Manager Development
- Prioritisation Model for Management Intervention
- 22 civil claim inspections

The aim of thematic interventions by Management Intervention is to identify the shortcomings/root causes of an identified problem/process and to intervene, immediately, to prevent the problem from getting worse and ultimately, to introduce a sustainable process capable to maintain service delivery. In this regard, Management Intervention works hand-in-hand with management and members of the relevant business units, to empower them through training and development with the aim to continue with the set standards after the intervention.

Highlights

Pretoria Central Police Station (long outstanding results of trail) - A total of 3 911 long outstanding results of trail, from 1996 to 2001, were completed and forwarded to the Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC) for capturing on concluded case dockets.

Thohoyandou Police Station (old case dockets) - 49,40% (861 from 1 743) case dockets, dated from 2000, were finalised within six months.

SERVICE COMPLAINTS

Service Complaints addresses complaints against the SAPS which are received through the various channels, such as the Presidential Hotline and the SAPS Call Centre for Service Complaints. 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. At the end of 2018/2019, an overall finalisation rate of 96,20% (10 266 from a total of 10 671) was achieved, of which 78,61% (8 389 from a total of 10 671) of complaints were finalised within 30 working days, exceeding the planned target of 70%.



The improved management of service complaints is underpinned by the implementation of an indepth Turnaround Plan, which initiated the establishment of National and Provincial Service Complaint Forums.

CIVIL CLAIMS

Civil claims are caused by the conduct of members. Operational environments are responsible to ensure that incidents leading to civil claims are decreased. This measurement was added to the Annual Operational Plans of operational environments, including provinces.

PROACTIVE STEPS IMPLEMENTED IN RECENT YEARS TO DOWN MANAGE INCIDENTS LEADING TO CIVIL CLAIMS

STATION LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

- A decision was taken to appoint 300 paralegals at the level of constable, to do quality control on statements taken at police station level and to improve the court readiness of case dockets. In 2009/2010, a total of 53 paralegals were appointed and 297 posts were filled for legal administration officials, by November 2011, at the level of warrant officer.
- The core functions to be performed by the police station legal administration officials, included the:
 - provision of expert legal advice to cluster and police station management;
 - coordination of legal support, expert advice and directives on matters of litigation, civil and state losses:
 - rendering of legal advice on labour and employment conditions, in clusters:
 - provision of expert legal advice to crime prevention, investigations and crime intelligence operations:
 - provision of legal support, with regard to statement taking; and
 - maintaining of a collection of Standing Orders, National Instructions and other official directives.

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

- Case docket inspections were conducted at poor performing police stations.
- Workshops were conducted at police stations on searches and seizures, arrests and detention, bail applications, the use of force, the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) statement taking and civil claims.
- Legal risk inspections were conducted at police station level.
- Awareness was created amongst members and officials, on conduct that leads to unnecessary claims, through the distribution of informative material.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE CIVIL CLAIMS

- A monthly civil claims/litigation report to monitor and address trends.
- The down management of incidents leading to civil claims, as a performance indicator, in the performance plans of managers.
- The publication of the 2nd edition of the Iqabane Booklet (1st publication, in 2015) and the distribution, thereof, to all operational members, to empower them on the powers and duties of police officials.
- Investigations into allegations of collusion and touting between members, attorneys of private firms and state attorneys.
- The implementation of a communication strategy to create awareness amongst members and officials about conduct leading to unnecessary claims.
- Defending opportunistic litigation.
- The use of the arrest tool as a performance measure in practice, is being addressed in some instances.
- The availability of legal support prior to operations.

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION PROJECT TO REDUCE CIVIL CLAIMS

A Management Intervention Project was initiated, in 2016, to address the root causes, establish ownership and accountability for the prevention of incidents leading to civil claims. An integrated project team was established and a project plan was developed for implementation. The first phase of the project commenced, on 5 June 2016 and ended, on 30 April 2017. Biweekly project meetings were conducted to track progress of the project. The project consisted of 107 activities, to address 38 root causes, that were identified.

The second phase of the project commenced, in 2018/2019, aimed to adopt a multidisciplinary approach and embarking on integrated efforts and strategies to prevent incidents leading to civil claims and to create awareness, as well as to mitigate the risks associated with civil claims. The outstanding actions/ activities carried over from Phase 1 to Phase 2, fell within the short, medium and long-term categories to achieve the desired outcome. A total number of 57 activities were merged into 33 main focus areas, ensuring manageability and accountability of project actions, by project owners.

Although the project has achieved momentum in many areas, relating to policy, processes, procedures and instructions etc., more time and effort is required, in terms of finalising tasks, such as the integration, enhancement and interfacing of systems and technology. Progress in this regard will be regarded as an ongoing and continuous process, giving impetus to more sustainable efforts and actions to prevent civil claims in the SAPS. In 2018/2019, actions conducted as part of Phase 2, include:

- Communication drives to create awareness amongst SAPS employees.
- Intelligence driven initiatives and the registration of projects relating to collusion, both internally and externally.
- A total of 22 thematic inspections were conducted at police stations, focusing on areas that could potentially result in civil claims, thereby creating awareness on the importance of the implementation of effective proactive measures within the SAPS.

DOWN MANAGEMENT OF CIVIL CLAIMS

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

- the finalisation of a Civil Claims Litigation Management Plan;
- the finalisation of dormant files, in terms of guidelines provided to all provinces;
- the settlement of matters, which on merit are undefendable;
- case management, meaning that all pending litigation files must be monitored frequently, to ensure qualitative attention;
- the management of data integrity, in respect of the capturing of all data on the Loss Control System;
- an early warning plan and monthly reports relating to the Civil Claims Litigation Management Plan;
- performance ratings, with regard to the investigation of civil claims and decisions taken to determine whether or not a matter is defendable;
- monitoring of progress made with pending litigation files;
- ensuring quality decision making, with respect to settlements, against the initial claim;
- implementation of shortened procedures;
- preparation for the implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolutions; and
- engagements with the Offices of the State Attorney to resolve matters of common interest.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The number of targets in the Administration Programme increased, from 28 targets, in 2017/2018 to 30 targets, in 2018/2019. Performance decreased from 22 targets achieved, in 2017/2018 to 20 targets achieved, in 2018/2019. A total number of 10 performance targets were not achieved and are included under strategies to overcome areas of underperformance.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Planned capital works completed
- Planned maintenance completed
- Identified ICT infrastructure deliverables achieved
- Prioritised IS Solutions deliverables achieved
- IS/ICT governance deliverables achieved
- Percentage of people with disabilities employed, in relation to the total workforce
- Percentage of operational personnel competent in the Modules: Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun
- Percentage of IPID recommendations initiated
- Number of new mobile contact points distributed
- Number of detention facilities maintenance completed

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

Planned capital works completed

The inclusion of functionality as a criteria during bid advertisement, which will confirm the evaluation of the performance of contractors to be appointed.

A work study investigation to be finalised, with regard to the re-establishment of Infrastructure Maintenance Services (Building Services) with the required expert capacity to fast track the construction of police stations.

Planned maintenance completed

A work study investigation to be finalised, to re-establish Infrastructure Maintenance Services (Building Services) and Provincial Maintenance Units with the required expert capacity to address the maintenance backlog.

Identified ICT infrastructure deliverables achieved

- Funds were not allocated to the CJS Revamp budget of the Technology Management Service Division, in 2018/2019. As a result, the planned deliverables did not materialise. The following deliverables are included in the CJS Revamp budget requirements, for 2019/2020:
 - » Xyplex (ICT Infrastructure WAN and LAN).
 - » CCTV for the LCRCs, at Witbank, Springs and Thabazimbi.
 - » Public Surveillance Solutions, at Inanda, Ntuzuma and Kwa-Mashu.
 - » Hosting Service at Numerus, consisting of the upgrading of mainframe processing.
 - » Midrange reporting.
 - » Consolidated servers and backup solutions.
- LAN, WAN and Video Conferencing (modernised and expanded). There is a lengthy supply chain management process for the procurement of these services by SITA. SITA to conclude the evaluation and awarding of the contracts, in 2019/2020, after which implementation will commence.
- Finalisation of the settlement agreement, for the Eastern Cape TETRA.
- The lack of telecommunication infrastructure, at the VSAT sites. The Enterprise Global System for Mobile Communication Solution to be tested, as an alternative solution for prioritised VSAT sites, in 2019/2020.

Prioritised IS Solutions deliverables achieved

- The SITA ICDMS/CAS Systems and Integrated Persons Management project resource shortage to develop the integration with the NFDD Solution has been escalated to all Governance Committees between SAPS and SITA.
- The re-planning of the integration development of the Labware Forensic Services System, based on the approved Property Control and Exhibit Management Contingency requirement specification to be initiated.
- SITA has recommended that the published and evaluated Automatic Fingerprints Identification System (AFIS) bid specification be cancelled, due to bidders that did not comply with the technical specification threshold. Republication of the Bid was initiated.
- The approval of the business requirements and the confirmation of the bid specifications for Identity and Access Management by the steering committee, scheduled for March 2019, has been rescheduled.





- Confirmation of the Field Terminal Devices bid specification and finalisation for publication is to be initiated.
- All challenges identified during the testing phase of the Electronic Telephone Management System Solution has been resolved and implementation is scheduled for the first quarter, of 2019/2020.
- Confirmation of the Emergency Response System bid specification and finalisation for publication to be initiated by SITA.
- The Service Complaints Solution delay, in 2018/2019, was due for finalisation by SITA, which has been processed for approval by the SAPS, in 2019/2020.
- SITA requested potential suppliers of the Enterprise Risk Management System Solution to extend the validity period of their submitted quotations to allow finalisation of the adjudication and award.
- A bid specification for publishing, to appoint a supplier for the maintenance and support of the Ballistic Interface Unit solution, will be signed off in the first guarter, in 2019/2020.
- The supplier to maintain the Automatic Ballistic Identification System Solution to be appointed, in 2019/2020.
- Radio Frequency Identification solution bid to be published, in 2019/2020.

IS/ICT governance deliverables achieved

Delay in consultations to finalise the IS/ICT Strategy. Intensify Executive Management consultation and communication is to formally provide policing technology requirements, in 2019/2020.

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

- 5% of PSA Act posts allocated for recruitment and appointments are ring-fenced for people with a disability.
- Employees with a disability are continuously encouraged by all management levels to register their disability.
- Partnerships with organisations that represent and maintain a talent pool of people with a disability have been established.
- A Disability Task Team was established, nationally and provincially, as a platform where the employment needs of members with disabilities, are identified and analysed.
- A portion of the bursary budget and the training and development budget was allocated to employees with a disability.
- A dedicated annual budget is provided to procure assistive devices for people with a disability.

Percentage of operational personnel competent in the Modules: Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun

Divisional commissioners, provincial commissioners and component heads are to encourage and allow members to attend Introductory Basic Police Development. The non-attendance of members is to be dealt with, in accordance with the relevant directive, issued in January 2016. PERSAP to be corrected and to not include members who have not undergone Introductory Basic Police Development Training, on the firearm report.

Percentage of IPID recommendations initiated

Enhance efficient monitoring through developed tools and early warning systems to be optimally utilised, to ensure timeous initiation of recommendations.

Number of new mobile contact points distributed

A total of 15 chassis cabs have been purchased to be converted into mobile contact points. A bid has been advertised to convert the chassis cabs into mobile contact points. The bids are still to be evaluated. An investigation is underway, regarding the non-performance of the company responsible for the conversion.

Number of detention facilities maintenance completed

The repair and upgrade of detention facilities will not be separated from the project which is implemented for the repair and upgrade of a police station.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Approval was granted by SAPS Audit Committee to defer nine audits, to the 2019/2020 financial year. As a result, these audits were discounted from the target.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

| Subprogramme | | 2018/2019 | | 2017/2018 | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Name | 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 | 50 193 | 50 193 | - | 67 231 | 67 231 | - | | |
| Management | 69 265 | 69 265 | - | 47 328 | 47 328 | - | | |
| Corporate Services | 18 472 564 | 18 349 957 | 122 607 | 18 260 841 | 18 202 741 | 58 100 | | |
| Civilian Secretariat | 131 219 | 131 219 | - | 124 673 | 124 673 | - | | |
| Total | 18 723 241 | 18 600 634 | 122 607 | 18 500 073 | 18 441 973 | 58 100 | | |



4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

The purpose of the Visible Policing Programme is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, as well as to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders.

The objective is to provide a proactive and responsive policing service to discourage and prevent serious crime by:

- Providing for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations and CSCs.
- Providing for the policing of South African borders.
- Providing for interventions in medium to high-risk operations, including the Air Wing, the Special Task Force, Public Order Policing, National Intervention Units, as well as the protection of valuable and dangerous cargo.

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

The Visible Policing and the Operational Response Services 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 Operational Response Services Division is responsible for the Border Security and Specialised Interventions Subprogrammes.

Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the Crime Prevention, Border Security and the Specialised Interventions Subprogrammes, under Programme 2.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

Table 3: Actual performance against targets

| 2018/2019 achievement from planned 2018/2019 target to actual achievement 2018/2019 Reduce by 2% to crime increased, by 0,6%, from 1 670 574, in 2017/2018, to 1 681 328, in 2018/2019. |
|---|
| Reported serious crime increased, by 0,6%, from 1670 574, in 2017/2018, to 1 681 328, in 2018/2019. |
| |

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Performance indicators relating to reported crime are regarded as statistical performance indicators. The performance indicator on the reduction of crime should not be viewed 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 performance indicator across the different spheres of government, thereby striving towards the achievement of Outcome 3, to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

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| tion Comment on deviation anned actual ement 2019 | Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". Increases in murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault GBH, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. Increased levels of unemployment and an influx of foreign nationals. The granting of bail to repeat offenders |
|---|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -61 979 |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Reported contact crime increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697, in 2017/2018, to 618 472, in 2018/2019. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | Reduce by 7,20% to 556 493 |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Reported contact crime decreased, by 1,1%, from 609 413, in 2016/2017, to 602 697, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator for contact crime, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator for contact crime, in 2017/2018. |
| Objective statement | Contribute to the reduction of serious crime, which is inclusive of: • contact crime; • contact-related crime; and • other serious crime. |

| Actual Actual Actual Planned target Actual achievement achievement 2018/2019 achievement 2015/2016 2016/2017 2017/2018 2018/2019 | Planned target 2018/2019 |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 173 461 reported Reported crimes Reported crimes against women against women 155 107 Reported crimes against women | Reduce by 11,90% to 155 107 |
| nre | %, |
| Jal 2015/2016, 2016/2017, to | |
| to 173 405, in 177 620, in 2018/2017 | |
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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

| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". Increases in murder, attempted murder, asxual offences, assault GBH and common assault contributed to the underachievement. Most crimes against children are committed in private spaces, which makes it difficult to police. Increased awareness campaigns resulted in more crimes being reported. |
|---|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -3 689 |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9%, from 43 540, in 2017/2018, to 45 229, in 2018/2019. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | Reduce by 5,57% to 41 540 |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Reported crimes against children decreased, by 0,7%, from 43 84216, in 2016/2017, to 43 540, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Reported crimes against children increased, from 40 689, in 2015/2016, to 44 252, in 2016/2017. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 40 689 reported crimes against children. |
| Objective statement | Contribute to the reduction of serious crime, which is inclusive of: • contact crime; • property-related crime; and • other serious crime. |

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| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Quality service delivery and responsiveness | 100% (All 1 140 police stations are rendering a victimfriendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse). | 100% (All 1 144 police stations are rendering a victimfriendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse). | 100% (All 1 146) police stations are rendering a victim- friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse). | 100% (1 146 police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse) | 100% (All 1 149 police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse). | | Target achieved. |
| Enhancing partnership policing | Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017". | The School Safety Programme was implemented at 1 210 or 100% identified schools. | The School Safety Programme was implemented at 1 249 identified schools ¹⁸ . | 1 300 schools identified to implement the School Safety Programme | The School Safety Programme was implemented at 1 300 identified schools. | | Target achieved. |
| | 99,64% (1136 from a total of 1140 police stations) have operational CPFs, as per the set guidelines. | 99,39% (1 137 from a total of 1 144 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines. | 99,48% (1140 from a total of 1146 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines. | 99% (1132 from a total of 1143) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines | 99,56% (1 144 form a total of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines. | 0,56% points | Target achieved. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing area, only seasonal workers. Internal controls, monitoring mechanisms and compliance inspections were conducted. |

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.
One school in KwaZulu-Natal, namely, Khulabebuka Secondary School, closed after it had been identified as a priority school. As a result, the school was discounted from the planned target and the School Safety Programme was not implemented. 18



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

Table 4: Actual performance against targets

| | Je | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". Unplanned development in cities, as well as population growth. |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | e levels of priority crim | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -4 330 |
| | rice that will reduce the | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Reported contact- related crime increased, by 1,5%, from 116 086, in 2017/2018, to 117 814, in 2018/2019. |
| | sponsive policing serv | ne Prevention | Planned target 2018/2019 | Reduce by 1,96% to 113 484 |
| | ding a proactive and re | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Reported contact-related crime reduced, by 4,4%, from 121 424, in 2016/2017, to 116 086, in 2017/2018. |
| 2 | age all crimes by provi | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New strategic objective indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| ाउट बबुबा। जि. च्या बुट | Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New strategic objective indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic objective: To discourage | Strategi | | Performance Indicator | Number of reported contact-related crime |

| Strateg | Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | age all crimes by provi | ding a proactive and re | sponsive policing serv | vice that will reduce the | levels of priority crin | le le |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | ne Prevention | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Number of reported property- related crime | New performance indicator, in | New performance indicator, in | Reported property-related crime | Reduce by 2% to 497 831 | Reported property-related crime | 367 | Target achieved. |
| | | | 6,0%, from 543 597, | | 2,5%, from 511 122, | | publication "Annual |
| | | | in 2016/2017, to | | in 2017/2018, to | | Crime Report, |
| | | | 511 122, in 2017/2018. | | 498 198, in 2018/2019. | | 2018/2019". |
| | | | | | | | The OCC Concept was |
| | | | | | | | introduced to support |
| | | | | | | | non-performing police |
| | | | | | | | stations to intensify |
| | | | | | | | crime prevention |
| | | | | | | | operations, guided |
| | | | | | | | by Cluster Crime |
| | | | | | | | Management Analysis |
| | | | | | | | Centres and crime |
| | | | | | | | information officers, |
| | | | | | | | in terms of the Crime |
| | | | | | | | Pattern Analysis (CPA) |
| | | | | | | | and the Crime Threat |
| | | | | | | | Analysis (CTA) of the |
| | | | | | | | respective cluster and |
| | | | | | | | police stations. |



| ne | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". Numerous incidences of gang and taxi violence, an increase in public labour unrest and service delivery protest actions, as well as the torching of trains, buses and trucks. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| e levels of priority crir | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -23 989 |
| vice that will reduce th | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Reported other serious crime increased, by 1,4%, from 440 669, in 2017/2018, to 446 844, in 2018/2019. |
| sponsive policing serv | ne Prevention | Planned target 2018/2019 | Reduce by 2% to 422 855 |
| ding a proactive and re | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Reported other serious crime decreased, by 6,4%, from 470 951, in 2016/2017 to 440 669, in 2017/2018. |
| age all crimes by provi | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strateg | | Performance Indicator | Number of reported other serious crime |

| э | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". The Constitutional Court judgement, with regard to Sections 4(b) and 5(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992), read with Part III of Schedule 2 of that Act and Section 22A(9)(a)(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965), created a degree of uncertainty because there was no uniform approach by members of the SAPS in dealing with cannabis-related cases. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| e levels of priority crin | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -247 728 |
| vice that will reduce th | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs decreased, by 28,1%, from 323 547, in 2017/2018, to 232 657, in 2018/2019. |
| sponsive policing serv | ne Prevention | Planned target 2018/2019 | Increase by 47,36% to 480 385 |
| ding a proactive and re | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs increased, by 10,5%, from 292 689, in 2016/2017, to 323 547, in 2017/2018. |
| age all crimes by provi | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs increased, by 12.9%, from 259 229, in 2015/2016, to 292 689, in 2016/2017. |
| Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 259 229 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs. |
| Strateg | | Performance Indicator | Number of crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs |



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| Je | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. The establishment of Anti-Gang Units and Priority Task Teams contributed to the recovery of more illegal firearms. | Target achieved. The synchronisation of the PAS and the Enhanced Firearms Register System (EFRS) to enhance data integrity, as well as an integrated plan to reduce the loss of SAPS-owned firearms. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| e levels of priority crim | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 1 791 | 30 |
| vice that will reduce th | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 7 141 | 607 |
| esponsive policing ser | ne Prevention | Planned target 2018/2019 | Increase by 1% to 5 350 | Reduce by 5% to 637 |
| ding a proactive and re | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 18 592 | 800, an increase of 5,26% compared to 2016/2017. |
| age all crimes by provi | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 17 26019 | 760 |
| Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 8 465 | 767 |
| Strategi | | Performance Indicator | Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered | Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/ lost |

| Strategi | Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | age all crimes by provic | ding a proactive and re | sponsive policing serv | rice that will reduce the | levels of priority crim | ٩ |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | ne Prevention | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Number of identifiable stolen/ lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered ²⁰ | 09 | 71 | 358 | Increase by 10% to 142 | 362 | 220 | Target achieved. The establishment of Anti-Gang Units and Priority Task Teams contributed to the recovery of more illegal firearms. |
| Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered | 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. | 27 747 vehicles were recovered, including 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 155 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations. | Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 36 548 | 28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations. | -8 130 | Target not achieved. Inadequate intelligencedriven operations. Legislation and other governance in neighbouring countries is not supporting the repatriation of stolen/robbed vehicles, recovered in other countries. |

The performance indicator has been revised, in 2017/2018 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 tor Actual Actual Actual Planned target Actual | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention Actual Actual Planned target | ng a proactive and responsive policing subprogramme: Crime Prevention Actual Planned target | ponsive policing servention | Serv | ice that will reduce the | levels of priority crim | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|---|---|------|---|--|--|
| achievement achievement 2016/2017 2017/2018 | achievement 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | achievement 2018/2019 | from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | |
| A total of 949 A total of 905 Persons escaped from police custody. The 949 escapees represent 0,061% of the 1 556 794 persons arrested and charged, during and charged, during described persons escapeed and charged, during and charged, during 2016/2017. A total of 785 A total | A total of 785 persons escaped from police custody. The 785 escapees represent 0,054% of the 1 467 217 persons arrested and charged, during 2017/2018. | | Not exceeding 0,061% | | A total of 656 persons escaped from police custody. The 656 represent 0,048% of the 1 360 319 ²¹ persons arrested and charged, during 2018/2019. | 0,013% points | Target achieved. 100% consequence management implemented for each escape incident reported. |
| Revised performance 79,82% (330 189 78,41% (80 920 90% of new indicator, in from a total of from a total of from a total of 413 643 finalised). 103 205 finalised). working days | 89 78,41% (80 920 from a total of 103 205 finalised). | 20 sed). | 90% of new applications finalised within 9 working days | 06 | 70,31% (69 770 finalised from a of total of 99 236 received). | -19,69% points | Target not achieved. Slowness of the EFRS during peak hours. |
| 18:23 minutes. 17:18 minutes. 17:37 minutes | 17:11 minutes. | | 17:37 minutes | | 17:05 minutes. | 0:32 seconds | Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring. |
| 22:35 minutes. 21:05 minutes. 20:42 minutes. 21:28 minutes | 20:42 minutes. | | 21:28 minutes | | 20:28 minutes. | 1:00 minute | Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring. |

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| Strateg | Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | age all crimes by provic | ding a proactive and re | esponsive policing serv | vice that will reduce th | ie levels of priority crim | el e |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | ne Prevention | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Average national police reaction time to Charlie complaints | 19:54 minutes. | 19:01 minutes. | 18:47 minutes. | 19:13 minutes | 18:48 minutes. | 0:25 seconds | Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring. |
| Percentage of identified police stations where sector policing has been implemented, according to the set implementation criteria ²³ | 95,17% (1 085 from a total of 1 140) ²⁴ . | 99,61% (769 from a total of 772). | 99,66% (872 from a total of 875). | 95% (831 from a total of 875) of identified police stations implemented sector policing, according to the set implementation criteria. | 100% (875 from a total of 875). | 5% points | Target achieved. Internal controls and monitoring mechanisms are in place. Compliance inspections were conducted. |

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 sector by the appointed sector commander; operational members and physical resources 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 audited actual performance, for the 2015/2016 financial year, included the implementation of sector policing at all police stations. The target set, from 2016/2017, focuses only on police stations 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. that are able to implement the minimum criteria for sector policing. 23 24

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| ime | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Internal controls and monitoring mechanisms are in place. Compliance inspections were conducted. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| e levels of priority cr | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 39 |
| vice that will reduce th | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | A total number of 880 from 885 identified police stations. |
| esponsive policing ser | ne Prevention | Planned target 2018/2019 | A total number of 841 from 885 identified police stations. |
| ding a proactive and re | Subprogramme: Crime Prevention | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | A total number of 827 from 888 identified police stations. |
| age all crimes by provi | | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | A total number of 845 from 879 identified police stations. |
| Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | A total number of 776 from 879 identified police stations. |
| Strategi | | Performance Indicator | Number of rural and rural/ urban mixed police stations, implementing the set criteria ²⁵ of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy ²⁶ |

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 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 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, TRT, POP Unit and/or Stock Theft Unit, in accordance with the approved SOP); and joint crime prevention programmes/projects and operations must be implemented in cooperation with all role players, to address contributing factors which influence crime, in general (government, non-governmental organisations and the rural community).

In general (government, non-governmental organisations and the ratal continuously being reclassified.

The classification of rural and rural-urban mixed police station are continuously being reclassified.

which involve 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 Member of the Executive Council (MEC) of Community Safety and/or the provincial commissioner or a senior officer, duly nominated to represent him/her. Public education and/ The target of 65 comprises five community outreach campaigns conducted, per province and 20 at national level. National community outreach campaigns refer to matters of national importance, or community engagement relating to policing or crime-related issues must be planned and budgeted for.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMMES: BORDER SECURITY AND SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

Table 5: Actual performance against targets

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 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 2 717 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. | 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. | 100% | Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 2 780 wanted persons and 2 895 circulated stolen/ robbed vehicles. | | Target achieved. |
| Police incidents of public disorder and crowd management ²⁸ | 100% (14 693) of crowd management incidents policed or stabilised. | 100% (14 693) of crowd management incidents policed or stabilised. | 100% (14 393) of crowd management incidents policed/stabilised. | 100% | 100% (15 957) of crowd management incidents policed/ stabilised. | 1 | Target achieved. |
| Police incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be normal crime ²⁹ | 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% (2 629) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" policed. | 100% | 100% (2 094) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" | | Target achieved. |

Comment on deviation

Deviation

achievement

Actual

Planned target 2018/2019

achievement

achievement

achievement

Actual

Objective statement

2015/2016

Actual

2016/2017

Actual

2017/2018

2018/2019

from planned target to actual

achievement

2018/2019

Target achieved.

199 cargos with no security breaches.

206 cargos with no security breaches.

176 cargos with no security breaches.

151 cargos with no security breaches.

100% protection was provided to

100%

100% protection was provided to

100% protection was provided to

100% protection was provided to

Safeguarding of valuable and/

or dangerous cargo30

Valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, refer to the protection duties performed by the National Mobile Operations Units, in Cape Town and Pretoria, relating to the South African Bank Notes, Denel, Koeberg, the SAPS FSL, the SAPS Supply Chain Management, the Department of Environmental Affairs, the National Treasury, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and Parliament.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMMES: BORDER SECURITY AND SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

Table 6: Actual performance against targets

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. | Target achieved. | Target achieved. |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Je | | | Targe | Targe | Targe |
| s of priority crim | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | 1 |
| at will reduce the level | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 100% (8 436) | 100% (6 252) | 100% (4 920) |
| nsive policing service th | Security | Planned target 2018/2019 | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| y a proactive and respo | Subprogramme: Border Security | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 100% (10 587) | 100% (7 317) | 100% (3521) |
| Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | o | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 100% (8 787) | 100% (7 810) | 100% (8 635) |
| Strategic objective: To discourage | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. |
| Strategic | | | Vehicles | Containers | Cargo |
| | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of profiled vehicles, containers and cargo consignment searched for | illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and | goods/ contraband |

| | Ì | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | |
| | | 1 | |

| Strate | egic objective: To | discourage all crime | es by providing a pro | active and responsive | e policing service tha | Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime | s of priority crime | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| | | | Subprogram | Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions | ventions | | | |
| Performance Indicator | cator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of medium ³¹ to high ³² -risk ³³ incidents responded to ³⁴ , in relation to requests received by the | National Intervention Unit | 100% (2 098) incidents stabilised. | 100% (2 204) incidents stabilised. | 100% (2 407) incidents responded to. | 100% | 100% (1 920) incidents responded to. | | Target achieved. |
| following units: | Special Task Force | 100% (131) incidents stabilised. | 100% (216) incidents stabilised. | 100% (222) incidents responded to. | 100% | 100% (174) incidents responded to. | | Target achieved. |
| Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed | i management | 100% (11 151) incidents stabilised. | 100% (10 978) incidents stabilised. | 100% (10 853) incidents policed. | 100% | 100% (11 431) incidents policed. | 1 | Target achieved. |
| Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised | nanagement | 100% (3 542) incidents stabilised. | 100% (3 715) incidents stabilised. | 100% (3 540) incidents stabilised. | 100% | 100% (4 526) incidents stabilised. | 1 | Target achieved. |

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. 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. 31

Risk: a future incident that may affect the implementation of strategic or operational priorities and may emanate from either within or outside the SAPS. Responded to: is when physical and human resources are activated/deployed and mobilised to respond to a specific medium to high-risk tasking. 33

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

VISIBLE POLICING

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

The Visible Policing Division provides direction on the effective prevention and 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 deals with the strategic, tactical and operational approach in policing, to address the incidence of crime with the aim to reduce and combat crime, improve the SAPS's response time, enhance community mobilisation and partnerships, encourage victim empowerment programmes, address the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, as well as the closure of markets for stolen goods.

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE CRIME PREVENTION SUBPROGRAMME

CRIME SITUATION

All provinces contributed towards the increase in serious crime, including contact crime, contact-related crime and other serious crime. A decrease was, however, recorded in property-related crime. During the beginning of 2018/2019, the Country experienced a high rate of CIT robberies. All provinces were targeted, especially in Gauteng, the North West and the Limpopo Provinces. Other provinces, such as the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape experienced gang violence. Taxi violence, across the Country and the torching of trains, in the Western Cape, political killings, in KwaZulu-Natal and sporadic, violent service delivery protest incidences, countrywide, has impacted negatively on the execution of crime prevention operations.

Serious crime³⁵

Serious crime include contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime (theft, shoplifting and fraud). The SAPS uses enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations to deter and detect prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

The total number of charges reported for all serious crime combined, increased, with 10 754 (0,6%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Contact crimes increased, with 15 775 (2,6%). Sexual offences increased, by 4,6%, attempted murder, by 4,1%, common assault, by 3,7%, murder, by 3,3%, assault GBH, by 2,2%, common robbery, by 2,0% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 1,1%. All crimes under the robbery with aggravating circumstances subcategory decreased, except for robbery at residential premises that increased, by 0,8%. Contact-related crime increased, with 1 728 (1,5%). Arson increased, by 5,2% and malicious damage to property, by 1,4%. Other serious crime increased, with 6 175 (1,4%). Commercial crime (fraud) increased, by 14,2% while shoplifting and theft (other) indicated decreases of 3,2% and 0,8%, respectively. Property-related crime decreased, with 12 924 (2,5%). Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle decreased, by 4,6% and theft out off/from motor vehicle and burglary at residential premises, by 3,2%, each. Stock theft increased, by 2,5% and burglary at business premises increased, with 14 charges.

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 figure published in the "Annual Crime Report, 2018/2019". 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.

The spate of CIT robberies recorded earlier in the year, led to the introduction of a 72-hour activation plan, aimed at the mobilisation and the deployment of resources to all targeted areas. Hence, the notable decrease of CIT robberies, by 23,1% or 55 charges, in 2018/2019. Incidences relating to gang and taxi violence, in the Western Cape, in particular, resulted in high murder and attempted murder cases, in the Province, hence the introduction of the Anti-Gang Unit, which is to be rolled out to other affected provinces, such as the Eastern Cape. The SAPS is also in the process of rolling out the Anti-Gang Strategy, whereby all role players will be mobilised. A national intervention team was established and deployed to affected areas, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, to address political killings. There were also numerous incidences of taxi violence across the Country, including the torching of trains in the Western Cape Province, which contributed to the increase in the number of arson and malicious damage to property cases reported.

The 17 community reported serious crimes

| Crime category | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | Count/ charge difference | % change | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Contact cri | mes (crimes agains | st the person) | | | | | |
| Murder | 20 355 | 21 036 | 681 | 3,3% | | | |
| Sexual offences | 50 732 | 53 063 | 2 331 | 4,6% | | | |
| Attempted murder | 18 281 | 19 025 | 744 | 4,1% | | | |
| Assault GBH | 167 517 | 171 153 | 3 636 | 2,2% | | | |
| Common assault | 156 455 | 162 235 | 5 780 | 3,7% | | | |
| Common robbery | 50 820 | 51 846 | 1 026 | 2,0% | | | |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 138 537 | 140 114 | 1 577 | 1,1% | | | |
| Total | 602 697 | 618 472 | 15 775 | 2,6% | | | |
| Subca | tegories of sexual | offences | | | | | |
| Rape | 40 525 | 42 091 | 1 566 | 3,9% | | | |
| Sexual assault | 6 907 | 7 557 | 650 | 9,4% | | | |
| Attempted sexual offences | 2 066 | 2 146 | 80 | 3,9% | | | |
| Contact sexual offences | 1 234 | 1 269 | 35 | 2,8% | | | |
| Some subc | ategories of aggrav | vated robbery | | | | | |
| Carjacking | 16 359 | 16 063 | -296 | -1,8% | | | |
| Robbery at residential premises | 22 282 | 22 451 | 169 | 0,8% | | | |
| Robbery at non-residential premises | 20 039 | 20 002 | -37 | -0,2% | | | |
| Bank robbery | 13 | 4 | -9 | -69,2% | | | |
| CIT robbery | 238 | 183 | -55 | -23,1% | | | |
| Truck hijacking | 1 205 | 1 175 | -30 | -2,5% | | | |
| Contact-related crimes | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 3 955 | 4 159 | 204 | 5,2% | | | |
| Malicious damage to property | 112 131 | 113 655 | 1 524 | 1,4% | | | |
| Total | 116 086 | 117 814 | 1 728 | 1,5% | | | |
| P | roperty-related crir | mes | | | | | |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 71 237 | 71 251 | 14 | 0,0% | | | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 228 304 | 221 058 | -7 246 | -3,2% | | | |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 50 754 | 48 437 | -2 317 | -4,6% | | | |
| Theft out off/from motor vehicle | 129 334 | 125 171 | -4 163 | -3,2% | | | |
| Stock-theft | 31 493 | 32 281 | 788 | 2,5% | | | |
| Total | 511 122 | 498 198 | -12 924 | -2,5% | | | |
| | Other serious crim | es | | | | | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | 304 361 | 302 027 | -2 334 | -0,8% | | | |
| Commercial crime | 74 128 | 84 646 | 10 518 | 14,2% | | | |
| Shoplifting | 62 180 | 60 171 | -2 009 | -3,2% | | | |
| Total | 440 669 | 446 844 | 6 175 | 1,4% | | | |
| Total 17 community reported serious crimes | 1 670 574 | 1 681 328 | 10 754 | 0,6% | | | |

Crimes against women and children

Crimes committed against women increased, by 1,2% or 2 063 charges, from 177 620, in 2017/2018, to 179 683, in 2018/2019. Common assault and assault GBH contributed to the increase. Crimes committed against children increased, by 3,9% or 1 689 charges from 43 540, in 2017/2018, to 45 229, in 2018/2019. All crimes against children increased, compared to 2017/2018. Most crimes against

women and children are committed in private spaces and victims and perpetrators usually know each other, which makes it difficult to police. Increased awareness to inform the community on the protection of women and children, including personal safety, through hints, pamphlets and community outreach programmes, could have resulted in more crimes being reported.

| Crime type | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | Count/ charge difference | % change |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Crimo | es committed agai | nst women | | |
| Murder | 2 930 | 2 771 | -159 | -5,4% |
| Sexual offences | 36 731 | 36 597 | -134 | -0,4% |
| Attempted murder | 3 554 | 3 445 | -109 | -3,1% |
| Assault GBH | 53 263 | 54 142 | 879 | 1,7% |
| Common assault | 81 142 | 82 728 | 1 586 | 2,0% |
| Total | 177 620 | 179 683 | 2 063 | 1,2% |
| Crime | es committed again | nst children | | |
| Murder | 985 | 1 014 | 29 | 2,9% |
| Sexual offences | 23 488 | 24 387 | 899 | 3,8% |
| Attempted murder | 1 059 | 1 184 | 125 | 11,8% |
| Assault GBH | 7 562 | 7 815 | 253 | 3,3% |
| Common assault | 10 446 | 10 829 | 383 | 3,7% |
| Total | 43 540 | 45 229 | 1 689 | 3,9% |

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

All provinces failed to reach the set target for crimes dependent on police action for detection, more specifically to increase crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, by 47,36%. This may be attributed to inadequate intelligence-driven operations and the non-utilisation of informers.

| Crime category | April 2017 to March 2018 | April 2018 to March 2019 | Count/ charge difference | % change |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 17 558 | 15 839 | -1 719 | -9,8% |
| Drug-related crime | 323 547 | 232 657 | -90 890 | -28,1% |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 86 160 | 82 912 | -3 248 | -3,8% |
| Sexual offences as a result of police action | 6 701 | 7 977 | 1 276 | 19,0% |
| Total | 433 966 | 339 385 | -94 581 | -21,8% |

The SAPS hosted a **Safer Cities Summit**, from 19 to 21 March 2019, at the University of South Africa. The purpose of the Summit was to institute a platform for the establishment of the Safer Cities Concept, in South Africa, within the context of international and national developments and good practices. The Summit served the purpose of establishing a solid foundation for the establishment of a Safer Cities Framework for the Country.

Crime in the railway environment

Rapid Rail Police Units covers about 33 000 km rail lines nationally. During 2018/2019, a total of 16 794 charges were reported within the rail environment, an overall decrease of 47,22%, compared to 2017/2018. Contact crime and contact-related crime decreased, by 7,39% and 8,67%, respectively. Property-related crime and other serious crime increased, by 9,06% and 11,20%, respectively. Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 20,29% and less serious crime, by 71,45%. A total of 4 832 arrests were made during the same period, compared to 19 365, in 2017/2018, a decrease of 75,05%. The biggest decrease in the number of arrests was for less serious crime. The respective Rapid Rail Police Units confiscated 113 vehicles, 89 firearms, 1 565 rounds of ammunition, as well as cables, non-ferrous metals, drugs to the value of R2 243 950.40 and 1 050,438 litres of liquor.

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| Province | Contact crime | crime | Contact-related crime | -related ne | Property-related crime | related ne | Other serious crime | erious | Crimes dependent on police action for detection | nes ent on tion for tion | Less serious crime | erious | Total | al |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ 2019 | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ 2019 | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ 2019 | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ | 2017/ 2018 | 2018/ |
| Gauteng North | 279 | 332 | 82 | 73 | 40 | 53 | 548 | 850 | 292 | 281 | 8 691 | 286 | 9 932 | 2 576 |
| Limpopo | 10 | - | - | 2 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 83 | 94 |
| Gauteng South | 352 | 379 | 181 | 165 | 55 | 69 | 1 399 | 1 840 | 395 | 349 | 2476 | 141 | 4 858 | 2 933 |
| North West | 16 | 10 | = | ∞ | 12 | 4 | 122 | 132 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 183 | 175 |
| Western Cape | 1 378 | 1 196 | 212 | 182 | 82 | 110 | 1 744 | 1519 | 762 | 443 | 2 529 | 977 | 6 707 | 4 427 |
| Northern Cape | 32 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 91 | 124 | = | 4 | 333 | 162 | 909 | 380 |
| Eastern Cape | 55 | 48 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 18 | 117 | 133 | 7 | 6 | 1657 | 1076 | 1 892 | 1 315 |
| Free State | 31 | 28 | 8 | 80 | 10 | 9 | 84 | 98 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 24 | 167 | 158 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 194 | 149 | 106 | 92 | 37 | 29 | 841 | 816 | 292 | 321 | 5339 | 2594 | 608 9 | 4 001 |
| Mpumalanga | 34 | 28 | 29 | 34 | 22 | 18 | 260 | 623 | 6 | 9 | 30 | 26 | 684 | 735 |
| Total | 2 381 | 2 205 | 699 | 611 | 320 | 349 | 5 556 | 6 178 | 1789 | 1 426 | 21 106 | 6 025 | 31 821 | 16 794 |
| Increase/decrease | %66'2 - | %6 | - 8,67% | %2 | %90'6 | %! | 11,20% | %0 | - 20,29% | 59% | - 71,45% | 45% | - 47,22% | .5% |

| Arrests made in the railway environment | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Crime category | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | Increase/decrease |
| Contact crime | 400 | 294 | -106 |
| Contact-related crime | 63 | 51 | -12 |
| Property-related crime | 234 | 180 | -54 |
| Crimes dependent on police action for detection | 2 340 | 1 157 | -1 183 |
| Other serious crime | 682 | 417 | -265 |
| Less serious crime | 15 646 | 2 733 | -12 913 |
| Total | 19 365 | 4 832 | -14 533 |



REACTION TIME

The SAPS's reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the service, which are rendered by police stations. The national average reaction time for Alpha Complaints was 17:05 minutes, 20:28 minutes for Bravo Complaints and 18:48 for Charlie Complaints.

SAPS Reaction time

| Province | | Compl | aints in the 201 | 8/2019 financia | l year | |
|---------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| | Alp | ha | Bra | vo | Cha | rlie |
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Eastern Cape | 21:16 | 21:58 | 26:39 | 26:38 | 24:40 | 25:23 |
| Free State | 18:16 | 19:13 | 23:29 | 24:22 | 21:12 | 21:40 |
| Gauteng | 14:08 | 13:10 | 16:50 | 15:17 | 16:07 | 14:37 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 20:03 | 23:23 | 23:02 | 26:37 | 19:56 | 23:12 |
| Limpopo | 18:49 | 17:34 | 21:28 | 19:32 | 20:01 | 18:16 |
| Mpumalanga | 18:16 | 19:44 | 25:41 | 22:56 | 17:32 | 19:46 |
| North West | 17:37 | 19:38 | 19:30 | 21:26 | 18:59 | 20:16 |
| Northern Cape | 15:42 | 16:24 | 20:01 | 21:24 | 16:42 | 17:01 |
| Western Cape | 15:26 | 15:32 | 18:39 | 18:21 | 16:51 | 16:58 |
| National | 17:37 | 17:05 | 21:28 | 20:28 | 19:13 | 18:48 |

POLICE EMERGENCY SERVICES

The 22 SAPS **10111 Command Centres** received 23 233 385 calls, in 2018/2019, compared to 12 635 519, in 2017/2018, an increase of 46,61% in the number of calls received, compared to 2017/2018. Approximately 4 257 157 or 18,32% of the 23 233 385 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls, compared to 3 753 621 or 29,71%, in 2017/2018. There was an increase of 113,65% in calls not related to the SAPS, from 8 881 898, in 2017/2018, to 18 976 228, in 2018/2019. 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, placed a heavy burden on personnel at command centres, as every call received is considered an emergency, unless otherwise determined. Non-police-related calls influence the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and subsequently impact on service delivery.

Flying Squad Units are currently used as force multipliers, in support of police stations and other units. It serves as back-up for all the police stations in its service area if the police station needs assistance during life threatening circumstances. The Flying Squad has been mandated to ensure a rapid 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. Flying Squad Units also perform visible patrols on the highways and byways. During the reporting period, Flying Squad Units attended to 92 547 complaints, secured 41 493 arrests, conducted 1 405 018 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 84 102 patrols, 26 900 VCPs and 2 561 roadblocks. Flying Squad Units confiscated 1 077 illegal firearms, 5 405 stolen/robbed vehicles, as well as drugs to the value of R62 139 737.15.

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations, such as hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons. Exercises focusing on multi-role player cooperation and collaboration were conducted, in the Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Limpopo Provinces. The SAPS currently has 321 trained and active negotiators, rendering this service as a secondary function. During 2018/2019, hostage negotiators attended to 624 incidents, compared to 541, in 2017/2018. Hostage negotiators have spent approximately 10 601 working hours on hostage negotiation, during the period under review. They collaboratively dealt with major kidnapping incidents and remained committed in ensuring the most effective response to kidnapping incidents. Visits and inspections were conducted in all the provinces, in 2018/2019 and the management guidelines were finalised, to ensure improvement of service delivery to the community it serves.

Water Policing and Diving Services are rendered as a secondary function. Response includes the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. Water Policing and Diving Services members participated in policing operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events and collaborated with the Cooperative Inland Watercourse Safety Programme, to compile a legislative matrix for inland water transgressions, aiming at promoting inland water safety. The SAPS currently has 150 trained and active divers and 98 trained vessel handlers. During 2018/2019, police divers conducted 1 241 dive-related operations, amounting to more than 16 830 hours, in which 841 bodies of drowned victims were recovered. A total number of 431 bodies were recovered from usually inaccessible locations and 589 persons were rescued (957. 36 hours). More than 2 641 hours were spent on crime prevention in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment.



more than 16 830 hours, in which 841 bodies of drowned victims were recovered. A total number of 431 bodies were recovered from usually inaccessible locations and 589 persons were rescued (957.36 hours). More than 2 641 hours were spent on crime prevention in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment.

Disaster Management is also rendered as a secondary function. In 2018/2019, the SAPS was represented at four National Disaster Management Forum meetings and three meetings at the South African Maritime and Aeronautical Search and Rescue Organisation. Disaster Management participated in the Incident Management Organisation, established to attend to oil spill contingency planning and contributed to the SOP related to the environment. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members, where support in major incidents was required, such as floods, field fires and aircrafts in distress. All provinces were visited for inspection and two members have been trained in integrating migrants in emergency preparedness, response and recovery, which is presented by the International Organisation for Migration. Members were also deployed, during March 2019, to provide assistance with search and recovery, in Zimbabwe, following the disastrous effect of Cyclone IDAI.

The SAPS currently has six, established, **Accident Combating Units** and seven **Accident Response Teams**, countrywide. Members of the various units and teams respond to and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, including state vehicle crashes, in support of police stations. These units and teams also conduct re-construction of road crash scenes and mechanically investigate vehicles involved in high profile crashes when the need arises. A total number of 12 740 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to, in 2018/2019, compared to 11 519, in 2017/2018. Accident Combating Service also coordinated a Road Crime Crash Investigation Course for 26 members. Provincial Accident Combating Coordinators are appointed, in each province, to assist in the functioning of the various units and teams, as well as with crash information and data management.

Approximately 176 425 horse working hours were spent on horseback, during 2018/2019. **Mounted Units** conducted 78 861 searches, recovered 99 stolen vehicles, recovered illegal firearms/ammunition and attended to 1 071 requests received for assistance during events. A total number of 715 serious crime arrests were made and 647 arrests for less serious crime. Furthermore, a total of 1 499 crime prevention operations were conducted and 3 067 livestock were recovered, as well as cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik). Members from this unit also participated in the 2019 SONA, in February 2019 and during the State of the Province Address, in all nine provinces.

From April 2018 to March 2019, the **K9 Units** conducted 561 825 searches, confiscated 2 708 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 340 illegal firearms, attended to 83 198 complaints and made 41 108 arrests. The K9 Units performing duties at ports of entry/exit, conducted 78 685 searches, recovered 102 stolen vehicles, 16 firearms and made 63 arrests for serious and less serious crime incidents. On 26 March 2019, a team consisting of six SAPS members and four search-and-rescue dogs were deployed to Zimbabwe, for a two-day flood-related search-and-rescue mission. Within only two hours of searching, the dogs indicated six possible areas where bodies were recovered. At the end of the mission, the team indicated the location of 16 bodies. K9 Units were also deployed, on a two monthly rotational basis, in various operations, including Rhino 9 Wildlife Trafficking, in the Kruger National and the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Parks. Members were also deployed during stabilisation operations, at the Glebelands Hostels and during the Emangusi Presidential Operation, Operation Thunder and Operation GANOLIMP. Furthermore, the K9 Units assisted in various crime prevention operations, high visibility patrols, assisted at organised roadblocks, attended to major events, the policing of local elections and the sweeping of event centres before high profile delegates attended conferences, meetings and events.

Animals within the SAPS are recognised, locally and globally, for their excellent contribution towards the achievement of critical objectives, which are linked to policing. In order to optimise their performance, it is important that education on animal health and animal welfare be made readily accessible to all entrusted with the care of these animals. The **SAPS Veterinary Services**, as the custodian of animal welfare in the SAPS, has a mandate to educate all K9 handlers and mounted riders on basic animal handling and health courses, to ensure understanding of the basic but essential welfare needs of animals they work with, on a daily basis. On 24 August 2018, the National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals inspected approximately 370 horses belonging to the SAPS Mounted Academy, in Potchefstroom and found the horses in excellent condition with no contraventions of the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No 71 of 1962). The statistics below represents the various interventions and commitments by the SAPS Veterinary Services, during 2018/2019, in ensuring a favourable welfare of the animals under their care.



| Primary h | nealth care | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| Provincial inspections | | 128 |
| Local inspections | | 4 |
| Animals examined | | 15 993 |
| Vaccinations | | 2 624 |
| Horses shod | | 2 860 |
| Secondary | health care | |
| Medical consultations | | 4 322 |
| Surgeries | | 362 |
| Radiology | | 1 337 |
| Microchip implants | | 10 |
| Dentals | | 835 |
| Euthanasia/boarding | | 175 |
| | care (referrals) | , |
| Practice name | Specialisation | Number of animal |
| | | patients |
| | Orthopaedic surgery | 1 |
| | Abdominal surgery | 1 |
| | Radiology | 1 |
| | Echocardiography | 1 |
| Onderstepoort Academic Veterinary Hospital | Orthopaedic surgery | 2 |
| | Gastrointestinal surgery | 5 |
| | Medicine | 1 |
| | Intensive Care Unit | 1 |
| | Skin specialist | 2 |
| Wilgers Hospital | Magnetic Resonance Imaging | 2 |
| Johannesburg Animal Eye Clinic | Eye Specialist | 1 |

POLICE ACTIONS

A total number of 11 073 crime prevention operations were conducted, countrywide, in 2018/2019, compared to 15 585, in 2017/2018. The facets of the reduction and combating of crime are executed through police actions. These actions are conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas and are coupled with operations to support provinces and police stations in stabilising and normalising crime. Crime prevention operations are aimed at creating conditions, in which opportunities for the commission of crime will be reduced and include actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons and vehicles.

The Gauteng Province increased the number of crime prevention operations conducted, with 1 086, compared to 2017/2018. The number of crime prevention operations recorded for all other provinces decreased, by between 8,17% and 69,00%. The policing of community protest actions in most areas around the Country, CIT robberies, taxi violence, political killings and gang violence, impacted negatively on police stations in the planning of crime prevention operations. As a result, Priority Committees were established at the NATJOINTS, the operational arm of the JCPS Cluster, to assist provinces to normalise these incidents, thereby enabling police stations to focus on day-to-day crime operations. The Committee initiated the establishment of teams at all clusters, to deal with high crime areas, the escorting of the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)/South African Post Office pay-outs and the normalisation of crime in the area. Operation Fiela Reclaim II was also conducted, aimed at combating serious and violent crime, as well as Operation Safer Festive Season, aimed at ensuring that communities can enjoy a peaceful and safe festive season.

The OCC Concept, established to intensify crime combating initiatives, with the aim of giving effect to crime reduction and to enable an environment where the community feels safe, impacted positively and negatively on police stations to deal with local crime prevention. Some police stations allocated members to cluster level, which affected their capability to conduct daily crime prevention actions. The SAPS established multidisciplinary national forums with the objective of joining forces in the fight

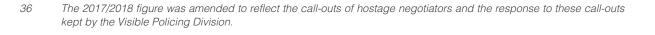
against crime and crime prevention initiatives. Monthly/quarterly meetings were conducted with the National Rural Safety Forum, the National Consultative Forum, the Microdot Association of South Africa, Operation Rhino 9, the National Business Forum and the NFMCCC.

A total of 1 501 402 **arrests** were made for all crimes, during 2018/2019, compared to 1 610 782, in 2017/2018, a decrease of 6,79% or 109 380 arrests. The provinces that contributed to the most arrests for serious crimes, were the Gauteng Province, with 251 495 or 16,75%, followed by the Western Cape Province, with 247 274 or 16,47%, KwaZulu-Natal Province, with 147 394 or 9,82% and the Eastern Cape Province, with 101 307 or 6,75%. A plan to visit police stations, in 2019/2020 is in place to monitor the top 30 underperforming police stations, nationally. Gaps will be identified to ensure that operations focus on specific problematic crimes.

Police actions conducted and arrests

| Actions | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Action | Number of actions 2017/2018 | Number of actions 2018/2019 |
| Roadblocks | 33 558 | 31 593 |
| Cordon-and-searches | 5 938 | 4 595 |
| Air support operations | 273 | 209 |
| Vehicle searches | 6 048 709 | 5 714 246 |
| Premises searches | 1 224 889 | 951 675 |
| Stop-and-searches | 18 613 255 | 3 838 040 |
| Person searches | 1 302 707 | 18 186 486 |
| Shopping complex visits | 5 061 175 | 1 883 575 |
| Spaza shop visits | 3 259 726 | 4 201 016 |
| Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) visits | 7 850 144 | 5 517 841 |
| Farm visits | 1 013 039 | 1 047 217 |
| Firearms checked | 43 304 | 50 892 |
| School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives) | 1 966 537 | 2 143 543 |
| Hostage and suicide incidents attended to | 541 ³⁶ | 624 |

| Arrests | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Crime type | Number of arrests 2017/2018 | Number of arrests 2018/2019 |
| Contact crime | | |
| Murder (including farm murder) | 16 420 | 16 527 |
| Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder) | 10 458 | 10 418 |
| Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and other sexual offences) | 31 883 | 32 411 |
| Assault GBH | 145 500 | 147 405 |
| Common assault | 93 105 | 95 581 |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and non-residential premises, CIT robbery, bank robbery, as well as robbery with a firearm and a weapon, other than a firearm) | 58 546 | 56 715 |
| Common robbery | 17 476 | 17 740 |
| Total | 373 388 | 376 797 |



| Crime type | Number of arrests 2017/2018 | Number of arrests 2018/2019 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Some subcategories of robbery with aggravating circums | stances | |
| Carjacking | 3 373 | 3 245 |
| Truck hijacking | 285 | 239 |
| Robbery at residential premises | 6 741 | 6 548 |
| Robbery at non-residential premise | 7 144 | 6 911 |
| CIT robbery | 113 | 189 |
| Bank robbery | 13 | 4 |
| Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm) | 40 877 | 39 579 |
| Total | 58 546 | 56 715 |
| Contact-related crime | <u> </u> | |
| Arson | 1 873 | 2 176 |
| Malicious damage to property | 50 153 | 52 280 |
| Total | 52 026 | 54 456 |
| Property-related crime | <u> </u> | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 40 579 | 39 914 |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 13 534 | 13 789 |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 5 621 | 5 413 |
| Theft out off/from motor vehicles | 10 767 | 10 814 |
| Stock theft | 6 561 | 6 309 |
| Total | 77 062 | 76 239 |
| Other serious crime | | |
| Commercial crime (fraud) | 19 892 | 19 345 |
| Shoplifting | 65 497 | 63 690 |
| Other theft | 74 025 | 76 737 |
| Total | 159 414 | 159 772 |
| Other serious crime not listed above | 100 414 | 100 772 |
| Culpable homicide | 1 309 | 1 202 |
| Public violence | 4 777 | 7 337 |
| Crimen injuria | 10 198 | 11 345 |
| Child abuse | 1 108 | 1 085 |
| Kidnapping | 3 782 | 3 986 |
| Abduction | 332 | 272 |
| Attempted robbery at residential premises | 168 | 176 |
| Attempted robbery at non-residential premises | 320 | 258 |
| Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds | 2 132 | 2 015 |
| Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act | 356 | 447 |
| Total | 24 482 | 28 123 |
| Crimes dependent on police action for detection | 25.000 | 22.225 |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 25 068 | 22 305 |
| Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965) | 324 136 | 238 879 |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs | 84 891 | 81 990 |
| Sexual offences as a result of police action | 3 501 | 3 961 |
| Total | 437 596 | 347 135 |
| Arrests for serious crime ³⁷ | 1 123 968 | 1 042 522 |
| Other arrests (not listed above) | 163 978 | 164 423 |
| Arrests for less serious crime | 322 836 | 294 457 |
| Total | 1 610 782 | 1 501 402 |

Arrests for serious crime, includes arrests for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, other serious crime, other serious crime not listed in the table and crimes dependent on police action for detection categories.

Although increased drug confiscations were recorded, in 2018/2019, with the exception of heroin, compared to 2017/2018, the set targets for drug confiscations and for crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs were not achieved. The national target was to increase crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, by 47,36%, whilst a decrease of 28,1% was achieved. One of the contributing factors was the Constitutional Court judgement, with regard to Sections 4(b) and 5(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992), read with Part III of Schedule 2 of that Act and Section 22A(9)(a)(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965), which created a degree of uncertainty because there was no uniform approach by members of the SAPS in dealing with cannabis-related cases. Workshops will be conducted, in 2019/2020 to elucidate the court ruling. The prevalence of service delivery protests, land invasion incidents, transportation violence and SASSA pay-outs also required SAPS's attention, resulting in less focused operations. The dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories have also resulted in lesser drug circulation. An Action Plan on the recovery of drugs was compiled and was forwarded to provinces for roll-out to police stations, for implementation. The SAPS recognised its role in the support of the framework set out by the National Drug Master Plan and are, therefore, continuing to give input and report on the National Drug Authority Annual Plan on Community Education. This is to reduce substance abuse and raise awareness on how to deal with problems related to substance abuse, as well as police actions to reduce the supply of liquor which is sold illegally and illicit drugs, to ensure effective enforcement of drug and liquor legislation, to address serious, violent and contact crime, which is associated with abuse.

Confiscation of illicit drugs

| Type of drug | Quantity seized, from April 2017 to March 2018 | Quantity seized, from April 2018 to March 2019 |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Cannabis (dry cannabis and | 216 654,287 kg | 238 679,605 kg |
| plants) | (203 819,478 kg dry cannabis and 128 348 | (234 682,005 kg dry cannabis and 39 976 |
| | cannabis plants (equals 12 834,800 kg) | cannabis plants (equals 3 997,600 kg) |
| Mandrax | 864 451 tablets | 1 389 204 tablets |
| Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) | 392,945 kg | 603,655 kg |
| Cocaine | 77,444 kg | 784,176 kg |
| Heroin | 546,500 kg | 213,801 kg |

From 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, a total number of 61 775 **vehicles** were reported stolen or robbed. A total of 42 879 or 69,41% were reported as stolen and 18 896 or 30,59% were reported as robbed. In comparison with 2017/2018, the number of vehicles stolen decreased with 2 257 and the number of vehicles robbed decreased with 193, representing an overall decrease of 3,23%. A total of 28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border initiatives. The number of vehicles recovered, increased with 671 or 2,42%, in 2018/2019, compared to 2017/2018.

Vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered vehicles that were linked to their owners38

| | Vehicl | es stolen/rol | bbed, | Vehicles recovered, during 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---|---------|--------|---|---------|-------|--------|
| Province | | ng 2018/2019 of theft or ro | | Vehicles stolen or robbed, during 2018/2019 | | | Vehicles stolen or robbed, prior to 1 April 2018 | | | |
| | Theft | Robbery | Total | Theft | Robbery | Total | Theft | Robbery | Total | Total |
| Eastern Cape | 2 092 | 1 087 | 3 179 | 612 | 530 | 1 142 | 245 | 120 | 365 | 1 507 |
| Free State | 1 274 | 336 | 1 610 | 334 | 163 | 497 | 149 | 30 | 179 | 676 |
| Gauteng | 21 804 | 9 070 | 30 874 | 3 964 | 4 025 | 7 989 | 1 679 | 728 | 2 407 | 10 396 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 7 123 | 3 212 | 10 335 | 1 680 | 1 486 | 3 166 | 558 | 209 | 767 | 3 933 |
| Limpopo | 760 | 564 | 1 324 | 190 | 239 | 429 | 95 | 60 | 155 | 584 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 996 | 1 198 | 3 194 | 365 | 451 | 816 | 235 | 109 | 344 | 1 160 |
| North West | 1 807 | 672 | 2 479 | 350 | 244 | 594 | 178 | 74 | 252 | 846 |
| Northern Cape | 156 | 33 | 189 | 47 | 9 | 56 | 38 | 12 | 50 | 106 |
| Western Cape | 5 860 | 2 724 | 8 584 | 1 238 | 1 141 | 2 379 | 667 | 186 | 853 | 3 232 |
| Military Agency HQ | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Head Office | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 42 879 | 18 896 | 61 775 | 8 781 | 8 288 | 17 069 | 3 844 | 1 529 | 5 373 | 22 442 |

FIREARM CONTROL

The CFR derives its mandate from the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). The CFR processes firearm applications and issue firearm licenses, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000).

In 2018/2019, the CFR received a total of 329 739 **firearm-related applications**, including a total of 153 877 competency certificate applications, 99 236 new firearm applications, 58 856 applications for renewals, 1 054 temporary authorisations; 15 340 import/export permits and 1 376 for commercial import/export permits. The three largest categories of applications received, were for competency certificates, renewals and new firearm licence applications. These three categories constitute 94,61% or 311 969 of all applications received. A total number of 289 446 or 87,78% applications were finalised in the same period, of which 79,64% or 230 527 were finalised within the stipulated turnaround time of 90 working days. A further 17 770 applications for the three categories of permits were received and 17 359 were finalised in the current financial year. A total of 16 689 or 93,92% were finalised within the turnaround time of the 90 working days.

Categories of firearm applications finalised within 90 working days

| Category of applications | Number of applications received, during 2018/2019 | Number of applications finalised, during 2018/2019 | Applications finalised within 90 working days (received, from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019) | Applications finalised(received, prior to 1 April 2018) |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Competency applications | 153 877 | 146 621 | 118 431 | 37 556 |
| Firearm licences (individuals/institutions) | 99 236 | 91 491 | 69 770 | 23 581 |
| Renewals (individuals/institutions) | 58 856 | 51 334 | 42 326 | 10 838 |
| Temporary authorisations | 1 054 | 1 167 | 1 034 | 208 |
| Import/export permits (individuals and institutions) | 15 340 | 14 820 | 14 536 | 0 |
| Import/export permits (commercial) | 1 376 | 1 372 | 1 119 | 0 |
| Total | 329 739 | 306 805 | 247 216 | 72 183 |

The circulation of reported lost/stolen or found firearms plays a key role in the investigation and detection of firearm-related crimes and ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. The National Commissioner approved National Instruction 06 of 2019: Notification of lost/stolen or found firearms, which aims to streamline and standardise practices involved in the processing of lost, stolen and found firearms, as well as to guide the provincial offices and police stations on firearm circulation. During 2018/2019, the details of 7 141 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, excluding SAPS-owned firearms, were circulated as recovered, compared to 18 592 firearms, in 2017/2018. The 7 141 firearms, include 4 226 firearms recovered/found/confiscated and forfeited. Those without serial numbers were issued with Firearm Identification Numbers and earmarked for destruction. The details of 9 609 firearms were circulated as stolen/lost, during 2018/2019, compared to 9 336, in 2017/2018. The details of 452 state-owned firearms were circulated as recovered, compared to 469, in 2017/2018. The 452 include 362 SAPS-owned firearms and 90 firearms owned by other official institutions, such as government departments, municipalities and Metropolitan Police Service. A total of 607 SAPS-owned firearms were circulated as stolen/lost, compared to 800, in 2017/2018.

Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered

| | Fire | arms repo | rted | | | | Fire | earms reco | vered | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|---|--------|-------|----------------------|------------|-------|---|---------------------|
| | stoler | or lost, c 2018/2019 | luring | Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2018/2019 Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 2018/2019 1 April 2018 during | | | recovered, during | | | | |
| Province | Lost | Stolen | Total | Lost | Stolen | Total | Lost | Stolen | Total | 2018/2019 with/ without serial numbers (forfeited) | Total recovered |
| Eastern Cape | 40 | 1 030 | 1 070 | 4 | 111 | 115 | 35 | 403 | 438 | 861 | 1 414 |
| Free State | 19 | 525 | 544 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 86 | 110 | 217 |
| Gauteng | 81 | 2 626 | 2 707 | 7 | 106 | 113 | 29 | 576 | 605 | 389 | 1 107 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 38 | 1 877 | 1 915 | 4 | 144 | 148 | 10 | 537 | 547 | 583 | 1 278 |
| Limpopo | 17 | 1 076 | 1 093 | 1 | 44 | 45 | 13 | 106 | 119 | 367 | 531 |
| Mpumalanga | 12 | 620 | 632 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 137 | 146 | 602 | 772 |
| North West | 22 | 600 | 622 | 3 | 46 | 49 | 5 | 110 | 115 | 109 | 273 |
| Northern Cape | 16 | 124 | 140 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 37 | 63 |
| Western Cape | 72 | 814 | 886 | 13 | 157 | 170 | 25 | 485 | 510 | 1 168 | 1 848 |
| Total | 317 | 9 292 | 9 609 | 33 | 660 | 693 | 131 | 2 453 | 2 584 | 4 226 | 7 503 ³⁹ |

The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of the firearm control legislation in South Africa. A total number of 51 institutions were accredited, in 2018/2019, which brings the total number of institutions to 2 661, at the end of March 2019, compared to 2610, at the end of March 2018.

SECOND-HAND GOODS CONTROL

The SAPS is responsible for the implementation and the administration of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009). The main objectives are to regulate the business of dealing in second-hand goods and pawn brokering; combat the illegal trade in stolen goods; and promote ethical standards in the second-hand goods environment. The number of registered second-hand goods dealers varies annually, due to the registration of new and the closure of existing registered dealers. At the end of March 2019, a total number of 20 490 registered second-hand goods dealers were recorded, compared to 18 017, in 2017/2018. Most registered dealers are in the Gauteng (3 756), the Western Cape (4 988), KwaZulu-Natal (2 721) and the North West (1 565) Provinces.

In an effort to enhance cooperation and communication between the SAPS and the second-hand goods industry, a **National Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum**, consisting of representatives from all the accredited Second-Hand Goods Associations, as well as representatives from the SAPS, meet biannually to promote and establish ethical standards within the industry. Forums have also been established at the majority of police stations where second-hand goods dealers are situated, to address property-related crimes through mutual information sharing.

NFMCCCs are functional at national and provincial levels to address non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes, through an integrated and collaborative approach by all industry stakeholders involved. The NFMCCC aims to provide strategic direction on all actions required by the SAPS and other industry stakeholders (government, state-owned companies and other organisations involved) to enhance collaboration, to effectively combat non-ferrous metals and essential infrastructure-related crimes, as well as monitoring such actions to determine the effect, thereof. The Committee is further entrusted with initiating integrated crime combating operations focusing on suppliers/dealers and end-users, as well as with the monitoring of the importing and exporting of non-ferrous metals. The structure also drives joint skills development and information sharing, awareness-raising and communication initiatives relating to non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes.

The implementation of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015) is monitored on a continuous basis, to ensure the successful conviction of perpetrators.

A ToR was developed, in order to enhance the functioning of the NFMCCC and to improve cooperation between the SAPS and all industry stakeholders involved. A 6,8% decrease was noted in non-ferrous metal-related crimes, compared to 2017/2018 which could be attributed to joint initiatives implemented by all industry stakeholders involved in the NFMCCC. An initiative was also implemented in all provinces, in cooperation with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and the Microdot Industry in South Africa, to enhance the skills and knowledge of members to identify potential stolen vehicles when conducting compliance inspections at registered second-hand vehicle dealers. A total number of 38 045 compliance inspections by Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers were conducted at second-hand goods dealers, resulting in 98 arrests, the registration of 129 case dockets, the issuing of 308 written warnings and 1 106 J534 fines valued at R 1 967 319.00. A total number of 16 premises were closed. Confiscations include 1 287 kg copper cable, 1 301 kg of copper, 8 kg brass, 30 kg aluminium cable, 100 kg aluminium, 99 kg lead, 99 kg cast iron, as well as 49 220 kg railway line, amongst others.

LIQUOR CONTROL

The SAPS plays a pivotal role in enforcing compliance to National and Provincial Liquor Legislation. The existing partnership between the DTI, the National Liquor Authority and the SAPS, to address enforcement of compliance to the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) was strengthened through the review and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to appoint SAPS members as liquor inspectors, thereby assisting in the enhanced enforcement of compliance to the Act.

A procedural manual was developed for Designated Liquor Officers (DLOs), in cooperation with the Mpumalanga Economic Regulator, as a means to effectively and efficiently implement the provisions of the Mpumalanga Liquor Licensing Act 2006, (Act No 5 of 2006). The aim of the manual is to implement a standardised and uniform policing approach and to provide practical guidelines to all DLOs on the processes and procedures that are applicable to perform their duties and provide insight into the compulsory administrative requirements and specifications, which are embedded in the Mpumalanga Liquor Licensing Act, 2006 (Act No 5 of 2006). The procedural manual will be implemented, during 2019/2020.

A total of 18 information sharing sessions were facilitated in all provinces, in cooperation with representatives from the Provincial Liquor and Gambling Boards, as well as the South African Liquor Brand Owners Association, to enhance the knowledge and skills of all DLO's, to support the effective and efficient policing and enforcement of compliance to Liquor Legislation, National Instructions and SOPs at provincial, cluster and police station levels.



In 2018/2019, a total of 73 225 liquor operations were conducted, during which 1 400 219 litres of liquor were confiscated and 18 648 unlicensed liquor premises and illegal traders charged. A total of 677 581 compliance inspections were conducted at licensed retailers, in terms of the provincial legislation and 5 961 inspections at macro manufacturers and distributors, in terms of national legislation.

The SAPS, in cooperation with National and Provincial Gambling Board Inspectors, National Liquor and Provincial Liquor Authorities and the Departments of Social Development and Basic Education, executed joint inter-departmental operations, conducted compliance and enforcement to national and provincial legislation, complimented by education and awareness/community outreach initiatives in the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and the Western Cape Provinces. During these operations 19 677 litres of liquor was confiscated. Parallel to the national joint initiated operations, interdepartmental crime awareness/community outreach campaigns were conducted, in KwaZulu-Natal, at the Pine Crest Shopping Mall, the Water Crest Shopping Mall and Hillcrest Corner, in Pinetown, as well as at Hillcrest taxi ranks where ±3 850 promotional items were distributed. In Limpopo, at Khetho Nxumayo and Giyani High Schools, ±2 520 promotional items were distributed to 867 learners and ±2 520 promotional items, in the Western Cape, at Paarl Mall, Rembrandt Mall, Stellenbosch Mall, Paarl City Centre, Shoprite Centre, Khayamandi Heritage Site and Happy Times Tavern. The Deputy Minister of Social Development, Honourable Ms Bogopane-Zulu, participated in an awareness outreach campaign, in the Winelands Cluster, in the Western Cape and engaged with the patrons at the heritage site and Happy Rest Tavern Stop, owners of liquor outlets and the community, at large, to educate them on the harmful effects of liquor abuse and responsible trading. The awareness/community outreach campaign focused on the 16-days of "No Violence Against Women and Children", as well as the festive season programme.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING

A Stakeholder Priority Committee to address illegal gambling was established, on 17 April 2018 to enhance collaboration between the National and Provincial Gambling Authorities/Boards, the SAPS, the NPA and other stakeholders concerned, to address challenges in the gambling environment. The Committee meets bimonthly and comprises various specialised units within the SAPS and key external stakeholders, such as the National Gambling Board (NGB), the NPA and the Financial Intelligence Centre to initiate, coordinate and make recommendations on all actions required by the NGB, SAPS, the NPA and other stakeholders (Government and other entities involved), to enhance collaboration to effectively address the detection, investigation and the prosecution of illegal gambling cases. In 2018/2019, a total of nine meetings were held, a ToR and an action plan was approved to address illegal gambling. Furthermore, an information sharing session was conducted to sensitise members at police station level of the modes of illegal gambling and offences were uploaded on the CAS, in terms of National and Provincial Gambling Legislation.

ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

A total of 656 persons escaped from police custody in 463 incidents, during 2018/2019, compared to 785 persons, in 556 incidents, during 2017/2018. This reflects a decrease of 129 (16,43%) in the number of escapees. The 656 persons that escaped from police custody represented 0,048% of the 1 360 319 persons arrested and charged, compared to 0,054%, in 2017/2018. A total of 214 or 32,62% persons who escaped from police custody were rearrested within 24 hours. In total, 585 or 89,18% persons who escaped from police custody, in 2018/2019, were rearrested.

Number of escape incidents and escapees

| Province | N | umber of esc | cape incident | s | Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees) | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | |
| Eastern Cape | 66 | 72 | 66 | 45 | 99 | 110 | 93 | 62 | |
| Free State | 34 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 36 | |
| Gauteng | 102 | 115 | 84 | 72 | 177 | 168 | 136 | 95 | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 110 | 98 | 75 | 92 | 133 | 122 | 88 | 124 | |
| Limpopo | 61 | 57 | 65 | 51 | 141 | 87 | 105 | 82 | |
| Mpumalanga | 59 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 69 | 63 | 71 | 75 | |
| North West | 48 | 54 | 62 | 39 | 90 | 100 | 94 | 72 | |
| Northern Cape | 30 | 31 | 30 | 16 | 34 | 33 | 40 | 26 | |
| Western Cape | 142 | 122 | 99 | 79 | 168 | 187 | 122 | 84 | |
| Total | 652 | 624 | 556 | 463 | 949 | 905 | 785 | 656 | |

Number of escapees versus the number of persons arrested and charge

| Province | 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 | Number of persons who escaped, during 2018/2019 | Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes, during 2018/2019 | Percentage of persons who escaped, during 2018/2019 |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Eastern Cape | 93 | 121 176 | 0,077% | 62 | 117 549 | 0,053% |
| Free State | 36 | 88 347 | 0,041% | 36 | 86 237 | 0,042% |
| Gauteng | 136 | 350 993 | 0,039% | 95 | 320 381 | 0,030% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 88 | 206 403 | 0,043% | 124 | 177 609 | 0,070% |
| Limpopo | 105 | 102 214 | 0,103% | 82 | 106 603 | 0,077% |
| Mpumalanga | 71 | 72 570 | 0,098% | 75 | 71 525 | 0,105% |
| North West | 94 | 70 433 | 0,133% | 72 | 69 186 | 0,104% |
| Northern Cape | 40 | 72 179 | 0,055% | 26 | 68 234 | 0,038% |
| Western Cape | 122 | 382 902 | 0,032% | 84 | 342 995 | 0,024% |
| Total | 785 | 1 467 217 | 0,054% | 656 | 1 360 319 | 0,048% |

Most persons escaped from police station holding cells (191), followed by CSCs, including temporary holding facilities (105), in transit (60), from court cells and during appearance in court (53 each), wrongfully released (43), during further investigation (42), from hospitals (35) and from police station loading zones (32). The SAPS's National Plan and provincial plans to prevent escapes from and deaths in police custody, are revised annually, to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody. A total of 153 departmental disciplinary proceedings (cases) were placed on roll against 216 members, allegedly involved during escape incidents, of which 139 cases were finalised. In 61 cases, members were found guilty, of which two members were dismissed, 48 members received verbal/written/final warnings and 10 members were suspended without pay for a period of one month. One member was referred for counselling.

Places and number of escapees where escape incidents took place

| Place | Number of incidents | Number of escapees | Number of incidents | Number of escapees |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | 2017 | /2018 | 2018/ | /2019 |
| CSCs (temporary holding cells, processing offices, consultation rooms/other offices) | 91 | 107 | 98 | 105 |
| Police station holding cells | 96 | 220 | 73 | 191 |
| Court cells | 49 | 65 | 36 | 53 |
| Hospitals | 47 | 49 | 35 | 35 |
| During arrest (before taken to police stations) | 25 | 28 | 18 | 18 |
| Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations) | 50 | 53 | 38 | 43 |
| Court (during appearance) | 56 | 62 | 51 | 53 |
| In-transit | 35 | 82 | 30 | 60 |
| Police station loading zones | 42 | 45 | 28 | 32 |
| During further investigation | 36 | 37 | 39 | 42 |
| Court loading zones | 29 | 37 | 17 | 24 |
| Total | 556 | 785 | 463 | 656 |

POLICE SAFETY

A total number of 76 police members were murdered on and off duty, during 2018/2019, including 27 members murdered on duty and 49 members murdered off duty, an overall decrease of nine or 10,59%, compared to 2017/2018. An analysis of incidents where members were killed on duty indicated that most members were murdered when attending to complaints, searching of suspects, responding to complaints, apprehending suspects and during police actions (stop-and-searches, etc.).

Attacks and unnatural deaths of employees of the SAPS, both on or off duty, has to be regarded as a threat to the stability of the Country. Attacks on and the murder of police employees have a potential to create a negative perception among the citizens of this Country, as to whether the SAPS is able to fulfil its Constitutional mandate to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, uphold and enforce the law. It further creates the perception that criminals are willing and able to act with impunity by disregarding the law and negating the impact of the SAPS in furthering their criminal activities. A Police Safety Committee is in place as a tool to coordinate all activities, in support of enhancing the safety of all SAPS members, including the implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, the enhancement of tactical training programmes, the analysis of incidents which informed the development of proactive measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killing of police members, as well as enhanced safety awareness, internally and externally. The Police Safety Strategy was reviewed and aimed to implement proactive/preventative and reactive measures, to ensure the safety of all SAPS employees.

SAPS members murdered

| Province | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Eastern Cape | 15 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 |
| Free State | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| Gauteng | 21 | 23 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 14 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Limpopo | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mpumalanga | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| North West | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Northern Cape | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Western Cape | 3 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| Head Office | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| Total | 81 | 84 | 77 | 86 | 79 | 83 | 85 | 76 |



FORCE MULTIPLIERS

The **reservist system** provides for the active involvement of the community in policing to support a community-oriented policing approach. A total of 368 reservists were recruited, in 2018/2019, bringing the total number of active reservists to 10 144, at the end of 31 March 2019, compared to 12 138, at the end of March 2018. Most reservists are in the Gauteng (2 279), the Western Cape (1 348), Limpopo (1 219), the Eastern Cape (1 103) and Mpumalanga (1 102) Provinces. The Gauteng Province recruited 170 or 46,20% of the 368 reservists, in 2018/2019. Enhanced training programmes for reservists were implemented to strengthen the implementation of a professionalised reservist system. The reservist system and the focus of the SAPS on quality reservists and not quantity, has limited the number of applications with fewer applicants meeting the requirements.

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, in creating a safe and secure environment, where he or she resides, as part of the formal approved SAPS structures.

Municipal Police Services were established, in terms of Section 64 of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). Section 64E of the Act mandates Municipal Police Services to perform crime prevention functions. It is essential for the SAPS and Municipal Police Services to maintain the collaborative partnership towards the prevention of crime. An Indaba was held, from 7 to 8 March 2019, to develop a collaboration strategy. The SAPS also facilitated the supply of official registers, such as occurrence books, pocket books, etc. directly from Government Printing Works to Municipal Police Services. Guidance and assistance was provided, in terms of the functioning of Municipal Police Offices and with the establishment of new Municipal Police Services, in Buffalo City and Mangaung.

The collaboration between the SAPS and Municipal Police Services is supported by:

- The development and review of standards and strategies.
- The monitoring and evaluation of gazetted Municipal Policing Standards.
- Coordination between the SAPS, the Municipal Police Services and other key role players.
- Assisting the CSPS in the implementation of the Single Police Service Concept.

The SAPS is represented on the National Forum for Municipal Police Services, the National Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Task Team and the Single Police Service Joint Task Team. The SAPS supports the Cape Town, Ekurhuleni, eThekwini, Johannesburg, Nelson Mandela Bay and the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Partnerships between the SAPS and diverse communities is a valuable tool for targeting cross-cutting service delivery and operational issues, e.g. the coordination of the services of various departments and other relevant stakeholders. It is also an effective and efficient means of sharing scarce resources and ideas through greater community engagement and collaboration of police work driven by stronger partnerships with the public and other stakeholders, whereby the safety and security of the community is ensured. The SAPS has established partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders, informed by the key elements of the strategic direction, including business partnerships, community-based partnerships, international partnerships and partnerships with faith-based organisations, traditional leaders and non-governmental organisations. The SAPS is, therefore, committed to establishing effective and efficient partnerships, as an attempt to deter and prevent crime that is influenced by social factors. The SAPS has engaged several stakeholders, including the Moral Regeneration Movement, BACSA, the Consumer Goods Council South Africa and the South African Human Rights Commission. Periodic maintenance and consultations are conducted with the following identified strategic partnerships or stakeholders; South African Banking Risk Information Centre (Framework of Cooperation); the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (MoU); the University of South Africa with the Faculty of Human Sciences (Service Level Agreement); the Department of Tourism (National Tourism Strategy); MEMEZA Shout Crime Prevention (MoU); Traditional Healers Practitioners; Old Mutual (MoU); Business Forum (MoU); and Premier Soccer League (MoU).

A strategic partnership is an official mutually beneficial agreement between the SAPS and an organisation, where such an agreement has been endorsed by both the National Commissioner and the head of the strategic partner, in the form of a MoU and where such partnership aims towards the achievement of the SAPS's organisational objectives, through the utilisation of mutual physical, human, technological resources, knowledge and/or experience.

The SAPS hosted its first National Youth Crime Prevention Summit, from 27 to 29 June 2018, at the St. Georges Hotel, in Pretoria, aimed at consolidating inputs from young people, with the view of developing a Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, in response to the involvement of young people in criminal activities, both as perpetrators and victims. More than 500 young people from across the Country converged, in Pretoria, for the first-ever National Youth Crime Prevention Summit, which seeks to increase youth participation in the fight against crime. The Summit also falls within the SAPS's Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, which is aimed at empowering and supporting young people to become self-sufficient and support crime prevention initiatives. The youth remains one of our greatest assets as the change-makers and innovators of our Country. Various stakeholders, including the National Youth Development Agency, the South African Youth Council, the South African Further Education and Training Student Association, the South African Union of Students, the SAPS Education Trust and others, participated in the Summit. The summit also laid the foundation for developing and implementing junior community safety fora programmes, through consolidation of provincial, district and local municipality safety plans.

The Junior National Commissioner Project was introduced to recruit young people, especially learners, to be part of crime-fighting initiatives, while discouraging the youth from participating in various crime trends, such as drug abuse and gangsterism. As part of the SAPS' collaborative and consultative approach to policing, the Junior National Commissioner Project is one of the SAPS' Youth Crime Prevention flagship projects that seek to provide the youth of South Africa with an opportunity to contribute and play a meaningful role, in ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment in schools. The project also provides an opportunity to invest in young people and it intends to inculcate leadership, mentorship, moral and ethical values in the youth. It is also aimed at building resistance and resilience in young people against crime and violence, which affects them in their communities. The Junior National Commissioners Project provides the platform that will allow young people to robustly engage and share ideas on the best practices for their involvement in the fight against crime.

During 2018/2019, the SAPS implemented functional CPFs at 1 144 from a total of 1 149 police stations. Three police stations, namely; 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. As a result, these police stations were exempted from establishing a CPF. Instead, Rural Safety Committees were established and crime-related matters are discussed at rural safety meetings. The CPFs at Boksburg Police Station, in the Gauteng Province and Impendle Police Station, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province are not functional, due to the executive members not attending meetings. Provincial offices are in a process to assist these police stations to revive the structure.

Functional Community Police Forums, as at the end of March 2019

| Province | Number of police stations | Number of police stations with established CPFs | Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF | Number of police stations not implemented |
|---------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Eastern Cape | 196 | 195 | 1 | - |
| Free State | 110 | 110 | - | - |
| Gauteng | 142 | 141 | - | 1 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 184 | 183 | - | 1 |
| Limpopo | 103 | 103 | - | - |
| Mpumalanga | 90 | 90 | - | - |
| North West | 83 | 82 | 1 | - |
| Northern Cape | 91 | 90 | 1 | - |
| Western Cape | 150 | 150 | - | - |
| Total | 1 149 | 1144 | 3 | 2 |

The SAPS launched the first of its kind, **Community Policing Strategy** and **Community in Blue Policing Concept**, under the theme, "Towards an integrated and sustainable policing for a safe and secure South Africa", on 20 October 2018, at the Dobsonville Stadium, in the Gauteng Province. The Community Policing Strategy has been developed to revamp the centrality of the community in crime fighting. The objective of the Strategy is to enhance structured community involvement in crime prevention, by making sure all people in South Africa are and feel safe, through multidisciplinary collaborations or interventions. Community-oriented policing is only possible when joining the multitudes of police officers and civilian personnel of the SAPS and the community at large. The Community in Blue Concept aims to standardise the establishment and functioning of community in blue patrollers within the SAPS, which is inclusive of street committees, neighbourhood watches and community patrollers to encourage more citizens to participate in a structured way in crime prevention.

The **private security industry** employs over two million private security officials, making it the leading employer in South Africa. The private security industry covers a broad spectrum of occupations, ranging from key cutting to high profile body guarding services and the protection of key installations of national interest. The PSIRA, established in terms of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001), in 2002, exercises control over security service providers in the public and of national interest and in the interest of the private security industry itself. The PSIRA and the SAPS are both accountable to the Minister of Police, in respect of their areas of responsibility and accountability. To reinforce the partnership, an MoU was signed, on 11 January 2019, between the SAPS and the PSIRA. The agreement regulates collaboration between the PSIRA and the SAPS, in order to enhance coordination at a strategic level. The collaborative partnership is supported by the crafting and circulation of directives pertaining to the unlawful use of blue lights, look-alike police vehicles, branding and uniforms used by the private security industry, the appointment of Private Security Industry Coordination Provincial Coordinators and cooperation between the PSIRA and the SAPS.

Various enabling structures were established, including the Private Security Industry National Consultative Forum (to facilitate continuous engagement on matters relating to the private security industry at strategic level), the Research and Technical Committee (to facilitate engagement on private security matters of an operational nature which impact on the SAPS), the Firearms Committee (to facilitate engagement between the PSIRA and the SAPS in the management of firearms within the private security industry and the Database Working Group (to synchronise the CFR database with the PSIRA database to improve management of firearms licenced to security businesses). Apart from the Private Security Industry National Consultative Forum, the SAPS is represented on the Provincial Industry Compliance Forum (to engage with stakeholders in the private security at provincial level, in order to share information pertaining to the industry and to deal with emergent matters of mutual interest) and the Private Security Industry Functional Committee (deals with risks within the private security industry that have the potential to compromise state security). The SAPS has instituted numerous additional measures, such as the establishment of crime codes to provide for the registration of cases relating to the private security industry, as well as the sharing of relevant information and skills, in order to enhance collaboration between the institutions.

A total number of 875 identified police stations implemented **sector policing**, in 2018/2019, compared to 872, in 2017/2018. A total number of 274 police stations were identified, where sector policing could not be implemented.

Status of the implementation of sector policing

| Province | Number of identified police stations | Police stations unable to implement |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 177 | 19 |
| Free State | 99 | 11 |
| Gauteng | 142 | C |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 171 | 13 |
| Limpopo | 7 | 96 |
| Mpumalanga | 39 | 51 |
| North West | 70 | 21 |
| Northern Cape | 49 | 34 |
| Western Cape | 121 | 29 |
| Total | 875 | 274 |

The current National **Rural Safety Strategy** has been reviewed, in 2018/2019 to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment. The Strategy will be implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, including the mobilisation of the rural community in creating a safe and secure, crime-free environment, which is conducive to food security, the reduction of serious and violent crime, the prevention of stock theft, as well as social and economic stability.

Police stations are reclassified, at the end of every financial year, to ensure updated classifications. In 2018/2019, a total of 885 of the 1 149 police stations were classified as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations. The current Rural Safety Strategy was fully implemented at 880 of the 885 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations and not yet implemented at five police stations, at the end of March 2019, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy. The five police stations were incorrectly classified as rural police stations.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND AWARENESS

The SAPS acknowledges the **rights of people with disabilities**, as enshrined in the South African Constitution, 1996 and the White Paper on the Rights of People with Disabilities, 2015. In 2018, the SAPS compiled the first Disability Action Plan. The Plan will enhance the SAPS's efforts to address the challenges faced by people with disabilities and provides mechanisms, to ensure that all employees of the SAPS understand and respect the rights of people with disabilities, as well as to ensure continuous service to the community, in accordance with the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The SAPS intends to promote, protect and ensure full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by all persons with disabilities. A Guideline for the Policing of Persons with Disability was also developed, with particular reference to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The aim of the guideline is to assist SAPS members in fulfilling their obligations, with regard to people with disabilities in South Africa.

The SAPS has developed the **Traditional Leadership in Policing Concept** (to outline the role that traditional leadership can play in ensuring a crime-free environment, in support of economic and social stability), the **Gender-Based Violence Strategy** (to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of gender-based violence, by creating multisectoral and long-term strategic interventions) and the **Youth Crime Prevention Strategy** (to enable, direct, guide and empower young people to play an active role in building a safe and secure South Africa). The Youth Crime Prevention Strategy will respond to the commitment by young people in the prevention of crime, by focusing on youth development, ensuring that public spaces are safe, contributing towards the prevention of learners leaving school, the implementation of the School Safety Programme and promoting safety on campuses.

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.

Complaints against SAPS members, in respect of any failure contemplated, in Paragraph 18 Subsection 4(a) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998

| Province | Number of non-compliance cases |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 1 |
| Free State | 44 |
| Gauteng | 0 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 18 |
| Limpopo | 16 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 |
| North Cape | 0 |
| North West | 3 |
| Western Cape | 136 |
| Total | 221 |

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) | 59 |
| DS2: Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious) | 52 |
| DS3: Written warning (not serious) | 17 |
| DS4A: Departmental investigation: under investigation | 71 |
| DS4B: Departmental investigation: found guilty | 0 |
| DS4C: Departmental investigation: not guilty | 0 |
| Exemption granted | 0 |
| Application for exemption | 22 |
| Total | 221 |

The effective rendering of **victim-friendly services** to all victims of crime is continuously monitored, by ensuring that VFRs are available and that they are not utilised for other purposes, other than statement taking for victims of crime. All 1 149 police stations are rendering victim-friendly services to victims of crime. As at 31 March 2019, there were 1 070 VFRs at police stations, satellite police stations, contact points, airports, railway and coaches and FCS Units.

Number of Victim-Friendly Rooms

| Province | Police stations | Satellite police stations | Contact points | Airports | Railway and coaches | FCS Units | Total |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Eastern Cape | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 159 |
| Free State | 82 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| Gauteng | 135 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 142 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 154 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 166 |
| Limpopo | 86 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 95 |
| Mpumalanga | 82 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 84 |
| Northern Cape | 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 73 |
| North West | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 76 |
| Western Cape | 150 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 183 |
| Total | 984 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 39 | 1 070 |

Child Protection Week 2018 was launched, in Hatfield, on 27 May 2018, in the Gauteng Province. The closing event took place, in Ladybrand, in the Free State Province, on 3 June 2018. The Visible Policing and Detective Service Divisions participated, by providing an exhibition stand at both the opening and closing events. Promotional material, in the form of rulers, pencils, water bottles, Child Justice Act playing cards and leaflets on children's rights, were handed out to all the learners that attended.

The SAPS participated in the **Women's Month Talk** to the deaf community, arranged by Deaf South Africa, in Braamfontein, on 24 August 2018, aimed at sharing information, with regards to the impact of

domestic violence on an individual and in the family setting, as well educating and sensitising the deaf community on the danger of keeping quiet in a domestic violence relationship.

The SAPS participated in the launch of the **Albinism Month Campaign**, hosted by the Albinism Society of South Africa (ASSA), in Sandton, on 3 September 2018. The event was aimed at raising awareness in the fight against the misconceptions and discrimination against persons with albinism.

An SOP and a referral system on **human trafficking** was developed, in 2018/2019, as well as SOPs on Policing Prostitution and Vulnerable Children.

Inter-departmental initiatives to improve services to victims of gender-based violence

| Initiative | Purpose |
|---|--|
| National Forum Committee Meeting, convened by the Office of the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, on 21 May 2018. | The implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007) and to discuss challenges identified. |
| International Albinism Awareness Campaign, in collaboration with the Department of Art and Culture, from 10 to 13 June 2018, in Witbank, Mpumalanga Province. | Distribution of educational material on myths and safety tips on the protection of persons living with albinism. |
| Consultation workshop convened by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, on 27 July 2018. | Draft regulations relating to sexual offences courts. |
| Victim Empowerment Management Forum, led by the Department of Social Development, on 18 July and 18 October 2018. | Monitoring the implementation of the Victim Empowerment Programme. |
| The launch of the artificial intelligence say "Hello to Rainbow", on 15 November 2018. | The smart assistant that will use artificial intelligence to tackle social justice issues. |
| The revival of the Technical Committee to manage the Ulwazi Ngabantwana Government data portal, on 4 December 2018. | The portal was established to enable government departments to access information regarding children, including demographical information, the extent and status of services provided in children's development, care, protection and well-being. With the migration of the coordination functions, responsibility now resorts under the Department of Social Development. |

| Initiative | Purpose |
|---|---|
| The LGBTI National Task Team meeting, convened by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, on 5 December 2018 and 29 March 2019. | Aimed at improving services to the LGBTI community. The task team is represented by the NPA, the Department of Correctional Services, the DoH, relevant Chapter 9 Institutions and different Civil Society Organisations providing services and lobbying for the rights of the LGBTI community. |
| Research Symposium on Violence against Women and Children, hosted by the Department of Social Development, from 6 to 7 March 2019. | Emphasised the importance of research, in supporting the rule of law and the rights of women, children and LGBTI+ community. |

In terms of the monitoring of the **Child Justice Act, 2008** (Act No 75 of 2008), a total number of 30 475 children were charged on 30 475 criminal charges, including 2 744 charges for sexual offences, in 2018/2019.

The Visible Policing Division conducted **integrated compliance and intervention visits**, at 54 police stations, in all provinces. During these visits, non-compliance was identified, in relation to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998), the Older Person's Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006), the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008), the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005), as well as National Instructions relating to sexual offences and victim empowerment. Capacity building sessions were conducted during the visits, to bring the status to an acceptable level of compliance.

During 2018/2019, a total number of 98 **community outreach campaigns** were conducted, including 31 national and 67 provincial campaigns, compared to 88 campaigns, in 2017/2018. More ministerial outreach programmes were conducted, during 2018/2019.

National and provincial crime awareness campaigns

| National community outreach campaigns | Provincial community outreach campaigns |
|--|--|
| Eastern Cape | Eastern Cape |
| Launch of the Traditional Policing Concept, at Nqadu, in the Butterworth Cluster, on 7 December 2018. | Ministerial Imbizo, at Nyanga Senior Secondary School, on 21 April 2018. |
| Operation Safer Festive Season Programme, in East London and Mdantsane Clusters, on 3 January 2019. | Mandela Day Celebration, at Ntabethemba, in Queenstown, on 19 July 2018. |
| Ministerial Community Outreach and Imbizo, at the Gompo Stadium, in Duncan Village, on 29 January | Junior Provincial Commissioners Rehearsal, at the Blu Crane Board Room, on 25 September 2018. |
| 2019. Commemoration Service of the Engcobo tragedy, at | Kat-Kop Month, in the Mount Fletcher Cluster, on 26 September 2018. |
| ne Engcobo Police Station, in the Confimvaba Cluster, n 21 February 2019. | Police Safety Month, in Humansdorp, on 28 Septemb 2018. |
| National Junior Commissioner Championship Competition, at the Birchwood Hotel, 27 February 1019. | Awareness Campaign, in the Cala Policing Precinct, the Cofimvaba Cluster, from 4 to 5 October 2018. |
| 2019. National Safer City Summit, in Pretoria, from 19 to 20 March 2019. | Closure of the 16 Days of Activism of "No Violence Against Women and Children", at Zwide, in Port Elizabeth, on 5 October and 11 December 2018. |
| | Roll-out of the Traditional Policing Concept, at Mngqesha Great Palace, in Dimbaza, on 1 February 2019. |
| | Roll-out of the Traditional Policing Concept, at Bumbane Great Place, in Bityi, on 8 February 2019. |
| | Roll-out of the Traditional Policing Concept, at Nyandeni Great Place, in Libode, on 22 February 20 |
| | Roll-out of the Traditional Policing Concept, at Qama Great Place, in Confimvaba, on 3 March 2019. |
| Free State | Free State |
| | Mandela Day Celebration, at Petunia High School, in Heidedal, on 18 July 2018. |
| | Training of Community Patrollers, in Mangaung, from 18 to 19 July 2018. |
| | |
| | Launching of Community Patrollers, at Kopanong Hig School, on 20 July 2018. |
| | |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior Commissioners Project and Youth Steering Committe at Relebetswe Primary School, on 21 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior Commissioners Project and Youth Steering Committed at Relebetswe Primary School, on 21 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, at Rekgonne Primary School |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior Commissioners Project and Youth Steering Committe at Relebetswe Primary School, on 21 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, at Rekgonne Primary School on 25 July 2018. Planned School Safety Awareness Drive, at Headsta |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior Commissioners Project and Youth Steering Committe at Relebetswe Primary School, on 21 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, at Rekgonne Primary School on 25 July 2018. Planned School Safety Awareness Drive, at Headsta School, in Mangaung, on 4 September 2018. Food parcel donation, at the St George Hotel, in |
| | School, on 20 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, in Rocklands, on 20 July 2018. Induction for the Youth Crime Prevention: Junior Commissioners Project and Youth Steering Committe at Relebetswe Primary School, on 21 July 2018. Women's Network, Men for Change and Provincial Social Crime Prevention, at Rekgonne Primary School on 25 July 2018. Planned School Safety Awareness Drive, at Headsta School, in Mangaung, on 4 September 2018. Food parcel donation, at the St George Hotel, in Pretoria, on 4 September 2018. School Safety Awareness Drive, at Sehunelo |

St Mettwess Church, on 23 September 2018.

| | National community outreach campaigns | Provincial community outreach campaigns |
|---|--|---|
| | Gauteng | Gauteng |
| • | Ministerial Dialogue: Gender-Based Violence, at the Soshanguve South Campus, on 11 May 2018. | Public engagement on domestic violence, in Soshanguve, on 26 April 2018. |
| • | of Child Protection Week, at Bethesta Special School, on 4 June 2018. National Integrated Sports, Arts and Culture Tournament against Gangsterism Drugs and Alcohol | School talk and career guide, in Meyerton, on 25 May 2018. |
| • | | Malomjeni Expo X Outdoor Exhibition, in Meyerton, from 2 to 3 June 2018. Youth Crime Prevention Desk Induction and Programme of Action finalisation, on 3 June 2019. |
| • | 2018. Development of an Integrated National Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, in Irene, from 27 to 29 June 2018. | Junior Commissioner Project Illumination Debate, at the Ubunye Conference Hall, on 22 June 2018. |
| • | Minister's launch: Operation Buya Mthetho, at the Mehlareng Stadium, in Tembisa, on 2 August 2018. | Youth Leadership Camp for Children of Deceased Employees, at Weesgerus, on 28 June 2018. |
| • | National launch of the Community Policing Strategy, at the Dobsonville Stadium, in Soweto, on 20 October | Provincial Festival POLMUSCA State of Readiness, at the Duduza Multipurpose Centre, on 17 August 2018. |
| | 2018. Youth Desk Gender-Based Violence Outreach and | Inauguration of the Gauteng Junior Commissioner Project, at the Kopanong Hotel, on 24 August 2018. |
| | Educational Programme, at the Velmore Hotel Estate, in Gauteng, on 17 February 2019. | Addressing Mob for Justice and public meeting by the MEC for Community Safety and the Provincial |
| • | Hosting of the SAPS National Police Day, at Bombela Stadium, on 24 January 2019. | Commissioner of Gauteng, at Unity High School, on 28 August 2018. |
| • | Ministerial visit: Community Imbizo, at the Mamelodi East Police Station, on 25 February 2019. | Multidisciplinary Approach on Bullying and Gangsterism, at Daveyton Schools, at the Alpha Conference Centre, in Muldersdrift, from 2 to 4 September 2018. |
| | | Gauteng Provincial Government launch of the 16 Days of Activism of "No Violence Against Women and Children" Campaign, at Metro Centre Park, in the Johannesburg CBD, on 25 November 2018. |
| | | Collaboration between the SAPS and Premier Soccer League: Multichoice Diski Festival and Youth Educational Programmes, in Tsakane, on 30 September and 2 December 2018. |
| | | Launch of the VFR, at the Boipatong Police Station, in the Sedibeng Cluster, on 7 December 2018. |
| | | Establishment of the Provincial Youth Crime Prevention Desk, at the Alpha Conference Centre, from 30 November to 2 December 2018. |
| | | Provincial Youth Crime Prevention Desk, Provincial Junior Commissioner and Junior Cluster Commissioner Project by the MEC for Community Safety's children's Christmas Party, at the Tshwane Zoo, on 21 December 2018. |
| | | SAPS Bikers Club: Social Crime Prevention Outreach Programme: Support Structure, on 6 February 2019. |
| | | Department of Social Development Summit, at the Birchwood Hotel, from 19 to 21 February 2019. |
| | | |
| | | |

| National community outreach campaigns | Provincial community outreach campaigns | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| KwaZulu-Natal | KwaZulu-Natal | | |
| Ministerial Imbizo, at the Chatsworth National Youth Centre, on 15 June 2018. Collaboration between the SAPS and Premier Soccer League: Multichoice Diski Festival and Youth Educational Programmes, in Hammasdale, from 7 to 9 July 2018. Ministerial Imbizo on Cross-Border Crimes, in Emanguzi, on 18 August 2018. Deputy Ministerial visits to Masakhaneni High School, in Kwamakhutha, on 9 January 2019. Session with traditional leaders, in Maphumulo, on 9 January 2019. Deputy Minister walk about, at the Umlazi Megacity and Kwamnyandu Malls, in Umlazi, on 10 January 2019. | Collaboration between the SAPS and Premier Soccer League: Multichoice Diski Festival and Youth Educational Programmes, in Ulundi, from 1 to 3 February 2019. Operational Fiela II: Liquor and Second-Hand Goods, at the Inner and West Clusters, on 27 June 2018. Awareness campaigns sensitising the elderly on the Older Persons Act, in conjunction with Mandela Day, at the Masimbone Old Age Centre, on 18 July 2018. Crime Awareness Campaign sensitising the community about crime in general and various displays by law of enforcement agencies, at Hillary Primary School, on 18 August 2018. Stock theft operation, at the Uthukela Cluster, in Amangwe, on 11 October 2018. School Safety and Security Youth Conference, at the Liberty Mall, in Greenwood Park, in Umngeni North, on 17 October 2018. Educating SAPS female members about gender-based violence, at the Durban Central Police Station, on 29 | | |
| Limpopo | Limpopo | | |
| Ministerial Outreach Programme on safety issues raised by the community, in the Mopani District Municipality, at Nkowankowa Dan Village, on 20 December 2018. | Provincial Imbizo, in Naboomspruit, on 20 April and 1 June 2018. Provincial Junior Commissioner Management Programme, on 25 June 2018. Provincial Commissioner's Imbizo and official opening of a satellite police station, at the Mulamula Village, on 12 October 2018. Official opening of the Marapong Satellite Police Station and Imbizo, in Lephalale, on 9 November 2018. Official opening of the Moletlane Satellite Police Station and launching of Safer Festive Season Operations, in Moletlane, on 16 November 2018. | | |

| National community outreach campaigns | Provincial community outreach campaigns |
|---|--|
| Mpumalanga | Mpumalanga |
| Ministerial Imbizo, at the Mandla Magudlela Stadium, in the Mkhondo Municipality District, on 6 May 2018. | Take a girl and boy to work, in Schoemansdal, on 24 May 2018. |
| Youth Walk into Economic Opportunity, at the Swanepoel Stadium, in Emerlo, on 23 June 2018. Official Opening of the Kamhlushwa Police Station, in the Tonga Cluster, on 24 January 2019. | 4th International Albinism Awareness, in collaboration with the ASSA and the Department of Arts and Culture, in the Emalahleni Municipality Building, on 7 June 2018. |
| the longa Cluster, on 24 January 2019. | Mandela Day Centenary Celebration and awareness campaign, at the Iswepe Community Hall, at the Piet Retief and the Siyabuswa Police Stations, from 19 to 20 July 2018. |
| | Ummemo/Imbizo Cultural Function, in Oakley, on 1 September 2018. |
| | Imbizo Cultural Function Hhoyi Trust to learn about culture, in the Figtree Nkomanzi Area, on 13 October 2018. |
| | Back to school, at Lehlasedi High School, in the Shatale Arcornhoek Cluster, on 1 January 2019. |
| | School programme on drug abuse and bullying, at Thladishe High School, in Acornhoek, on 14 January 2019. |
| | Back to school, at Lindane Primary School, in Sabie, in the Acornhoek Cluster, on 18 January 2019. |
| | Awareness campaign on the categories of crime, in Phola, on 8 March 2019. |
| | Prayer Against Crime, at the Marite Trust Mathibela Stadium, on 23 March 2019. |
| North West | North West |
| - | Community engagement on Mandela Day, at Bokamoso Intermediate School, in Klerkskraal, on 20 July 2018. |
| | Implementation of the Provincial Junior Leadership Concept, at the Klerksdorp Recreation Centre, on 8 August 2018. |
| | Police Safety Awareness Workshop and Prayer Day, at the Tigane Sport Centre, in Hartebeesfontein, on 26 September 2018. |
| | Launch of the Community Police Strategy and the Community in Blue Concept, at Potchefstroom Town Hall, on 5 February 2019. |
| | Community Outreach by the SAPS Women's Network, at Bokamoso Intermediate School, in Klerkskraal, on 1 March 2019. |
| Northern Cape | Northern Cape |
| - | - |
| | |

| Western Cape | Western Cape |
|---|---|
| Handing over of a mobile police station by the Minister of Police, in the Beaufort West Cluster, on 4 May 2018. | Sports Against Crime Awareness Campaign, in Hermanus, on 16 June 2018. |
| Deputy Minister's follow-up visit, in Vredenburg, on 18 May 2018. | |
| Ministerial Imbizo and community engagement, in Steenberg, from 24 to 25 May 2018. | |
| Deputy Minister's Imbizo and stakeholders engagement, in Grabouw, on 21 June 2018. | |
| Ministerial Outreach Programme - launch of the Anti- Gang Unit, in Hanover Park, on 1 November 2018. | |
| Handing over of electronical equipment to Percy Mdala High School, on 21 February 2019. | |

The School Safety Programme was implemented at all 1 300 schools identified, in 2018/2019.

Implementation of the School Safety Programme

| Province | Number of identified schools, 2017/2018 | Number of identified schools, 2018/2019 |
|---------------|---|---|
| Eastern Cape | 282 | 304 |
| Free State | 66 | 72 |
| Gauteng | 112 | 115 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 307 | 322 |
| Limpopo | 207 | 211 |
| Mpumalanga | 89 | 95 |
| North West | 79 | 80 |
| Northern Cape | 29 | 23 |
| Western Cape | 78 | 78 |
| Total | 1 249 | 1 300 |

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES

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

SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE BORDER SECURITY SUBPROGRAMME

BORDER POLICING

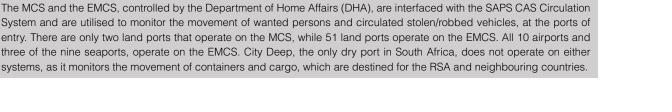
In 2013, the Gauteng Province experienced a spike in crime, including follow-home robberies, from the airport to residential areas and hotels. After an intervention the number of incidents decreased. From 2016, follow-home robberies reappeared and escalated to such a level that drastic measures had to be implemented.

The escalation of trio and other related crimes against international and domestic travellers, as well as airport users, valuable cargo and corruption, in and around ORTIA, a national key point, necessitated the implementation of actions to prevent, investigate and combat these crimes. An Integrated Multidisciplinary Tactical Security Plan was developed, at ORTIA, with the approval of the JCPS Cluster Interministerial Committee. A multidisciplinary investigation team was formed, to work closely with other government departments and security companies, to attend to the risks and threats involved when travellers arrive or depart from the airport. Since the implementation of the plan, crime at ORTIA reduced. The plan was rolled out to other identified ports, including the Cape Town and King Shaka International Airports, Durban and Cape Town Harbours, as well as Beit Bridge and Lebombo Ports of Entry, during 2018/2019.

Furthermore, the SAPS developed an Aviation Policing Learning Programme which was approved through the SASSETA. The primary objective of this learning programme is to equip all members, who are entering the civil aviation environment, as well as give an opportunity to acquire the necessary skills, knowledge and capability to function within the environment. The objective of securing and policing the international civil aviation environment is to assure the protection of and safeguarding of passengers, crew, ground personnel, the general public and the airport infrastructure. A total number of 118 SAPS members, assigned to the aviation environment, were trained.

A total number of 2 780 wanted persons and 2 895 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits⁴⁰. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 604 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, as well as the recovery of 30 vehicles. To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 783 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising 140 roadblocks, 48 877 vehicle patrols, 2 253 VCPs, 54 107 foot patrols and 1 177 vessel patrol inspections. This means that inspections were conducted on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port. Actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the profiling and searching of 8 436 vehicles (land ports), 6 252 containers (seaports) and 4 920 cargo (airports), in 2018/2019. A total number of 21 people were arrested for corruption at ports of entry, including two SAPS members, six immigration officials, nine South African Revenue Service (SARS) Officials, one Bid Air employee, one SAA pilot, one Swiss port employee and one Southern Sun employee.

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 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.



Successes achieved at ports of entry

| | Firearms and ammunition | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Success/confiscations | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
| Arrests | 51 for illegal possession of firearms | 51 for illegal possession of firearms |
| | 48 for illegal possession of | 24 for illegal possession of |
| | ammunition | ammunition |
| Number of firearms and ammunition | 56 illegal firearms and | 49 illegal firearms and |
| recovered | 1 194 rounds of ammunition | 847 rounds of ammunition |
| | Illicit drugs | |
| Arrests | 1 026 | 788 |
| | Drug confiscations | |
| Heroin | 70,906 kg | 55,690 kg |
| Cocaine | 256,758 kg | 891,179 kg |
| Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) | 983,952 kg | 160,801 kg |
| Cannabis (dry) | 16 251,355 kg | 10 772,137 kg |
| Cannabis (plants) | 1 275 plants | 1 420 plants |
| Ecstasy tablets | 6 591 tablets | 6 709 tablets |
| Mandrax tablets | 8 701.5 tablets | 1 663.5 tablets |
| Crack cocaine rocks | 6 rocks | 2 rocks |
| | Stolen and hijacked vehicles | |
| Arrests | 292 | 290 |
| Number of vehicles recovered | 275 | 225 |
| Violations, in to | erms of the Immigration Act (undocumente | ed persons) |
| Arrests | 14 732 | |
| Transna | tional commerce-related crimes (illegal go | ods) |
| Arrests | 35 | 15 |
| | Maritime-related offences | |
| Arrests | 121 | 184 |
| Other crim | es (crimes not mentioned elsewhere in this | s table) |
| Arrests | 1 249 | 1 060 |
| | Human trafficking | |
| Arrests | 1 | 0 |
| | Stock theft | |
| Arrests | 21 | 24 |

Highlights

Members from Border Policing, at Cape Town International Airport arrested a 38-year old women in possession of cocaine, with an estimated street value of R350 000.00. The suspect entered the Western Cape, on a flight from ORTIA, destined for Doha, on a connecting flight.

A cross-border operation, in the Northern Cape, in June 2018, yielded positive results when drugs worth more than R20 000.00 and a variety of marine resources, with the estimated value of R8 000.00 were confiscated.

Four alleged drug and abalone traffickers were arrested, in August 2018, by the multidisciplinary team operating at ORTIA. The team recovered drugs worth millions, as well as abalone with an estimated value of R1 800 000.00. The multidisciplinary team also confiscated 30 pieces of Rhino horn wrapped in plastic, with an estimated street value of more than R23 million, in January 2019.

Two males and two females were arrested in separate incidents, at ORTIA, in August 2018, after being found in possession of substantial amounts of products suspected to be cocaine. The two males were stopped and searched. One was in possession of suspected cocaine, with an estimated street value of R1 300 000.00 and 13 capsules were safely removed from the other suspects' stomach, after screened by an x-ray machine. The two females' luggage was intercepted before boarding their flights, either to or via Dubai. Suspected cocaine was found in secret compartments in both their bags, with an estimated street value of R1 660 000.00.

Two suspects were arrested, at ORTIA, in January 2019 with ten pieces of Rhino horn worth an estimated value of R2 000 000.00.

Four males were arrested, in Alexandra Township, outside Johannesburg, in February 2019. The suspects were believed to be involved in multiple cases of follow-home robberies, from ORTIA. Two handguns were confiscated.

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS SUBPROGRAMME

The policing and stabilising of public disorder and the responsibility to respond to medium to high-risk incidents and to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the POP Units and the broader tactical environment of the NIU, the STF Units, TRT and Mobile Operations. NOC is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations, to address SAPS and JCPS priorities and managing major events.

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING

POP is mandated, in terms of Section 205 (3) of the Constitution, 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. The SAPS have 40 provincial POP Units, countrywide and four Reserve Units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela. The human resource capability increased from 5 654 members, in 2017/2018, to 5 818 members, in 2018/2019, comprising 5 389 SAPS Act members and 429 PSA personnel.

A total number of 15 957 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP Units, in 2018/2019, including 11 431 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 4 526 unrest-related incidents. Unrest-related incidents include, tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector (Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union's), strikes at the Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM), election campaigns, funerals, land invasion, demarcation, attacks on foreign nationals, taxi industry violence and dissatisfaction with service delivery protests by local municipalities. The number of peaceful incidents increased, with 578 incidents, while unrest-related incidents increased, with 986 incidents, compared to 2017/2018.

Crowd-related incidents

| Type of crowd-related incident | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Peaceful-related incidents | 11 151 | 10 978 | 10 853 | 11 431 |
| Unrest-related incidents | 3 542 | 3 715 | 3 540 | 4 526 |
| Total | 14 693 | 14 693 | 14 393 | 15 957 |

In 2018/2019, a total number of 1 887 coveralls, 110 medical kits for vehicles, 200 spot lights, 10 telescopic lights, 40 leather gloves, six megaphones, 15 video cameras and 270 two-way hand held radios, have been distributed to POP Units. Vehicles received, include 61 New Generation Nyalas, four water cannons, nine light delivery vehicles (single cab), 28 light delivery vehicles (double cab) and 28 wire trailers.

Training provided to members within the POP environment

| Type of POP training | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Video operators | 30 | 139 |
| Water cannon operators | 22 | 10 |
| Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders | 19 | 12 |
| Crowd Management for Platoon Members, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police Department | 1 148 | 348 |
| POP Refresher's Training | 380 | 931 |
| Dangerous Weapons Act training | 167 | 14 |
| Crowd Conflict Management training | 20 | - |
| First aid | - | 1 369 |
| Training in the handling of the 40mm Grenade Launcher | - | 49 |
| 2 nd Generation Nyala/Water Canon Induction Course | - | 156 |
| New Generation Nyala Mechanical Workshop | - | 98 |

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.

Highlights

On 15 September 2018, members from Welkom POP received information regarding a kidnapping incident that occurred in June 2018, in Lesotho, from the Mangaung Crime Intelligence Cluster. It was alleged that the victim, a 20 year-old female was taken against her will, from Lesotho to South Africa. The victim was located at Albany Section Meloding, in Virginia. The suspect was charged with kidnapping.

On 11 November 2018, Phillipi POP members reacted to information of a possible armed robbery at a church, in Luzuko Informal Settlement. POP members escorted the vehicle transporting cash from the church, where they spotted a suspicious vehicle. A shootout ensued between the suspects from the suspicious vehicle and POP members. Three firearms and a stolen/robbed vehicle were confiscated and nine suspects were arrested.

On 29 May 2018, POP members conducted a joint operation with Crime Intelligence, at Willow Vale, in Butterworth. One suspect was arrested for the possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition. Four firearms and 26 rounds of ammunition, with an estimated value of R29 000.00 was confiscated.

On 12 June 2018, Durban POP Unit made an arrest, at Dududu, next to the Sbusiso Creche, for the possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition. Two firearms and 28 rounds of ammunition was confiscated.

On 12 March 2019, POP members conducted an intelligence-driven operation, in the Kwa Nkulu Area, in Nongoma, together with Crime Intelligence. One suspect was arrested for the possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition. Two firearms and 234 rounds of ammunition was confiscated.

NATIONAL INTERVENTON UNIT

NIUs 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 VIPs, safeguarding big events and specialised operational assistance to police stations, as well as other government departments. There are four units, countrywide. A total number of 539 members are deployed in the NIU environment, including 291 operational members.

NIU successfully responded to 1 920 incidents, compared to 2 407, in 2017/2018. The 1 920 incidents comprised 1 206 operational support incidents (dealing with the rendering of assistance to police stations and other government departments where the risk/threat level required NIU involvement regarding serious and violent crime), 483 escorting duties (escorting of dangerous awaiting trial detainees or sentenced prisoners), 94 protection of VIP operations, as well as 137 national deployments.



During these incidents, a total number of 154 arrests were made and 63 firearms, 1 562 rounds of ammunition and 18 vehicles were confiscated. A total of 287,306 kg cannabis, 189.5 Mandrax tablets, 87 crack pieces, 0,078 kg cocaine, 240 ecstasy tablets and 324 heroin capsules were confiscated, as well as R117 268.00 in cash. The NIU performed 852 self-initiated intelligence driven operations, as well as planned and targeted deployments, to address specific incidents of crime. The respective units conducted operations on gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, illicit drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. These operations resulted in 176 arrests and the confiscation of 82 firearms, 834 rounds of ammunition and 29 vehicles. A total of 5,211 kg cannabis, 667 Mandrax tablets, 0,652 kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 25 cocaine rocks were confiscated, as well as R21 332.50 in cash.

Highlights

NIU and K9 conducted an intelligence-driven operation, in the Barberton area, which resulted in an arrest for allegedly dealing in explosives (blasting cartridges, detonators, ammonium nitrate pills and detonating fuses). Cash was also seized during the operation. The suspects were believed to be linked to the supply of explosives to cash heist syndicates, in Mpumalanga. During an intelligence-driven operation by the NIU, the Hawks and other role players, in the same area, a 31 year-old kingpin, from Pienaar, was arrested for illegal dealing and possession of explosives. A total of 18 blasting cartridges, 15 detonators, ammonium nitrate pills and detonating fuses were seized during the operation.

During Takedown Operation, in Rossettenville, Johannesburg, seven suspects were arrested, linked to three kidnapping incidents, in Gauteng. A hijacked vehicle and a firearm was recovered.

Three suspects were arrested, in KwaZulu-Natal in a pre-dawn raid, after information of a plot to assassinate the municipal speaker, was intercepted. The suspects planned an assassination plot against the speaker, who was allegedly an obstacle in the awarding of a tender.

A joint operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, by various police units led to the arrest of one of the most wanted suspects for murders linked to the Glebelands Hostel conflict.

A CIT vehicle was attacked by unknown suspects, in Cape Town, by using explosives. The NIU responded swiftly to the crime scene, resulting in a shootout between the robbers and the police. The suspects fled, leaving the cash scattered at the scene. The swift reaction of members were commended, as robbers were prevented from fleeing with the money.

A total of 28 suspects were nabbed, 28 August 2018 during intelligence-driven operations, in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces. During the arrests a pangolin, two elephant tusks, game meat, a vehicle and an unlicensed firearm and ammunition were seized, as well as other items used for the killing of wild animals.

A suspect was arrested, in KwaZulu-Natal, in the Wybank area. It is alleged that the suspect was involved in the murder of a police member that was attacked at his home and robbed of his service pistol. Four more suspects were arrested, in July 2018.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE

The primary function of the STF 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), the protection of VIPs and high-risk persons, search-and-rescue operations and operational support (anti-poaching and transportation of ammunition and money), which require specialised skills, training and equipment. There are three STF Units, countrywide. The establishment of the STF is 185 members, including 98 operational members.

The STF responded to and successfully policed, 174 incidents, compared to 222, in 2017/2018. The 174 incidents comprised of 20 hostage situations, 93 high-risk incidents, four search-and-rescue operations, 33 protection operations of VIPs and high-risk persons, as well as 24 operational support incidents. Through specialised operational assistance to Crime Intelligence, the DPCI and other government departments, 85 firearms and 1 212 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. A total of 134 arrests were made and 22 vehicles and R3, 284,730.00 cash was confiscated.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable⁴¹ and/or dangerous⁴² government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, countrywide. A total number of 199 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo was protected by Mobile Operations, in 2018/2019, with no security breaches. Furthermore, Mobile Operations executed 30 self-initiated operations and 28 crime prevention operations. Two persons were arrested by the Cape Town Unit for the possession of and dealing in illegal drugs, after Rohypnol (date drug), with a cash value of R30 000.00, was found in their possession.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAMS

The mandate of TRT Units is to provide a tactical response capability 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 provides 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 29 TRT Units in the nine provinces; including nine, 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.

TRT Units attended to 795 tactical response activities (anti-poaching, cross-border operations, transport of dangerous criminals and others), as well as 8 702 tactical operational support operations and activities (active shooter situations, cordon and search operations, crime incidents in progress and others). A total of 1 156 tactical intervention activities and operations (searching of persons, vehicles and premises), 590 self-initiated operations (trio-related crimes, such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition) were executed and attended to 72 117 day-to-day operations and generic activities. A total of 2 113 arrests were made for various offences and 1 163,530 kg cannabis, 1,036 kg heroin, 4 034 Mandrax tablets, 0,768 kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 5,007 kg cocaine and five ecstasy tablets were seized. A total of 292 illegal firearms, 3 595 rounds of ammunition, 202 stolen/robbed vehicles, 2 kg gold and R995 181.60 in cash, were also confiscated.

SPECIALISED POLICING

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions⁴³ and other interventions, in accordance with the UN, Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC Agreements, as agreed on by the RSA Cabinet. A total number of 61 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions,

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² Dangerous cargo can be defined as cargo causing danger, risk or harm, such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.

Peace mission deployments refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peace-making, peace keeping, peace building, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of SAPS Act members, sanctioned by the cabinet, as requested by the multilateral organisations (UN through the UN Security Council Resolution, AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, Defence and Security Council Summit). The Terms of Reference (TOR) 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.

in 2018/2019, including 37 members, in Darfur, 18 members, in South Sudan44, one member, in New York, who was appointed in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions⁴⁵, to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions and five members from the detectives and forensic services environment, in the Kingdom of Lesotho. These members were deployed, as part of the SADC Preventative Mission. Members assisted Lesotho Police to successfully complete the investigation into the killings during the instability period. The investigation was concluded, on 20 December 2018.

AIR WING

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, including: 37 helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes, of which 37 aircrafts are active. The 37 helicopters comprise 13 BO105 helicopters which have been removed from service, due to ageing and serviceability constraints and two H125 helicopters, grounded for boarding because of accident and life span maturity. By the end of March 2019, there were 58 pilots in the SAPS, including 36 helicopter pilots, 15 fixed-wing pilots and seven dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes. As part of gender transformation in the aviation environment, the SAPS embarked on a process to train nine females as fixed wing (aeroplane) pilots, from previously disadvantaged groups. They completed their training, in September 2018. Seven qualified as CPL holders and two with Private Pilot Licences.

A total of 5 028.3 hours were flown, during 2018/2019, compared to 4 854.8 hours, in 2017/2018. This includes 4 022.1 operational hours flown for crime-related matters, such as call-outs (914.7 hours), crime prevention (1 149.9 hours), planned operations (1 612.2 hours) and assistance to the specialised forces (345.3 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 1006.2 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (314.4 hours), shows (54.4 hours), training (409.3 hours) and maintenance flights (228.1 hours). A total of 155 self-initiated operations focusing on high visibility air patrols, to prevent crimes such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and other, were conducted.

NATIONAL OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

NOC is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police specific operations to address JCPS and SAPS priorities, managing cabinet-approved major events, as well as events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). The NATJOINTS serves as the operational arm of the JCPS cluster and is responsible for coordinating all security and stability operations, throughout the Country. The SAPS holds the chairmanship of the NATJOINTS. The departments represented at the NATJOC of the NATJOINTS, include the SAPS, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), State Security Agency, the NPA, the DoH, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), ESKOM, the IEC, the Intelligence Coordinating Committee, the Metropolitan Police Service and any other department/entity that the NATJOINTS might need assistance from.

National Operational Coordination planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 58 operations, inclusive of three national operations, namely; Operations Paseka, Rhino 9 and Fiela Reclaim II. A total of 55 stabilisation operations were also conducted, focusing on stolen/robbed vehicles, illegal firearms, gangsterism, drug-related crimes, political violence, CIT robberies and crowd management operations regarding service delivery, demarcation and labour.

The SAPS representative was nominated by the Under-Secretary-General, in the UN Department of Peacekeeping 45 Operations Focal Point for the UN Headquarters, responsible for the developing of programmes on gender mainstreaming in the UN Peacekeeping Missions.



⁴⁴ 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.

Highlights

A total of 477 suspects were arrested, during Operation Rhino 9, for the illegal possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, possession of prohibited firearms and illegal hunting. A total of 283 firearms, 2 950 rounds of ammunition, 111 stolen/robbed vehicles, 62 rhino horns and 22 elephant tusks were confiscated.

A total of 109 suspects were arrested for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, illegal possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, possession of prohibited firearms and possession of illicit drugs, during an anti-gangsterism operation. A total of 193 firearms, 3 615 rounds of ammunition, 38 vehicles and 373 Mandrax tablets, as well as other drugs were confiscated.

A total of 2 084 suspects were arrested, during Operation Thunder for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, possession of prohibited firearms and possession of illicit drugs. A total of 193 firearms, 3 615 rounds of ammunition, 38 vehicles and 10 406 Mandrax tablets, as well as other drugs were confiscated.

A total of 384 suspects were arrested, during the Emanguzi Presidential Intervention Operation for crimes ranging from possession of suspected stolen vehicles, possession of suspected stolen property, hijacking, possession of counterfeit goods, possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, possession of prohibited firearms, murder and attempted murder. A total of 56 firearms, 318 rounds of ammunition, 134 vehicles and 17 301 counterfeit goods were confiscated.

A total of 23 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.

Cabinet approved and high-risk categorised events

- Official funeral for the late Winnie Madikizela Mandela, on 14 April 2018, at the Orlando Stadium.
- Official funeral for the late Dr Zola Skweyiya, on 21 April 2018, at Christian Revival Church.
- National Freedom Day Celebrations, on 27 April 2018, at the Dr Rantlai Petrus Molemela Stadium, in the Free State Province.
- 1st Japan Africa Public Private Economic Forum, from 3 to 4 May 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- National Youth Day Celebration, on 16 June 2018, at Orlando Stadium, in the Gauteng Province.
- Joint SADC Ministers of Water and Sanitation and Energy and Environmental Affairs meeting, from 23 to 27 June 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- Official funeral for the late Ambassador Billy Modise, on 28 June 2018, at the Westpark Cemetery, in the Gauteng Province
- Ministerial Roundtable, at the Durban International Convention Centre, from 3 to 6 July 2018, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province
- 10th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa Summit of the Heads of State, from 25 to 27 July 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- National Women's Day Celebration, on 9 August 2019, in Paarl East, in the Western Cape Province.
- International Association of Prosecutors Association, from 9 to 14 September 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- International Telecommunication Union Telecom World, from 10 to 13 September 2018, at the Durban International Convention Centre, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.
- Africa Aerospace and Defence, from 19 to 23 September 2018, at the Waterkloof Air Force Base, in the Gauteng Province
- South Africa Investment Conference, from 25 to 27 October 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- Official funeral category one for the late Honourable Agnes Msimang, on 26 October 2018, at Our Lady of Cedars Catholic Church, in Woodmead, in the Gauteng Province.
- 18th Indian Ocean Rim Association Council of Ministers and related meetings, on 2 November 2018, at the Elangeni and Maharani Hotels, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.
- Africa Investment Forum, from 7 to 9 November 2018, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.



- Global Citizen Movement Concert, on 2 December 2018, at the First National Bank Stadium, in the Gauteng Province.
- National Reconciliation Day Celebration, on 16 December 2018, at Walter Sisulu University (Mthatha Campus), in the Eastern Cape Province.
- Official funeral of the late UN Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo, on 26 January 2019, at the Westpark Cemetery, in the Gauteng Province.
- SONA, on 7 February 2019, at the Parliament of South Africa, in the Western Cape Province.
- Armed Forces Week, from 16 to 23 February 2019, in the Western Cape Province.
- SADC Solidarity Conference with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, from 25 to 26 March 2019, at DIRCO in the Gauteng Province.

MOBILISATION SUPPORT

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 and maintenance of camps, as well as the provision of accommodation, e.g. conference and 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 608 requests were successfully attended to, including 497 transport⁴⁶ and 111 support⁴⁷ requests, during 2018/2019. This include the following:

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

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS, as it protects occupants from arms fire, petrol bombs, etc., more specifically in the POP environment. A total number of 206 selective type operable armoured vehicles, e.g. Nyalas, Nonqais, Casspirs and 2nd Generation Nyalas were readily available for deployment, as at 31 March 2019.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme identified 33 targets, for the 2018/2019 financial year. The number of targets remained at 33, compared to 2017/2018. Performance decreased from 25 targets achieved, in 2017/2018 to 24 targets achieved, in 2018/2019. A total number of nine performance targets were not achieved for the Crime Prevention Subprogramme and are included under strategies to overcome areas of underperformance.



Transport - Rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment (spanner, rim) 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 (SARPCCO and SADC) and the media. Vehicles, 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, waste removal, mobile operational rooms, kitchens, ablution, hazardous material, operating of forklifts and refreshments.

⁴⁷ Support - Rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations that include the entire SAPS, cross-border operations and other Government Departments, building, cleaning and maintaining camps, deployment of chefs and camp supervisors, supplying of equipment and consumables (e.g. riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables, tents, lawnmowers), furniture removal, venues and utensils.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Crime Prevention Subprogramme underperformed in the following areas:

- Number of reported serious crime
- Number of reported contact crime
- Number of reported crimes against women
- Number of reported crimes against children
- Number of reported contact-related crime
- Number of reported other serious crime
- Number of crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs
- Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered
- Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 90 working days

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

Number of reported serious and contact crime

Implementation of the **Community Policing Strategy**. The purpose of the Community Policing Strategy is to enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime, through a multidisciplinary collaboration, focusing on public education, building community-resilience to crime, multidisciplinary collaboration, community policing and public order, capability and resourcing of CPFs and communication and marketing.

Number of reported crimes against women and children

Implementation of the **reviewed National Rural Safety Strategy**. The purpose of the National Rural Safety Strategy is to provide direction and guidelines to create safety and security in the rural environment, in support of ensuring a better life for all. The Strategy will enable the SAPS to: improve police response times in rural areas; create effective and efficient policing in rural areas; protect the vulnerable (women, children, the elderly, disabled people, foreigners) against abuse and exploitation; enhance safety awareness among rural communities; support rural development and growth; enhance cooperation and establish partnerships; and enhance communication and relationships between the police, farming communities, all stakeholders and extended rural communities.

Number of reported contact-related crime, other serious crime and stolen/robbed vehicles recovered

Implementation of the **Community in Blue Concept**. The Community in Blue Concept is in line with the implementation of community policing approach and the NDP, 2030, which states that achieving long-term sustainable safety requires an integrated approach focused on confronting fundamental causes of criminality which requires a wider range of resources, active citizenry and co-responsibility. The concept is further in support of the Community Policing Strategy. The purpose of the Community in Blue Concept is to standardise the establishment and functioning of Community in Blue Patrollers within the SAPS, which is inclusive of street committees, neighbourhood watches and community patrollers, as well as to encourage more citizens to participate in a structured way in crime prevention.



Number of crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs

Implementation of the **National Drug Master Plan**. The SAPS recognises its role to support the framework set out by the National Drug Master Plan is, therefore, continuing to give input and report on the National Drug Authority Annual Plan relating to community education, to reduce substance abuse and raise awareness of how to deal with problems related to substance abuse, police actions to reduce the supply of illicit drugs and liquor which is sold illegally and to ensure the effective enforcement of drugs and liquor legislation to address serious, violent and contact crime associated with abuse of drugs and liquor.

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

The SAPS has completed an assessment on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). A **Turnaround Plan** for the firearms, liquor and second-hand goods environment has been compiled and will address the following critical issues:

- investigation and implementation of the Designated Firearm Official (DFO) structure at police station level;
- improve DFO training at all levels;
- allocation of resources to DFO structures at station level;
- improve Information Technology and system functionality of the EFRS;
- develop a DFO Retention Strategy;
- subject all DFOs to a vetting process as a mitigating intervention to corruption;
- make submissions to the Firearms Control Amendment Bill, in order to close identified gaps;
- improves its investigative capacity for organised smuggling of small arms and light weapons across borders;
- establish a Firearm Investigation Unit to address serious crimes involving the use of firearms;
- to establish a Firearm Anti-Corruption Unit;
- to improve its capacity to conduct IBIS testing; and
- ensure the availability of a storage facility for files.

The implementation of the Turnaround Plan will commence, from 1 April 2019 and will be implemented over the MTSF period, in a phased approach.

The following additional strategies/interventions will be of assistance to the SAPS to address the underperformance:

- The approved Policy Safety Strategy
- The Traditional Leadership in Policing Concept (which is in final draft)
- The Gender-Based Violence Strategy (which is in final draft)
- The Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, inclusive of National Youth Crime Prevention (which is in final draft)
- The Steering Committee and working groups established, in terms of the Safer Cities Framework
- The approved Integrated Action Plan for People With Disabilities
- The destruction of firearms
- Approved MoUs and plans with functional strategic partners



CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2018/2019.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

| Cubaroaramma | | 2018/2019 | | | 2017/2018 | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Subprogramme Name | 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 | 36 473 478 | 36 473 478 | - | 34 101 436 | 34 101 436 | - |
| Border Security | 2 021 487 | 2 021 487 | - | 1 923 630 | 1 923 630 | - |
| Specialised | 4 639 810 | 4 638 130 | 1 680 | 4 117 893 | 4 117 893 | - |
| Interventions | | | | | | |
| Facilities | 3 984 183 | 3 984 183 | - | 3 803 336 | 3 789 706 | 13 630 |
| Total | 47 118 958 | 47 117 278 | 1 680 | 43 946 295 | 43 932 665 | 13 630 |



4.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

The purpose of the Detective Services Programme is to enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

The objective is to contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by:

- Providing for detectives at police stations, where crimes are investigated, which include crimes against women and children.
- Providing for effective and credible Criminal Record Centres, in respect of crime scene management or processing and provides criminal records and related information.
- Providing for specialised, evidence-related technical analysis and support to investigators.
- Providing for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences, including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

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

The Detective Service and Forensic Services Divisions, as well as the DPCI, are the joint custodians of Programme 3, as contained in the Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan of the SAPS. The Detective Service Division is responsible for the outputs of the Crime Investigations Subprogramme. The Forensic Services Division is responsible for the outputs of the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes and the DPCI for the outputs of the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme. The performance of the DPCI is included in a separate section, at the end of Programme 3.

Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the Crime Investigations, Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes, under Programme 3. Tables 11 and 12 outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the DPCI.



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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL **ACHIEVEMENTS**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

| ומטוס זי הומשן אחוסוווסו אסיושרוין ומשו | ilor agailist taige | SIS | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 ⁴⁸ | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation | |
| Effective Investigation of 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. | Detection rate of 35,97% (747 890 from a total of 2 079 300) for serious crime. | 37% | Detection rate of 36,37% (771 674 from a total of 2 121 803) for serious crime. | -0,63% points | Target not achieved. The combined serious crime category increased, by 0,66% or 11 058 more charges in comparison with the previous year. The crime categories contributing to the increase are contact crime, contact-related crime and other serious crime. Murder, attempted murder, common assault, rape, attemped rape, sexual assault, attempted robbery aggravated with firearm, robbery with weapon other than a firearm and fraud contributed to the underperformance. | |
| | | | | | | | | |

The SAPS Efficiency Index System (EIS) was 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.

| rom Comment on deviation jet to ement 9 | Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation in, e.g. gangrelated, public violence and domestic violence incidents. | Crime scenes are contaminated by the community before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence. | Inability of complainants to identify suspects (e.g. due to intoxication, mental incapacity, disguised suspects). | Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets. | Long outstanding Toxicology Reports (between one and 10 years), due to the complex processes of analysing samples. | Difficulty in tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | | | | | | |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | | | | | | |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | | | | | | |
| Objective statement | Effective Investigation of serious crime | | | | | |

| Deviation from Comment on deviation planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Shortage of Forensic Social Workers (FSW) conversant in specific languages, in certain provinces. Crimes committed by minor offenders are becoming more prevalent, resulting in a slower turnaround time. | Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. The implementation of the Cold Case Strategy and the introduction of Anti-Gang |
|--|--|--|
| Actual De achievement plar 2018/2019 actus | | Trial-ready rate of 89,92% (359 861 from a total of 400 217) for serious crime. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | | 84,21% |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | | Trial-ready rate of 84,41% (322 217 from a total of 381 721). |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | | Trial-ready rate of 84,21% (313 981 from a total of 372 835) for serious crime. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | | Trial-ready rate of 69,63% (266 581 from a total of 382 872) for serious crime. |
| Objective statement | Effective Investigation of serious crime | |

| Deviation from Comment on deviation planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 1,15% points Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |
|--|---|
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Conviction rate of 89,79% (118 142 from a total of 131 578) for serious crime. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 88,64% |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Conviction rate of 89,40% (126 924 from a total of 141 974) for serious crime. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Conviction rate of 88,64% (141 783 from a total of 159 946) for serious crime. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Conviction rate of 88,27% (136 616 from a total of 154 765) for serious crime. |
| Objective statement | Effective Investigation of serious crime |



| 7 |
|---|
| |

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Effective Investigation of serious crime | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | Trial-ready rate of 84,07% (918 from a total of 1 092) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | Trial-ready rate of 86,36% (981 from a total of 1 136) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | 85,60% | Trial-ready rate of 92,81% (1 265 from a total of 1 363) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | 7,21% points | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |
| | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | Conviction rate of 60,56% (86 from a total of 142) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | Conviction rate of 59,72% (86 from a total of 144) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | 63,63% | Conviction rate of 69,54% (105 from a total of 151) for criminal and violent conduct during public protests. | 5,91% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided in investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |

PART B

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Table 8: Actual performance against targets



PART B

| | | Comment on deviation | Crime scenes are contaminated by the community before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence. | Inability of complainants to identify suspects e.g. due to intoxication, mental incapacity, disguised suspects. | Turnaround time on the finalisation on case dockets. | Long outstanding Toxicology Reports (between one and 10 years), due to the complex processes of analysing samples. | Difficulty in tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages). |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | | | |
| lence | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | | | |
| ing and analysing evid | nvestigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | | | | | |
| y investigating, gather | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | | | | | |
| secution of offenders k | is | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | | | | | |
| to the successful pro- | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | | | | | |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Detection rate for contact crime | | | | |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | e to the successful pro | secution of offenders k | y investigating, gather | ing and analysing evid | ence | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | S | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | nvestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Detection rate for contact crime | | | | | | | Shortage of FSW conversant in specific languages, in certain provinces. Crimes committed by minor offenders are becoming more prevalent, resulting in a slower turnaround time. |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for contact crime | Trial-ready rate of 69,77% (156 065 from a total of 223 684). | Trial-ready rate of 83,63% (183 087 from a total of 218 922). | Trial-ready rate of 84,19% (190 017 from a total of 225 694). | 83,63% | Trial-ready rate of 90,14% (213 702 from a total of 237 088). | 6,51% points | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |



PART B

| / | |
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| | |
| | |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | te to the successful pro | secution of offenders to | s by investigating, gathering and analy Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | ing and analysing evic | lence | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Conviction rate for contact crime | Conviction rate of 80,17% (48 847 from a total of 60 930). | Conviction rate of 80,94% (50 751 from a total of 62 703). | Conviction rate of 81,51% (44 754 from a total of 54 905). | 81% | Conviction rate of 81,95% (41 525 from a total of 50 669). | 0,95% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |
| 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 73,54% (146 216 from a total of 198 815). | Detection rate of 72,86% (150 007 from a total of 205 879). | Detection rate of 74,29% (143 638 from a total of 193 346). | 75% | Detection rate of 73,81% (147 933 from a total of 200 422). | -1,19% points | Target not achieved. The number of charges reported increased, by 3,21% or 5 351 more charges in comparison with the previous financial year. Murder, rape, attempted rape and sexual assault contributed to the underperformance. Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation, e.g. gang-related and domestic violence incidents. |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to Performance Indicator A Detection rate for crimes | to the successful production and achievement 2015/2016 | Su Secution of offenders b | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations Actual achievement 2017/2018 2018/20 | Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence Subprogramme: Crime Investigations Subprogramme: Crime Investigations Actual achievement Actual achievement Actual achievement Planned target ac 2015/2016 Detection rate for crimes | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation Crime scenes are |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | contaminated by the community before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence. Inability of complainants to identify suspects e.g. due to intoxication, mandal incontactive. |
| | | | | | | | ribental incapacity, disguised suspects. Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets. Long outstanding |
| | | | | | | | Toxicology Reports (between one and 10 years), due to the complex processes of analysing samples. |
| | | | | | | | Difficulty in tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages). |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | to the successful pros | ecution of offenders by | investigating, gatherir | ng and analysing evide | nce | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Su | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | vestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 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) | | | | | | | Shortage of FSW conversant in specific languages, in certain provinces. Crimes committed by minor offenders are becoming more prevalent, resulting in a |
| | | | | | | | slower turnaround time. |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for crimes committed | Trial-ready rate of 72,88% (44 518 | Trial-ready rate of 82,11% (60 113 | Trial-ready rate of 83,56% (55 329 | 82,11% | Trial-ready rate of 90,08% (63 631 | 7,97% points | Target achieved. |
| against women, 18 years and | form a total of | form a total of | form a total of | | from a total of | | Performance |
| above (murder, attempted | 61 085). | 73 211). | 66 215). | | 70 638). | | improvement |
| murder, all sexual offences, | | | | | | | and compliance |
| common assault and assault | | | | | | | inspections were |
| GBH) | | | | | | | conducted at identified |
| | | | | | | | underperforming police |
| | | | | | | | stations. The focus |
| | | | | | | | ot the inspections, |
| | | | | | | | included addressing |
| | | | | | | | the Minister of |
| | | | | | | | Police's Priorities and |
| | | | | | | | recommendations |
| | | | | | | | made by oversight |
| | | | | | | | bodies, such as the |
| | | | | | | | PCoP and the AGSA, |
| | | | | | | | as well as the SAPS |
| | | | | | | | Turnaround Strategy. |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | e to the successful pros | ecution of offenders by | y investigating, gatheri | ng and analysing evide | nce | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Su | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | vestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| 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 82,85% (18 255 from a total of 22 034). | Conviction rate of 84,03% (22 317 from a total of 26 557). | Conviction rate of 84,02% (17 422 from a total of 20 735). | 84,10% | Conviction rate of 84,81% (15 971 from a total of 18 823). | 0,71% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |
| Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | Detection rate of 68,71% (35.497 from a total of 51.659). | Detection rate of 69,91% (39 629 from a total of 56 684). | Detection rate of 69,90% (38 298 from a total of 54 786). | 70% | Detection rate of 69,19% (40 807 from a total of 58 975). | -0,81% points | Target not achieved. Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation, e.g. gang-related and domestic violence incidents. Crime scenes are contaminated by the community before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated for incontaminated for incon |



| | | Comment on deviation | Inability of complainants to identify suspects, e.g. due to intoxication, mental incapacity, disguised suspects. Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets. Long outstanding Toxicology Reports (between one and 10 years), due to the complex processes of analysing samples. Difficulty in tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages). Shortage of FSW conversant in specific languages, in certain provinces. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | |
| ence | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | |
| ng and analysing evide | vestigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | |
| investigating, gatherir | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | |
| ecution of offenders by | Sul | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | |
| to the successful prose | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | to the successful pros | ecution of offenders by | by investigating, gathering and analy | ng and analysing evide | nce | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | | | | | | | Crimes committed by minor offenders are becoming more prevalent, resulting in a slower turnaround time. Reports required by the CJS, including Criminal Capacity and Intermediary Reports, as well as reports required by the Department of Social Development and Cape Mental Health. This directly influences the finalisation of the investigations. |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | Trial-ready rate of 67,99% (19 791 from a total of 29 109). | Trial-ready rate of 78,51% (29 681 from a total of 37 806). | Trial-ready rate of 80,17% (27 580 form a total of 34 402). | 78,51% | Trial-ready rate of 86,12% (31 597 from a total of 36 688). | 7,61% points | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, |



| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | to the successful pros | ecution of offenders by | / investigating, gatherir | ng and analysing evide | ence | | |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Sul | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | vestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | | | | | | | included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |
| Conviction rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | Conviction rate of 77,36% (5 348 from a total of 6 913). | Conviction rate of 87% (12 192 from a total of 14 014). | Conviction rate of 81,07% (6 233 from a total of 7 688). | 81,62% | Conviction rate of 90,06% (13 082 from a total of 14 526). | 8,44% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |

| e to the succes | sful pr | Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | by investigating, gather | ring and analysing evic | dence | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | S | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | nvestigations | | | |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 2016/2017 | Actual achievemer 2016/2017 | ŧ | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| mance | New performance indicator, in | | Detection rate of 48,06% (63 706 | 47,50% | Detection rate of 49,81% (66 986 | 2,31% points | Target achieved. |
| ZU1//ZU18. ZU1//ZU18. | 2017/2018. | | rrom a total ot 132 564). | | from a total of 134 483). | | Focused investigations led to immediate and |
| | | | | | | | direct arrests. |
| | | | | | | | Performance |
| | | | | | | | improvement |
| | | | | | | | and compliance |
| | | | | | | | inspections were |
| | | | | | | | conducted at identified |
| | | | | | | | underperforming police |
| | | | | | | | stations. The focus of the |
| | | | | | | | inspections, included |
| | | | | | | | addressing the Minister |
| | | | | | | | of Police's Priorities and |
| | | | | | | | recommendations made |
| | | | | | | | by oversight bodies, |
| | | | | | | | such as the PCoP and |
| | | | | | | | the AGSA, as well as |
| | | | | | | | the SAPS Turnaround |
| | | | | | | | Strategy. |



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| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | te to the successful pro | secution of offenders l | by investigating, gather | ring and analysing evic | dence | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | S | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | nvestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for contact-related crime | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | 87,17% | Trial-ready rate of 92,76% (22 842 from a total of 24 625). | 5,59% points | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |
| Conviction rate for contact-related crime | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | Conviction rate of 85,99% (5 315 from a total of 6 181). | 87% | Conviction rate of 87,86% (5 194 from a total of 5 912). | 0,86% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Focused investigations led to immediate and direct arrests. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | , | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 1,08% points |
| dence | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Detection rate of 15,51% (96 380 from a total of 621 412). |
| ing and analysing evi | nvestigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | 14,43% |
| y investigating, gather | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Detection rate of 14,74% (92 450 from a total of 627 103). |
| secution of offenders k | S | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| te to the successful pro | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Detection rate for property-related crimes |



| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 6,09% points | 0,91% points |
| dence | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Trial-ready rate of 90,89% (43 316 from a total of 47 657). | Conviction rate of 90,09% (15 707 from a total of 17 435). |
| ring and analysing evic | Investigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | 84,80% | 89,18% |
| by investigating, gathe | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | Conviction rate of 89,29% (16 804 from a total of 18 820). |
| secution of offenders | o | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| te to the successful pro | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Percentage trial-ready case dockets for property-related crime | Conviction rate for property- related crimes |

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|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. An increase of 1,42% or 6 246 charges reported in comparison with the previous financial year. Fraud is the main contributing offence causing the underperformance. This type of investigation is complex and requires skilled investigations. The late reporting of crime compromised investigations. Increased scams occurring at ATMs with no cameras. Inadequate specialisation in fraudrelated investigations within the Detective Service environment. |
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -0,59% points |
| idence | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Detection rate of 36,16% (207 086 from a total of 572 695). |
| ring and analysing evi | Investigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | 36,75% |
| oy investigating, gathe | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Detection rate of 36,15% (200 206 from a total of 553 787). |
| secution of offenders | S | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| e to the successful pro | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Detection rate for other serious crime |



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| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | te to the successful pro | secution of offenders l | by investigating, gather | ring and analysing evic | Jence | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | S | Subprogramme: Crime Investigations | nvestigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage trial-ready case dockets for other serious crime | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | 84,64% | Trial-ready rate of 88,06% (80 001 from a total of 90 847). | 3,42% points | Target achieved. Performance improvement and compliance inspections were conducted at identified underperforming police stations. The focus of the inspections, included addressing the Minister of Police's Priorities and recommendations made by oversight bodies, such as the PCoP and the AGSA, as well as the SAPS Turnaround Strategy. |
| Conviction rate for other serious crime | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | Conviction rate of 96,75% (60 051 from a total of 62 068). | 95,72% | Conviction rate of 96,79% (55 716 from a total of 57 562). | 1,07% points | Target achieved. Prosecutorial guided investigations, resulted in the successful finalisation of cases. |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMMES: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Table 9: Actual performance against targets

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| Improve the processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records | 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. | 97,92% (1185.210 from a total of 1210.422) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days. | 95% original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days | 98,22% (1 117 190 from a total of 1 137 455) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days. | 3,22% points | Target achieved. The implementation of effective workflow processes. |
| Enhance the processing of forensic evidence ⁴⁹ case exhibits (entries) | 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. | 1,12% (7 164 from a total of 639 745) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames. | Backlog not exceeding 10% of case exhibits (entries) received | 2,49% (10 609 from a total of 426 797) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding prescribed time frames. | 7,51% points | Target achieved. The dual focus on both new case exhibits (entries) received and backlog cases, resulted in the identification of a dedicated capacity assigned to process the backlog cases. |



The objective statement is inclusive of Forensic Intelligence Case Exhibits (IBIS and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)).

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| Actual achievement 2016/2017 |
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PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMMES: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Table 10: Actual performance against targets

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. The implementation of effective workflow processes. | Target achieved. The implementation of effective workflow processes. |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 2,95% points | 3,39% points |
| Φ. | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 97,95% (272,326 from a total of 278 019) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days. | 98,39% (957 449 from a total of 973 089) of results of trial (not guilty/ withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days. |
| ind analysing evidenc | ord Centre | Planned target 2018/2019 | 95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days | 95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days |
| westigating, gathering a | Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 97,94% (326 583 from a total of 333 451) of results of trial (guilty) 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. |
| cution of offenders by ir | Subpro | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | to the successful pros | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. |
| ive: To contribute | | e Indicator | Guilty verdict | Not guilty verdict |
| Strategic Object | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of results of trial, updated in respect of the following: | |



| Str | rategic Objective: To co | Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | sful prosecution of offe | nders by investigating | , gathering and anal | ysing evidence | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | Subpro | Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory50 | ence Laboratory ⁵⁰ | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised | 70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568), within 28 working days. | 72,09% (170 909 from a total of 237 072), within 28 working days. | 69,53% (164 946 from a total of 237 225), within 28 working days. | 75% of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days | 71,92% (171 989 from a total of 239 123) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days. | -3,08% points | Target not achieved. System downtime affected the finalisation rate of cases (Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer instruments, Shooting tank, LABWARE LIMS). The Biology Section had a shortage of consumables, due to delays in the procurement process. |
| Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised | 64,94% (4 010 from a total of 6 175), within 75 working days. | 71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902), within 75 working days. | 75,30% (4 656 from a total of 6 183), within 75 working days. | 70% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days | 91,66% (5 034 from a total of 5 492) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days. | 21,66% points | Target achieved. The implementation of effective workflow processes. Close management of production by managers. |

The targets under the Subprogramme for the medium-term will be reflected as calendar days and not working days. This emanates from findings and recommondations made by the AGSA, during the 2016/2017 financial year. The change from working days to calendar days, does not influence the data integrity of previously reported performance informance data obtained from the FSL Admin System will remain the same.

| St | Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | entribute to the success | sful prosecution of offe | nders by investigating, | gathering and analy | sing evidence | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | Subpro | Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory | ence Laboratory | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised | 96,85% (17 136 from a total of 17 693), within 28 working days. | 99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631), within 28 working days. | 97,29% (17 821 from a total of 18 318), within 28 working days. | 95% of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days | 90,66% (14 213 from a total of 15 677) Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days. | -4,34% points | Target not achieved. System downtime affected the finalisation rate of cases (Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer instruments, Shooting tank, LABWARE LIMS). Power outages (load shedding) experienced had a negative impact towards the finalisation of cases. |
| Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised | 59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195), within 63 working days. | 87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765), within 63 working days. | 95,16% (365 593 from a total of 384 182), within 63 working days. | 80% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days | 79,58% (129 944 from a total of 163 278) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days. | -0,42% points | Target not achieved. Shortage of consumables and reagents ⁵¹ . |



A substance or a mixture used in chemical analysis or other reactions.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

DETECTIVE SERVICE

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective Service Division is responsible for a crime investigation service, managing the investigation of crime at police station level, including FCS, vehicle crime investigation, stock theft and endangered species, harmful occult-related practices, missing persons, crime stop, transnational crime investigation, commercial crime, organised crime and anti-corruption, outside the mandate of the DPCI, crime investigation policy and standards development, as well as the investigation of allocated case dockets relating to national priority crime, including requests emanating from the SARS and the Medical Council.

The effective investigation of crime is reliant on a professional, scientific approach to the managing of the crime scene, the utilisation of all available investigative aids and the thorough analysis of the facts at hand. It is also dependent on interviewing witnesses and the interrogation and elimination of suspects. The effective utilisation of resources, in support of the investigation of crime, focuses on human capital, workload and a conducive humane working environment. The detective service capability is beginning to yield positive results, as performance at prioritised police stations is gradually being turned around.

A conference was held, in Pretoria, from 3 to 5 September 2018, to discuss the challenges the SAPS is facing in fighting crime. The conference was attended by members from the Detective Service, Forensic Services and Crime Intelligence, as well as their operational, internal and external strategic partners. The aim of the conference was to create an important platform for skills development, the transfer of skills, sharing of knowledge and discussions about best practices, where participants could reflect on the current status of crime detection and how they saw its immediate future.



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 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 CMIS⁵².
- » 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 (Column 3⁵³), added to charges withdrawn before court (Column 4⁵⁴), plus charges closed as unfounded/false (Column 6⁵⁵), divided by the total number of charges reported (Column 1) and brought forward (Column 2), expressed as a percentage.
- » 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 charges outstanding in court (Column 8.6⁵⁶), expressed as a percentage. 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; and
 - all cases where the investigation is completed, has been referred to court and on the first appearance in court, the Public Prosecutor withdraws the case on the grounds of "De Minimus Non Curat Lex" or "no prospect of a successful prosecution".
- » The conviction rate is determined by the number of charges resulting in a guilty verdict (Column 8.2), divided by the sum of the guilty (Column 8.2) and not guilty verdicts (Column 8.3), 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.





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 reports how the current performance is progressing against planned targets.

Fig. 1. 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.

Refer to charges which are sent to the NPA for a decision to be made whether to prosecute or not. Charges may be withdrawn if 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 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.

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).

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS SUBPROGRAMME

SERIOUS CRIME⁵⁷

The total *number of charges reported* for all serious crime combined, increased with 11 058 (0,66%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Contact crimes increased, with 15 808 (2,63%), other serious crimes, with 6 246 (1,42%) and contact-related crimes, with 1 746 (1,50%). Property-related crimes decreased, with 12 742 (2,50%).

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,40% to 36,37%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1,75% to 49,81%, property-related crimes, by 0,77% to 15,51% and other serious crimes, by 0,01% to 36,16%. Contact crimes decreased, by 0,54% to 50,58%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 5,51% to 89,92%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 6,92% to 92,76%, contact crimes, by 5,95% to 90,14%, property-related crimes, by 5,78% to 90,89% and other serious crimes, by 3,85% to 88,06%

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,39% to 89,79%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1,87% to 87,86%, property-related crimes, by 0,80% to 90,09%, contact crimes, by 0,44% to 81,95% and other serious crimes, by 0,04% to 96,79%.

CONTACT CRIME

The total *number of charges reported* for contact crime, increased, with 15 808 (2,63%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Assault common increased, with 5 826 (3,73%), assault GBH, with 3 773 (2,26%), sexual offences, with 2 327 (4,60%), robbery with aggravating circumstances, with 1 552 (1,12%), common robbery, with 1 040 (2,05%), attempted murder, with 661 (3,62%) and murder, with 629 (3,10%).

The *detection rate* decreased, by 0,54% to 50,58%. Murder decreased, by 1,54% to 20,94%, assault common, by 1,11% to 72,85%, sexual offences, by 0,56% to 63,07%, attempted murder, by 0,33% to 36,68%, assault GBH, by 0,19% to 76,98% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 0,08% to 17,03%. Common robbery increased, by 0,17% to 27,49%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 5,95% to 90,14%. Assault common increased, by 7,21% to 91,05%, sexual offences, by 7,19% to 86,28%, common robbery, by 6,07% to 93,20%, assault GBH, by 5,77% to 92,44%, murder by, 5,04% to 89,40%, attempted murder, by 4,68% to 88,57% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 4,34% to 90,00%.

The *conviction rate* increased by 0,44% to 81,95%. Attempted murder increased, by 1,99% to 76,93%, common robbery, by 1,54% to 84,35%, sexual offences, by 0,70% to 74,36%, robbery with aggravating, by 0,70% to 80,37%, assault GBH, by 0,58% to 84,21% and murder, by 0,47% to 77,76%. Assault common decreased, by 0,17% to 87,58%.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

The total *number of charges reported* for contact-related crime, increased, with 1 746 (1,50%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Malicious damage to property increased, with 1 555 (1,39%) and arson, with 191 (4,83%) charges.

The *detection rate* increased, by 1,75% to 49,81%. Arson increased, by 2,54% to 45,40% and malicious damage to property, by 1,72% to 49,99%.

The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 6,92% to 92,76%. Arson increased, by 6,96% to 93,32% and malicious damage to property, by 6,91% to 92,72%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 1,87% to 87,86%. Malicious damage to property increased, by 1,99% to 88,23%. Arson decreased, by 2,16% to 77,23%.

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

The total *number of charges reported* for property-related crime, decreased, with 12 742 (2,50%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Burglary at residential premises decreased, with 7 147 (3,13%), theft out off/from motor vehicle, with 4 123 (3,19%) and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, with 2 309 (4,56%). Theft of all stock increased, with 805 (2,56%) and burglary at business premises, with 32 (0,04%).

The detection rate increased, by 0,77% to 15,51%. Theft out off/from motor vehicle increased, by 1,12% to 11,01%, burglary at business premises, by 0,89% to 16,39%, burglary at residential premises, by 0,86% to 18,30% and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, by 0,05% to 7,48%. Theft of all stock decreased, by 0,34% to 28,00%.

The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 5,78% to 90,89%. Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle increased, by 9,27% to 81,75%, theft of all stock, by 5,71% to 90,47%, burglary at residential premises, by 5,45% to 92,09%, theft out off/from motor vehicle, by 4,86% to 92,79% and burglary at business premises, by 4,31% to 92,16%.

The conviction rate increased, by 0,80% to 90,09%. Theft of all stock increased, by 2,77% to 85,40%, burglary at residential premises, by 1,11% to 90,97%, burglary at business premises, by 0,21% to 90,61% and theft out off/from motor vehicle, by 0,18% to 91,42%. Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle decreased, by 0,62% to 83,27%.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

The total *number of charges reported* for other serious crime, increased, with 6 246 (1,42%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Fraud increased, with 10 681 (14,46%). Theft (other) decreased, with 2 451 (0,81%) and shoplifting, with 1 984 (3,19%).

The detection rate increased, by 0.01% to 36,16%. Theft (other) increased, by 0.67% to 28,22%, fraud, by 0,12% to 29,83% and shoplifting, by 0,05% to 99,77%

The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 3,85% to 88,06%. Shoplifting increased, by 4,80% to 93,84%, theft (other), by 4,34% to 92,09% and fraud, by 3,99% to 79,12%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,04% to 96,79%. Fraud increased, by 1,14% to 96,32% and theft (other), by 0,10% to 93,36%. Shoplifting decreased, by 0,17% to 98,71%.

CRIMINAL AND VIOLENT CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PROTEST

The total number of charges reported for criminal and violent conduct in public protest, increased, with 436 (17,75%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. The detection rate increased, by 5,50% to 48,23%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 6,45% to 92,81%. The conviction rate increased, by 9,82% to 69,54%.



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| and the conviction rate for serious crimes and criminal and violent conduct in public protest |
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| | ē | % diff | | 0,47% | 1,99% | %02'0 | 1,54% | 0,58% | -0,17% | %02'0 | 0,44% | | -2,16% | 1,99% | 1,87% |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | % conviction rate | 18/19 | | 3 803 (77,77) | 1 464 (76,93%) | 4 836 (80,37%) | 2 038 (84,35%) | 12 959 (84,21%) | 10 030 (87,58%) | 6 395 (74,36%) | 41 525 (81,95%) | | 156 (77,23%) | 5 038 (88,23%) | 5 194 (87,86%) |
| | oo % | 17/18 | | 4 016 (77,29%) | 1 564 (74,94%) | 5 119 (79,67%) | 2173 (82,81%) | 14 152 (83,63%) | 11 099 (87,75%) | 6 631 (73,66%) | 44 754 (81,51%) | | 181 (79,39%) | 5 134 (86,24%) | 5 3 15 (85,99%) |
| | eady | #ip % | | 5,04% | 4,68% | 4,34% | %20'9 | 2,77% | 7,21% | 7,19% | 2,95% | | %96'9 | 6,91% | 6,92% |
| | % complaints trial ready | 18/19 | | 28 771 (89,40%) | 10 653 (88,57%) | 29 998 (90,00%) | 8 782 (93,20%) | 61 333 (92,44%) | 35 922 (91,05%) | 38 243 (86,28%) | 213 702 (90,14%) | | 1 370 (93,32%) | 21 472 (92,72%) | 22 842 (92,76%) |
| | woo % | 17/18 | | 26 156 (84,36%) | 009 6 (83,89%) | 28 068 (85,66%) | 8 021 (87,13%) | 53 862 (86,67%) | 30 531 (83,84%) | 33 779 (79,09%) | 190 017 (84,19%) | | 1 171 (86,36%) | 18 569 (85,81%) | 19 740 (85,84%) |
| | ourt | #ip % | | 3,79% | 5,11% | 1,73% | 2,36% | %92'9 | 8,34% | 3,78% | 2,05% | | 8,26% | 7,02% | %60'2 |
| | ants in co | diff. | | 1 175 | 585 | 566 | 217 | 4 201 | 3 037 | 1 613 | 11 394 | ty) | 112 | 1 518 | 1 630 |
| 2019 | Total complainants in court | 18/19 | rson) | 32 182 | 12 028 | 33 331 | 9 423 | 66 350 | 39 451 | 44 323 | 237 088 | proper | 1 468 | 23 157 | 24 625 |
| March 2019 | Total | 17/18 | t the pe | 31 007 | 11 443 | 32 765 | 9 206 | 62 149 | 36 414 | 42 710 | 225 694 | against | 1 356 | 21 639 | 22 995 |
| 18 to 31 | Φ | #ip % | agains | -1,54% | %88'0- | %80'0- | 0,17% | -0,19% | -1,11% | -0,56% | -0,54% 225 694 | rimes a | 2,54% | 1,72% | 1,75% |
| rity crimes, 1 April 2018 to 31 | % detection rate | 18/19 | CONTACT CRIME (crimes against the person) | 12 279 (20,94%) | 10 919 (36,68%) | 33 138 (17,03%) | 16 976 (27,49%) | 147 192 (76,98%) | 137 787 (72,85%) | 42 931 (63,07%) | 401 222 (50,58%) | CRIME (crimes against property) | 2 459 (45,40%) | 64 527 (49,99%) | 66 986 (49,81%) |
| rimes, 1 | 9 % | 17/18 | T CRIME | 12 240 (22,48%) | 10 388 (37,01%) | 32 390 (17,11%) | 16 509 (27,32%) | 144 254 (77,17%) | 134 434 (73,96%) | 41 313 (63,63%) | 391 528 (51,12%) | CONTACT-RELATED | 2 275 (42,86%) | 61 431 (48,27%) | 63 706 (48,06%) |
| Priority | Đ | % diff | ONTAC | 10,45% | 10,60% | 7,47% | 3,04% | 2,49% | 6,12% | 2,66% | %50'2 | ract-ri | -6,13% | 1,68% | 1,05% |
| Ъ | nber of ncomple | diff | S | 3 57 1 | 1 039 | 3 801 | 292 | 489 | 1 558 | 808 | 11 559 | CON | -83 | 256 | 173 |
| | Total number of complaints incomplete | 18/19 | | 37 741 | 10 843 | 54 711 | 868 6 | 20 124 | 26 995 | 15 108 | 175 420 | | 1 271 | 15 449 | 16 720 |
| | cor | 17/18 | | 34 170 | 9 804 | 50 910 | 909 6 | 19 635 | 25 437 | 14 299 | 2,63% 163 861 | | 1 354 | 15 193 | 16 547 |
| | | % diff | | 3,10% | 3,62% | 1,12% | 2,05% | 2,26% | 3,73% | 4,60% | 2,63% | | 4,83% | 1,39% | 1,50% |
| | nber of reported | diff | | 629 | 661 | 1 552 | 1 040 | 3 773 | 5 826 | 2 327 | 15 808 | | 191 | 1 555 | 1 746 |
| | Total number of complaints reported | 18/19 | | 20 906 | 18 927 | 139 916 | 51 860 | 171 072 | 162 155 | 52 957 | 617 793 | | 4 145 | 113618 | 117 763 |
| | 8 | 17/18 | | 20 277 | 18 266 | 138 364 | 50 820 | 167 299 | 156 329 | 50 630 | 601 985 | | 3 954 | 112 063 | 116 017 |
| | Crime | | | Murder | Attempted murder | Robbery with aggravating circumstances | Common robbery | Assault GBH | Assault common | Sexual offences | Total | | Arson | Malicious damage to property | Total |

| Crime | | Total number of | nber of | | | Total number of | nber of | | p % | % detection rate | te | Total | Total complainants in court | nts in co | ourt | dmoo % | % complaints trial ready | ready | oo % | % conviction rate | te |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | compiants reported | nai indai | | 2 | complaints incomplete | and in compa | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Category | 17/18 | 18/19 | diff | #ip % | 17/18 | 18/19 | diff | #ip % | 17/18 | 18/19 | #ip % | 17/18 | 18/19 | diff. | % diff | 17/18 | 18/19 | #ip % | 17/18 | 18/19 | #ip % |
| | | | | | | PR | PROPERTY | ry-REL/ | TED CR | -RELATED CRIME (crimes against property) | mes aga | inst pro | operty) | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary (houses) | 228 117 | 220 970 | -7 147 | -3,13% | 47 776 | 49 917 | 2 141 | 4,48% | 48 113 (17,44%) | 49 581 (18,30%) | %98'0 | 24 672 | 24 524 | -148 | () | 21 375 (86,64%) | 22 585 (92,09%) | 5,45% | 9 675 (%98,68) | 8 859 (%26,06) | 1,11% |
| Burglary (business) | 71 190 | 71 222 | 32 | 0,04% | 15 204 | 15 627 | 423 | 2,78% | 13 388 (15,50%) | 14 235 (16,39%) | %68'0 | 7 775 | 8 084 | 309 | 3,97% | 6 830 (87,85%) | 7 450 (92,16%) | 4,31% | 2 880 (90,40%) | 2 712 (90,61%) | 0,21% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 50 686 | 48 377 | -2 309 | -4,56% | 29 323 | 32 741 | 3 418 | 11,66% | 5 942 (7,43%) | 6 069 (7,48%) | %50'0 | 5 933 | 5 480 | -453 - | .7,64% | 4 300 (72,48%) | 4 480 (81,75%) | 9,27% | 880 (83,89%) | 846 (83,27%) | -0,62% |
| Theft out off/from motor vehicle | 129 225 | 125 102 | -4 123 | -3,19% | 19 136 | 19 866 | 730 | 3,81% | 14 678 (9,89%) | 15 968 (11,01%) | 1,12% | 6 106 | 6 190 | 84 | 1,38% | 5 369 (87,93%) | 5 744 (92,79%) | 4,86% | 2 270 (91,24%) | 2 132 (91,42%) | 0,18% |
| Theft of all stock | 31 409 | 32 214 | 805 | 2,56% | 5 037 | 5376 | 339 | 6,73% | 10 329 (28,34%) | 10 527 (28,00%) | -0,34% | 3 413 | 3 379 | -34 | -1,00% | 2 893 (84,76%) | 3 057 (90,47%) | 5,71% | 1 099 (82,63%) | 1 158 (85,40%) | 2,77% |
| Total | 510 627 | 497 885 -12 742 | -12 742 | -2,50% 116 476 | | 123 527 | 7 051 | %50'9 | 92 450 (14,74%) | 96 380 (15,51%) | 0,77% | 47 899 | 47 657 | -242 - | .0,51% | 40 767 (85,11%) | 43 316 (90,89%) | 2,78% | 16 804 (89,29%) | 15 707 (90,09%) | %08'0 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | THER SE | OTHER SERIOUS CRIME | CRIME | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft (other) | 304 267 | 301 816 | -2 451 | -0,81% | 63 210 | 66 865 | 3 655 | 2,78% | 101 235 (27,55%) | 104 042 (28,22%) | %29'0 | 39 522 | 39 351 | -171 - | -0,43% | 34 680 (87,75%) | 36 240 (92,09%) | 4,34% | 14 717 (93,26%) | 14 769 (93,36%) | 0,10% |
| Fraud | 73861 | 84 542 | 10 681 | 14,46% | 50 153 | 59 163 | 9 010 | 17,97% | 36 847 (29,71%) | 42 874 (29,83%) | 0,12% | 25 887 | 31 004 | 5 117 | 19,77% | 19 450 (75,13%) | 24 531 (79,12%) | 3,99% | 11 150 (95,18%) | 10 275 (96,32%) | 1,14% |
| Shoplifting | 62 146 | 60 162 | -1 984 | -3,19% | 150 | 147 | ę- | -2,00% | 62 124 (99,72%) | 60 170 (99,77%) | 0,05% | 19 724 | 20 492 | 292 | 3,89% | 17 563 (89,04%) | 19 230 (93,84%) | 4,80% | 34 184 (98,88%) | 30 672 (98,71%) | -0,17% |
| Total | 440 274 | 446 520 | 6 246 | 1,42% | 1,42% 113 513 | 126 175 12 662 | 12 662 | 11,15% | 200 206 (36,15%) | 207 086 (36,16%) | 0,01% | 85 133 | 90 847 5 714 | | 6,71% | 71 693 (84,21%) | 80 001 (88,06%) | 3,85% | 60 051 (96,75%) | 55 716 (96,79%) | 0,04% |



| ē. | % diff | | 0,44% | 1,87% | %08'0 | 0,04% | 0,39% | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| % conviction rate | 18/19 | | 41 525 (81,95%) | 5 194 (87,86%) | 15 707 (90,09%) | 55 716 (96,79%) | 118 142 (89,79%) | | |
| oo % | 17/18 | | 44 754 (81,51%) | 5 3 15 (85,99%) | 16 804 (89,29%) | 60 051 (96,75%) | 126 924 (89,40%) | | |
| ready | % diff | | 2,95% | 6,92% | 2,78% | 3,85% | 5,51% | | |
| % complaints trial ready | 18/19 | | 213 702 (90,14%) | 22 842 (92,76%) | 43 316 (90,89%) | 80 001 (88,06%) | 359 861 (89,92%) | | |
| % сошр | 17/18 | | 190 017 (84,19%) | 19 740 (85,84%) | 40 767 (85,11%) | 71 693 (84,21%) | 322 217 (84,41%) | | |
| ourt | % diff | | 2,05% | %60'2 | -0,51% | 6,71% | 4,85% | | |
| ants in c | Jil diff | | 11 394 | 1 630 | -242 | 5 714 | 18 496 | - | |
| Total complainants in court | 18/19 | | 237 088 11 394 | 24 625 | 47 657 | 90 847 | 400 217 18 496 | ROTES | |
| Total | 17/18 | NED | 225 694 | 22 995 | 47 899 | 85 133 | 0,40% 381 721 | UBLIC F | |
| t e | % diff | сомв | -0,54% | 1,75% | 0,77% | 0,01% | 0,40% | CT IN P | |
| % detection rate | 18/19 | CRIME | 401 222 (50,58%) | 66 986 (49,81%) | 96 380 (15,51%) | 207 086 (36,16%) | 771 674 (36,37%) | CONDU | |
| % de | 17/18 | LL SERIOUS CRIME COMBINED | 391 528 (51,12%) | 63 706 (48,06%) | 92 450 (14,74%) | 200 206 (36,15%) | 747 890 771 674 (35,97%) | CRIMINAL AND VIOLENT CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PROTEST | |
| te | #ip % | ALL S | 7,05% | 1,05% | %50'9 | 11,15% | %99'2 | L AND VIO | |
| nber of ncomple | diff | | 11 559 | 173 | 7 051 | 12 662 | 31 445 | MINAL | |
| Total number of complaints incomplete | 18/19 | | 175 420 | 16 720 | 123 527 | 126 175 | 441 842 | CRI | |
| 100 | 17/18 | | 163 861 | 16 547 | 116 476 | 1,42% 113 513 | 410 397 441 842 31 445 | | |
| | #ip % | | 2,63% | 1,50% | -2,50% | 1,42% | %99'0 | | |
| ber of eported | diff | | 15 808 | 1 746 | -12 742 | 6 246 | 11 058 | | |
| Total number of complaints reported | 18/19 | | 617 793 | 117 763 | 497 885 | 446 520 | 1 679 961 | | |
| 8 | 17/18 | | 601 985 | 116 017 | 510 627 | 440 274 | 1 668 903 | | |
| Crime | category | | Contact crime | Contact-related crime | Property-related crime | Other serious crime | Total 1 | | |

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

The total *number of charges reported* for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years) increased, with 3 274 (7,53%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Sexual offences increased, with 1 999 (9,13%), assault common, with 576 (5,19%), assault GBH, with 430 (5,15%), attempted murder, with 154 (14,17%) and murder, with 115 (11,15%).

The *detection rate* decreased, by 0,71% to 69,19%. Attempted murder decreased, by 7,03% to 42,03%, murder, by 1,23% to 32,31% and sexual offences, by 0,65% to 68,12%. Assault GBH increased, by 0,49% to 79,61% and assault common, by 0,01% to 74,76%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 5,95% to 86,12%. Assault common increased, by 7,11% to 89,90%, sexual offences, by 6,19% to 85,05%, assault GBH, by 5,08% to 89,51%, murder, by 4,49% to 84,33% and attempted murder, by 3,60% to 85,31%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 8,99% to 90,06%. Attempted murder increased, by 18,56% to 88,36%, sexual offences, by 11,77% to 89,66%, murder, by 10,90% to 85,68%, assault common, by 2,88% to 93,60% and assault GBH, by 1,84% to 91,38%.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

The total *number of charges reported* for crimes against women increased, with 5 351 (3,21%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2017/2018 financial year. Assault common increased, with 2 946 (3,70%), assault GBH, with 1 594 (3,06%), sexual offences, with 697 (2,43%) and attempted murder, with 134 (4,13%). Murder decreased, with 20 (0,72%).

The *detection rate* decreased, by 0,48% to 73,81%. Attempted murder decreased, by 3,68% to 40,36%, murder, by 1,50% to 29,39%, assault common, by 0,74% to 79,14% and assault GBH, by 0,07% to 82,75%. Sexual offences increased, by 0,33% to 59,86%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 6,52% to 90,08%. Assault common increased, by 7,36% to 91,54%, sexual offences, by 6,60% to 86,81%, murder, by 5,96% to 88,52%, assault GBH, by 5,66% to 92,63% and attempted murder, by 5,59% to 89,71%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,79% to 84,81%. Murder increased, by 3,91% to 91,19%, attempted murder, by 2,57% to 84,42%, sexual offences, by 1,88% to 76,01% and assault GBH, by 0,51% to 86,69%. Assault common decreased, by 0,28% to 88,66%.

A total of 1 556 awareness campaigns, including nine by the FCS Unit at Head Office, were conducted, 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 7 180 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 11 111 arrests. A total number of 35 interventions/inspections were also conducted by FCS Investigation Service, during 2018/2019.

A total of 654 **life sentences** were secured for 20 217 years on 496 case dockets by FCS Units, against a total of 417 persons. Most life sentences were secured, by the Western Cape (5 470 for 34 suspects), the Eastern Cape (4 622 for 71 suspects), the North West (2 077 for 32 suspects) and Mpumalanga (2 020 for 40 suspects) Provinces.

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.

The FSW received a total of 6 077 cases related to children. A total of 9 685 assessment sessions were conducted with 6 486 children (victims) and 4 307 reports were compiled.



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

| | | ø. | #ip % | | 10,90% | 18,56% | 1,84% | 2,88% | 11,77% | 8,99% | | 3,91% | 2,57% | 0,51% | -0,28% | 1,88% | %62'0 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | % conviction rate | 18/19 | | 317 (85,68%) | 205 (88,36%) | 1 007 (91,38%) | 1 345 (93,60%) | 10 208 (89,66%) | 13 082 (90,06%) | | 880 (91,19%) | 569 (84,42%) | 5 112 (86,69%) | 5 775 (88,66%) | 3 635 (76,01%) | 15 971 (84,81%) |
| | | oo % | 17/18 | | 258 (74,78%) | 141 (69,80%) | 1 036 (89,54%) | 968 (90,72%) | 3 830 (77,89%) | 6 233 (81,07%) | | 858 (87,28%) | 469 (81,85%) | 5 680 (86,18%) | 6 507 (88,94%) | 3 908 (74,13%) | 17 422 (84,02%) |
| | , | ady | #ip % | | 4,49% | 3,60% | 2,08% | 7,11% | 6,19% | 2,95% | | 2,96% | 2,59% | 2,66% | 7,36% | %09'9 | 6,52% |
| | | % complaints trial ready | 18/19 | | 1 927 (84,33%) | 1 028 (85,31%) | 4 515 (89,51%) | 3 375 (%06,68) | 20 752 (85,05%) | 31 597 (86,12%) | | 4 193 (88,52%) | 2 336 (89,71%) | 18 725 (92,63%) | 18 897 (91,54%) | 19 480 (86,81%) | 63 631 (90,08%) |
| | | % compl | 17/18 | | 1 707 (79,84%) | 898 (81,71%) | 3 900 (84,43%) | 2 953 (82,79%) | 18 122 (78,86%) | 27 580 (80,17%) | | 3 802 (82,56%) | 2 177 (84,12%) | 16 176 (86,97%) | 15 932 (84,18%) | 17 242 (80,21%) | 55 329 (83,56%) |
| | 19 | ourt | % diff | | %88,9 | 9,65% | 9,20% | 5,24% | 6,18% | 6,64% | | 2,87% | 0,62% | 8,68% | %80'6 | 4,39% | %89'9 |
| | March 2019 | Total complainants in court | ₩İ | 8) | 147 | 106 | 425 | 187 | 1 421 | 2 286 | Ider) | 132 | 16 | 1 614 | 1 718 | 943 | 4 423 |
| מוש | to 31 M | complain | 18/19 | age of 1 | 2 285 | 1 205 | 5 044 | 3 754 | 24 400 | 36 688 | s and o | 4 737 | 2 604 | 20 214 | 20 644 | 22 439 | 70 638 |
| I WOLL | ril 2018 | Total | 17/18 | ler the | 2 138 | 1 099 | 4 619 | 3 567 | 22 979 | 34 402 | 18 year | 4 605 | 2 588 | 18 600 | 18 926 | 21 496 | 66 215 |
| aga 18 | en, 1 Ap | | #ip % | EN (unc | -1,23% | -7,03% | 0,49% | 0,01% | %59'0- | -0,71% | ersons | -1,50% | -3,68% | %20'0- | -0,74% | 0,33% | -0,48% |
| CIIIIES | women and children, 1 April 2018 to 31 | % detection rate | 18/19 | r CHILDREN (under the age of 18) | 853 (32,31%) | 817 (42,03%) | 7 998 (79,61%) | 10 482 (74,76%) | 20 657 (68,12%) | 40 807 (69,19%) | AINST WOMEN (persons 18 years and older) | 2 007 (29,39%) | 2 104 (40,36%) | 48 273 (82,75%) | 72 681 (79,14%) | 22 868 (59,86%) | 147 933 (73,81%) |
| | women a | ф % | 17/18 | AGAINST | 795 (33,54%) | 813 (49,06%) | 7 558 (79,12%) | 9 917 (74,75%) | 19 215 (68,77%) | 38 298 (69,90%) | | 2 018 (30,89%) | 2 130 (44,04%) | 46 851 (82,82%) | 70 595 (79,88%) | 22 044 (59,53%) | 143 638 (74,29%) |
| IVICIO | Crimes against | e e | #IID % | CRIMES | 11,58% | 23,33% | 5,37% | 8,20% | %98,9 | 8,08% | CRIMES AG | 8,40% | 242 15,21% | 3,85% | 6,01% | 2,63% | 6,41% |
| ם פרו | rimes | nber of ncomple | diff | | 155 | 133 | 99 | 178 | 384 | 915 | CB | 315 | 242 | 172 | 523 | 473 | 1 725 |
| מ | 0 | Total number of complaints incomplete | 18/19 | | 1 494 | 703 | 1 275 | 2 349 | 6 424 | 12 245 | | 4 065 | 1 833 | 4 644 | 9 218 | 8 871 | 28 631 |
| פו ושופ | | COL | 17/18 | | 1 339 | 570 | 1210 | 2 171 | 6 040 | 11 330 | | 3 750 | 1 591 | 4 472 | 8 695 | 8 398 | 26 906 |
| a ack | | | #ip % | | 11,15% | 14,17% | 5,15% | 5,19% | 9,13% | 7,53% | | -0,72% | 4,13% | 3,06% | 3,70% | 2,43% | 3,21% |
| Jy Cas | | ber of reported | diff | | 115 | 154 | 430 | 929 | 1 999 | 3 274 | | -20 | 134 | 1 594 | 2 946 | 269 | 5 351 |
| ומו-ו המכ | | Total number of complaints reported | 18/19 | | 1 146 | 1 241 | 8 772 | 11 672 | 23 899 | 46 730 | | 2 763 | 3 380 | 53 695 | 82 624 | 29 329 | 171 791 |
| ומוב, וו | | 55 | 17/18 | | 1 031 | 1 087 | 8 342 | 11 096 | 21 900 | 43 456 | | 2 783 | 3 246 | 52 101 | 829 62 | 28 632 | 166 440 |
| Defection Tale, markeady case docket rate and me conviction rate for crimes against women and crimelen | | Crime | category | | Murder | Attempted murder | Assault GBH | Assault | Sexual offences | Total | | Murder | Attempted murder | Assault GBH | Assault common | Sexual offences | Total |

The details of 186 985 suspects were circulated as **wanted persons** and cancelled on the Circulation System, in 2017/2018, during which the details of 145 832 suspects were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled, reflecting an increase of 41 153 or 28,22%.

A total number of 245 **Detective Service Centres (DSC)** are implemented in the various provinces, from a total of 502 business units where DSCs are to be implemented. These Centres are providing a 24-hour service at police stations. All police stations in all the provinces 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.

A total number of 6 465 circulations and 12 670 cancellations of information and photographs of **missing and wanted persons**, as well as unidentified bodies, were done, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public. The Bureau for Missing Persons also conducted 36 awareness projects, such as road shows and static displays, in order to educate the general public, especially children, on the missing person's phenomena in South Africa, initiated 151 global alerts to locate a missing person and dealt with 222 requests for broadcasts. A total of 62 postings were done, representing missing children and/or adults, whose information and photographs were placed on the internet. These postings are executed through distribution by various email addresses and do not include printing and distribution of information by private businesses. The end-user prints the poster of the missing person and displays it at his/her shop/place of business.

Crime Stop provided ongoing support in the investigation, solving and prevention of crime. On receipt of tip-offs through a toll-free number, SMS or electronic media, it is transmitted to the relevant police station for the necessary attention. Successes and the value of the items, which were confiscated, are valuable to the SAPS, as it indicates the value of having this service available to the public. During 2018/2019, a total number of 96 805 inbound and outbound calls were dealt with by Crime Stop and Crime Line, which resulted in 68 arrests on 91 positive cases. The value of items confiscated was R1 553 355.76. A total number of 32 awareness campaigns were conducted, to educate the community of the crime tip-off service, whereby the community can report criminals and their criminal activity while remaining anonymous.

The **Detective Service Helpline**, which was launched, in January 2016, continued to contribute to the solving of volumes of complex investigative enquiries. The helpline provides support to detectives in need of information about any aspect related to the investigation of crime. Detectives are encouraged to consult the Detective Helpline when in need of support, to obtain the correct information in the investigation of crime, to share best investigative practices, if they need to consult with Legal and Policy Services or if there is a need for understanding National Instructions, Standing Orders and policies.

A total number of 195 156 transactions were performed by the **National Vehicle Information Control Centre**. A total of 15 840 transactions were finalised for investigating officers, who personally visited the centre, in order to verify circulated stolen vehicles and 6 147 transactions were performed to assist all vehicle clearance offices.

Transnational Crime Investigations impounded 204 vehicles in other countries, identified 102 vehicles in other countries and repatriated 123 vehicles, with a value of R48 484 395.00, compared to 98 vehicles, in 2017/2018.

In 2018/2019, 219 632 **livestock**, with a cash value of R990 903 700.00 was stolen and 48 499, with a cash value of R249 681 500.00 was recovered. A total of 11 stock theft cross-border operations were conducted during which 56 cattle, 42 sheep and nine horses were recovered. Cycad Enforcement training was provided to 24 members.



A total of 14 745 handsets were profiled and 2 581 Section 205 subpoenas, defined in Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977), were processed by the **Cybercrime Investigation Unit**.

The **Anti-Corruption Section** investigated 164 corruption, 42 fraud and 30 theft charges against 175 SAPS members and 61 members of the public. Charges investigated, ranged from the submission of fraudulent medical certificates, defeating the ends of justice, fraudulent usage of fuel and bank cards, bribery in order to release vehicles in SAPS 13 stores, release of suspects in custody and falsification of informer claims. A total of 62 persons were found guilty, 16 persons were dismissed, seven were suspended, eight were issued with warnings and nine persons resigned. A conviction rate of 81% was secured.

Convictions - National Anti-Corruption Unit

| | | Number of r charg | | (| Charge | | | Departme | ntal status | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Province | Total guilty | SAPS members | Public members | Corruption | Fraud | Theft | Resigned | Dismissed | Suspension | Warning |
| Head Office | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Cape | 5 | 24 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Free State | 21 | 39 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Gauteng | 3 | 31 | 23 | 47 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpumalanga | 5 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| North West | 6 | 18 | 15 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Limpopo | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Cape | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Cape | 19 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 62 | 175 | 61 | 164 | 42 | 30 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 8 |

The **Cold Case Strategy** was developed, approved and implemented, in 2018/2019. The strategy aims to expedite the investigations on stagnant cases and the tracing and charging of suspects. The Strategy was introduced towards the latter part of the financial year. Furthermore, National Instructions for FCS, Vehicle Crime Investigation and Crime Investigation Service were finalised that will enable the effective investigation of cases.

A total of 297 **life sentences** were secured by the general crime investigation service on 291 charges, against a total of 328 persons. Most life sentences were secured, by the Gauteng Province (132 life sentences for 128 suspects, including 68 murder charges and 31 rape charges) and the KwaZulu-Natal Province (64 life sentences for 65 suspects, including 45 murder charges and six rape charges).

Harmful occult-related crimes relate 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; the prevention of harmful occult-related crimes; and the effective gathering, management, use and dissemination of information on harmful occult-related crimes, in order to meet the legal obligation of the harmful occult-related crimes investigation capacity, in collaboration with Crime Intelligence.

Highlights

In the Free State Province, the accused, a devil worshipper, confessed that she lured the deceased, her cousin, to her residence, by producing a R50.00 note promising to buy him sweets. She then strangled the deceased with an electric cord and slit his throat with a kitchen knife. The suspect covered her body in the deceased's blood and disposed of the body in an open field. The accused stated that she was instructed by the devil to kill her cousin and to perform the ritual with his blood, as he was the chosen one. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

In the Free State Province, the deceased was murdered by her boyfriend. Her body was found with her right breast and one hand removed. The hand of the deceased was found during the search. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

In the Gauteng Province, a 12-year-old boy was playing outside his parent's residence. He was called by two males, who resided close by. They asked the boy to walk with them and then they strangled him. He fell unconscious and when he woke up he was in an open field. His pants was pulled down to his knees and his private parts were removed. He managed to get help and was taken to the hospital. The accused were found guilty and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

In KwaZulu-Natal, the accused went to a police station with human body parts in his possession. He indicated that he was tired of eating human flesh and that he and accused number two had murdered another person. Both the accused were found guilty and sentenced to 20 and 45 years imprisonment, respectively.

In the Limpopo Province, the deceased was killed and body parts were removed. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

A 'pastor' of a church, in the Limpopo Province, sprayed his congregants with Doom an insecticide, during a service, to treat various illnesses. The accused was found guilty on five charges of assault GBH and was fined with R36 000.00 or three years imprisonment, half of which was suspended for a period of three years, on condition that the accused is not convicted of a similar charge during the period of suspension.

Stock

Harmful occult-related crimes

Three members of the notorious Ndlovu Gang have been found guilty of over 50 charges relating to the poaching of 13 rhinos, in the Eastern Cape, over a five year period. The men were not related. All three accused were found guilty and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment each.

The victims were in their room when they were awoken up by a noise. The accused, whose face was wrapped with a scarf, tied one of the victims up and raped the 18-year-old victim, trice. The accused then raped the second victim. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to two life sentences.

A 13-year-old victim took a taxi with her younger sibling during the day. A male approached them and requested to speak with her, but the victim refused. The suspect then dragged her to a secluded place, where he took off her clothes and raped her. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to two life sentences.

A 31-year-old victim was in a relationship with the suspect, from 2015 and got married (traditionally), in 2016. The accused forced her to have intercourse with other men, on several occasions, in order to fall pregnant. The accused was convicted on 11 counts of rape and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on count one, 10 years for each count of compelled rape and two life sentences for each count of rape.

Two victims, aged eight and ten, pointed out the suspect who forcefully took them to his room and raped them. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to two life sentences.

In two separate occasions the suspect forcefully dragged his victims into a bush and raped them. A 54-year-old victim was repeatedly raped and robbed of her cellular telephone. A 68-year-old victim was threatened with a knife, raped, stabbed on her left rib and robbed of an amount of R1 010.00. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to two life sentences.

The suspect threatened and raped three victims, aged 13, 21 and 25 at gunpoint, during separate occasions. The 21 and 25-year-old victims were taken from their boyfriends and the 13-year-old was dragged from her house. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to two life sentences.

The accused followed the 15 and 21-year-old victims and raped them. In another incident, a 50-year-old victim was sleeping in her house when she was woken by the accused and then raped. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to three life sentences.

The suspect targeted victims that left their workplace, at about 20:00 pm. The accused took his victims to a mining site, where he raped and robbed themof their belongings. The seven victims, were aged between 22 and 37. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 14 life sentences.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

The victim was sleeping in her house when she heard a knock at the door. The door was forced open by two men who were known to her. The two men forced her back to bed and repeatedly raped her while threatening her with a knife. Suspect no 1 was sentenced to four life sentences for rape and five years imprisonment for burglary. Suspect no 2 was sentenced to life imprisonment for rape and five years imprisonment for burglary.

The 14-year-old victim was sleeping alone in the house while her mother attended a funeral. The suspect broke into the house through the window, wearing a balaclava and holding a knife. The suspect found the victim in the house and raped her six times in different rooms of the house. Thereafter, the suspect instructed the victim to bath. The victim then saw the suspect wiping himself off with the duvet cover, whereafter he left. When her sister arrived, at about 05:00 in the morning, the victim informed her sister that she was raped. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to six life sentences for six counts of rape, housebreaking and robbery.

The suspect targeted three victims who came from a tavern and robbed and raped them. Two of the victims were aged between 18 and 20-years-old. In the case of the 14-year-old victim, the suspect requested her to accompany him to his house, where he then raped her. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to four life sentences.

A 25-year-old male victim was on his way home when the suspect called him and told him that his niece was calling him at home. When they arrived at the niece's house she was asleep. The suspect then took the victim to another room, where he was anally raped by two suspects. Both the accused was found guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The accused lured his victims, by advertising that he is selling a RDP house. His barbaric act began, in October 2014, after he raped a 57-year-old woman. He contacted his victims, who agreed to meet him. Upon their arrival, one of the victims was approached by the accused's nephew, whereafter they departed to view the RDP house. When they arrived at the house the victim rested in one of the rooms, while waiting for the accused. When the accused arrived he forcefully raped her. In another incident the accused convinced a middle-aged woman, whom he met on the street, to view the house. He took her to the house and while inside inspecting the house, he dragged her to one of the rooms and raped her. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 22 life sentences.

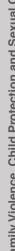
The accused approached his victims in the street or in their homes and threatened them with a knife or a firearm before he raped them. In other incidents the accused forced men to rape their girlfriends while he watched. He also tied up some men and raped their girlfriends in front of them, repeatedly. In all the cases, the suspect was an unknown male who could not speak Zulu properly. The suspect also robbed his victims of their belongings before fleeing. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 10 life sentences for 10 rape charges, 15 years each for four rape charges, 15 years each for five counts of armed robbery, five years each for 10 counts of kidnapping, five years each for five counts of attempted robbery and five years each for five counts of burglary.

The accused travelled in a white Quantum taxi and attacked eight females, aged between 26 and 48. If the last passenger was a woman, one of the accused pointed the victim with a firearm, took her bag, demanded the pin number for her bank cards and provided the information to another accused to withdraw the money. The accused would then rape the victims in the back of the taxi while the taxi was moving. Thereafter, the accused would stop the taxi at any place, gave the victim money for transport and carried on with their journey. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 14 life sentences and 375 years imprisonment.

The accused commenced his reign of terror, in April 2014. During 2016, an investigating officer received one of the cases and traced the suspect through telephone records of the victim's robbed cell phone. This led to the linkage of the accused to 13 more cases and he was arrested, in June 2016. After his DNA was positively linked to the case, the FSL issued an investigative lead report that linked him to more cases. The convicted serial rapist ambushed his victims and held them at knife point, while dragging them into open fields. There he would rob them of their belongings and rape them. In some cases, the suspect and his accomplice raped daughters and mothers in front of each other. In one of the cases, a woman was raped while her crying baby was next to her. The suspect was convicted of 52 counts, including rape, kidnapping and robbery charges. He was sentenced to 15 life sentences, 50 years for armed robbery, 25 years for kidnapping, 15 years for unlawful possession of a firearm and 15 years for engaging in sexual activities in front of a minor.

The convicted rapist attacked women who walked alone to the taxi rank early in the mornings and in the evening, while it was still dark. He targeted women between ages 17 and 36. He pretended to be walking past them and then grabbed them from behind. He first demanded their personal belongings, such as cash and cellular telephones, at knife or gunpoint, whereafter he dragged them into the bushes, where he raped them. In other incidents he robbed the victims with other perpetrators, whereafter he raped them from behind, vaginally and even forced his penis into their mouths where he would also ejaculate. The victims had trouble identifying the perpetrator as he always covered his face. The accused was sentenced to 10 life sentences on 12 counts of rape and 120 years imprisonment on 12 counts of robbery.

The accused observed women and young girls, aged between 13 and 21, waiting for their transport to school or to work. He would then engage in a conversation with them and then drag them into the open field at knife point. He was positively linked through DNA and was sentenced to five life sentences and 33 years imprisonment.



Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

A six-year-old and a 13-year-old victim was playing outside when the suspect ordered them to go with him to his residence. They refused but he then forced and threatened to stab them with a knife. He promised them money and told them to undress where after he raped them. After the suspect was found with the victims, the victims informed the police that they were raped. The accused was sentenced to three life sentences and three years' imprisonment.

The accused befriended young girls by buying them sweets and played with them to gain their trust. He was well known to the victims, as they all resided in the same area. He raped four girls between the ages of 12 and 14 in his house, in 2014 and told them not to tell anyone. All the victims identified the suspect and their evidence was corroborated through DNA linkages. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three life sentences and 18 years imprisonment.

The suspect entered the houses of his victims at night while they were asleep, his face covered with a balaclava. He would then threaten them with a firearm, demanded money, took their belongings and raped them. In other incidents he forced others to watch the sexual act. The accused was sentenced to 11 life sentences for rape, 15 years each on nine counts of armed robbery, four years each on seven counts of burglary, five years each on four counts of compelling a person to be present while committing a sexual act and two years each on four counts of pointing of firearm.

Four males forcefully entered the house of a 71-year-old victim, while she and other occupants were asleep, The men were armed and fired a shot in the house. Three of the suspects raped the older sister, while pointing at other victims with a firearm. The suspects continued raping a second and third victim. The 71-year-old victim was severely assaulted with a garden spade. Each of the accused were sentenced to three life sentences on nine counts of rape, 10 years on three counts of assault GBH, 15 years imprisonment on three counts of burglary, two years on the count of negligent discharging of a firearm and two years for pointing of a firearm.

FORENSIC SERVICES

Forensic Services deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters. It involves the use of multiple disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering for evidence analysis. Without the application of forensic science, criminals cannot be convicted, unless an eyewitness is present, thus forensic services involves the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence which is suitable for prosecuting an offender in a court of law.

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 the FSL, the Criminal Record Centre and Quality Management, is an indispensable investigative aid in the investigation and resolution of crime. This is a highly regulated environment, which requires compliance to legislative imperative, 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 SAPS's Forensic Service, is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

The SAPS has expanded its services to perform animal DNA analysis, to address the scourge of wildlife or endangered species crime; moreover, the implementation of the legislative imperatives (DNA Act and Fingerprint Act) have necessitated the increased provision of resources into the Forensic Services 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

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE SUBPROGRAMME

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM) received 1 137 455 requests for **previous conviction reports**, in 2018/2019, compared to 1 210 422 in the preceding financial year. The CR and CSM processed 98,22% or 1 117 190 from a total of 1 137 455, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the planned target, by 3,22%.

A total of 2 131 511 requests for **fingerprint searches** were received by the CR and CSM, in 2018/2019, compared to 2 223 615 received, in 2017/2018. A total of 1 141 869 or 53,57% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 46,43% or 989 642, 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 1 141 869 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 533 575 or 46,73% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 608 294 or 53,27% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

The CR and CSM further received 149 706 requests for **fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications**, during 2018/2019. A total of 94,51% or 141 485 were processed, within 15 calendar days.

Evidence collected by Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive spin-offs, resulting from service delivery interventions within the LCRCs

| Types of evidence | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | Numerical difference (2017/18 vs 2018/2019) |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|
| Exhibits processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory | 141 472 | 123 371 | -18 101 |
| Cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory | 35 084 | 33 533 | -1 551 |
| Positive cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory | 21 809 | 17 832 | -3 977 |
| AFIS fingerprint identifications | 36 716 | 33 830 | -2 886 |
| Electronic palm prints | 12 889 | 11 205 | -1 684 |

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY SUBPROGRAMME

The SAPS remains committed towards achieving the targets within the identified target time frames, as identified in the medium-term strategy towards the realisation of processing the different categories (routine case exhibits/entries, non-routine case exhibits/entries, priority case exhibits/entries and intelligence 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.

During the period under review, the SAPS received a total number of 426 797 case exhibits/entries. A total number of 423 570 or 99,24% case exhibits/entries were finalised, in 2018/2019.

A total number of 171 989 or 71,92% from a total of 239 123 **routine case exhibits/entries** received, were finalised within 35 calendar days.

Performance of disciplines within the FSL

| Discipline | Routine entries finalised for analysis | Routine entries analysed, within 35 calendar days |
|--|--|---|
| Ballistics | 45,000 | 05 040 (50 700/) |
| Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms. | 45 686 | 25 916 (56,73%) |
| 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. | 50 022 | 35 339 (70,65%) |
| Chemistry Analysis of substance, e.g.; powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs. | 105 610 | 76 023 (71,98%) |
| Questioned documents | | |
| Analysis of questioned documents, e.g.; handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes. | 24 417 | 24 361 (99,77%) |
| Scientific analysis | | |
| Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g.; plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue. | 8 462 | 5 439 (64,28%) |
| Victim Identification Centre | 4 927 | 4 911 (99,68%) |

The FSL achieved a 91,66% or 5 034 from a total of 5 492 completion rate, with regard to **non-routine case exhibits/entries**, within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days. 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 79,58% or 129 944 from a total of 163 278 **Biology intelligence case exhibits/entries** were finalised, within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days.

A total of 90,66% or 14 213 from a total of 15 677 **Balistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits-entries** were finalised, within the planned turnaround time of 35 calendar days.

The SAPS has made progress in the **reduction of the backlog**, sustaining it at less than the international norm of 10% of cases on hand. The year under review paved the way for a milestone in the eradication of backlogs which was evidenced by the status of the backlog (cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months), in the various forensic examination types.

Status of the backlog in the various forensic examination types

| Examination type | Financial year | Cases received | Backlog, as on |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | 31 March 2019 |
| DNA analysis | 2014/2015 | 113 719 | 0 |
| | 2015/2016 | 165 852 | 0 |
| | 2016/2017 | 120 435 | 0 |
| | 2017/2018 | 428 051 | 0 |
| | 2018/2019 | 215 613 | 0 |
| Drug analysis | 2014/2015 | 79 010 | 0 |
| | 2015/2016 | 87 724 | 3 |
| | 2016/2017 | 99 825 | 15 |
| | 2017/2018 | 106 449 | 64 |
| | 2018/2019 | 110 290 | 3 |
| IBIS | 2014/2015 | 24 998 | 0 |
| | 2015/2016 | 18 704 | 0 |
| | 2016/2017 | 33 688 | 0 |
| | 2017/2018 | 68 671 | 0 |
| | 2018/2019 | 61 362 | 0 |

Reduction of the backlog, per year, compared to cases received in the respective financial year 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% |
| 2018/2019 | 10 609 | 426 797 | 2,48% |

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 perform forensic DNA examinations in supporting the resolution of crime. The Act formally establishes the NFDD, which consists of a number of indices containing forensic DNA profiles, which are derived from samples that were 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.

Forensic awareness campaigns are being provided to internal SAPS members and the public on forensic services and on the content of the Fingerprint and DNA Acts. During the period under review, Quality Management executed 66 unplanned and 97 planned awareness campaigns, respectively. The legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons. A total of 37 383 authorised persons have been trained to take DNA buccal samples, by the end of the 2018/2019 financial year. The SAPS has succeeded in ensuring that buccal samples were taken, with a national average of 23,10% or 59 733 from a total of 258 531, 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, 12 144 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and a further 1 854 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 within the Act. This database is currently the largest on the African Continent and amongst the ten largest, globally. A total of 293 079 profiles, in accordance with the requirements of the DNA Act, have been expunged, to date. At the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, a total of 1 132 176 forensic DNA profiles have been loaded to the NFDD in the following categories of indices:

Arrested Persons Index: 533 594

Investigative Index: 11 479

Elimination Index: 54 397

Convicted Persons Index: 69 211

Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains Index: 12 479

Crime Scene Index: 451 016

The incremental investment in forensic services is positively impacting on the investigation and resolution of crime. The increase of quality forensic products with good detective work can be perceived with the significant increase in the number of cases, where serial offenders are being successfully prosecuted. The implementation of legislation, such as the DNA and Fingerprint Acts, is proving to be a catalyst in linking unidentified perpetrators to criminal offences, where forensic physical material is left at the crime scene. The focus of a crime scene examiner is not only to collect and process fingerprint and DNA evidence, but also to assist in the resolving of criminal investigations, with regard to other forensic evidence. Investigative Psychology continues to play a critical role in the linking of suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions. DNA evidence and, in particular, the NFDD is proving to be one of the most effective investigative methods of identifying and convicting serial rapists.

Highlight

Ekurhuleni serial rapist Joseph Rasempane Mahloma was sentenced, on 25 January 2019, to 20 life sentences by the South Gauteng High Court, in Johannesburg. In imposing the sentences, the Judge said Mahloma did not show any remorse for what he had done. Mahloma was found guilty of 94 criminal charges, which include 15 counts of kidnapping, several counts of the unlawful possession of a firearm, robbery with aggravating circumstances and sexual assault. He was handed sentences ranging from three to 15 years for those charges. He committed the crimes in and around Tembisa, east of Johannesburg, in January and August 2014. During the trial, the court heard how Mahloma had broken into residents' homes, robbed the occupants and raped the women and teenagers living there. Mahloma had also caused some of his victims to endure extreme trauma, since their rape incidents. Others were forced to wash their private parts with contaminated water, while others were forced to walk long distances, to their homes after they were dragged to open fields. The outcome of performing a comparison search on the National Forensic DNA Database, namely, the forensic DNA investigative lead reports, linked Mhaloma to the various rape cases. This assisted the detectives to resolve the investigation of the cases.





DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

Table 11: Actual performance against targets

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Address serious corruption, where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases ⁵⁸ | 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. | 74,15% (436 from a total of 588) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster. | %09 | 82,37% (416 from a total of 505) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster. | 22,37% points | Target achieved. During an assessment of the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, in June 2018, it was noted that the target was not aligned to the actual audited results of past performance. The actual performance will be considered during future planning processes. |

Refers to the convicting of 1 000 persons (cumulative) and the recovering of R3 million assets (cumulative), by 2019/2020.

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| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Specialised investigation of serious commercial crimerelated 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 crimerelated charges. | Trial-ready case docket rate of 70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241) for serious commercial crime-related charges. | 53% | Trial-ready case docket rate of 74,37% (2 107 from a total of 2 833) for serious commercial crimerelated charges. | 21,37% points | Target achieved. During an assessment of the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, in June 2018, it was noted that the target was not aligned to the actual audited results of past performance. The actual performance will be considered during future planning processes. |
| Specialised investigation of cyber-related crime ³⁸ | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. | 40% | 80,00% (104 from a total of 130) of cyber-related crime case files successfully investigated. | 40,00% points | Target achieved. During an assessment of the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, in June 2018, it was noted that the target was not aligned to the actual audited results of past performance. The actual performance will be considered during future planning processes. |

Cyber-related crime case files refer to Internet-related fraud and contravention of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002). The "case files finalised", refers to case files with an element of cyber-related crime, which were fully investigated by the Cybercrime Section.

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Specialised investigation of serious organised crime | 9,62% (5 from a total of 52 projects successfully terminated). | 51,61% (32 from a total of 62 projects successfully terminated). | 46,67% (14 from a total of 30 projects successfully terminated). | 43% | 44,83% (13 from a total of 29) of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed. | 1,83% points | Target achieved. The deviation from the planned target was marginal. Fewer projects were registered. |
| Address serious corruption in the private and public sector ⁶⁰ | 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. | 29 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption, where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption. | 18 | 32 serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets, where officials within the private and public sector, are involved, in procurement fraud and corruption. | 14 | Target achieved. During an assessment of the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, in June 2018, it was noted that the target was not aligned to the actual audited results of past performance. The actual performance will be considered during future planning processes. |

This refers to investigating and contributing towards the conviction of 120 persons in cases, in which the amount benefited, per case, is more than R5 million in recovered assets of R1.3 billion in assets (cumulative).

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PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

Table 12: Actual performance against targets

| | | Deviation Comment on from planned deviation target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 18,93% points During an assessment of the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, in June 2018, it was noted that the target was not aligned to the actual audited results of past performance. The actual performance will be considered during future planning processes. |
|--|--|--|---|
| 90 | | Actual achievement fi 2018/2019 ta | 98,93% (688 967 18,9 from a total of 696 419)**. |
| gand analysing evidenc | sed Investigations | Planned target 2018/2019 | %08 |
| investigating, gathering | Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | a total of 58 001). |
| ecution of offenders by | S | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | a total of 133 035). |
| ite to the successful pros | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Detection rate of 96,75% (181 434 from a total of 187 519). |
| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | | Performance Indicator | Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges |

| Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence | te to the successful pros | secution of offenders by | investigating, gathering | and analysing evidence | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | nS | Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations | ed Investigations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | 100% (53 from a total of 53). | 100%82 | 100% (58 from a total of 58). | | Target achieved. The performance indicator has been revised, in the 2019/2020 Annual Performance Plan, to include an element of arrests during the dismantling of clandestine laboratories. |

The performance indicator is intelligence-based, therefore it is difficult to express the target as an actual number.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

ESTABLISHMENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation came into existence through the approval of the SAPS Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 57 of 2008), which was assented by the President on 27 January 2009. On 19 February 2009, the President signed the coming into operation of the Act, with effect from 20 February 2009. The 20th February 2019, marks a decade for the Directorate since its inception.

Post the 2009 establishment of the DPCI, the contents of the said amendment Act was challenged in court. Resultantly, a Constitutional Court judgement provided for further refinements to be made to the Act with a view to provide adequate operational independence. In 2012, the SAPS Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012) was promulgated.

Section 17A of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) defines "**national priority offence**" as organised crime, crime that requires national prevention or investigation, crime that requires specialised skills in the prevention or investigation thereof, as referred to in Section 16(1) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The DPCI, through a multidisciplinary approach, conducts major case and project driven investigations that are based on threat assessments in the following three strategic focus areas, namely; Serious Corruption Investigations; Serious Organised Crime Investigations; and Serious Commercial Crime Investigations. The Priority Crime Specialised Investigation Unit and the Priority Crime Management Centre provide specialised investigative and operational support in these investigations.

The DPCI was established as an independent Directorate within the SAPS, in terms of Section 17C of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), as amended. The insert below reflects the establishment and composition of the DPCI, in terms of Section 17C.



MANDATE OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

In terms of Section 17D of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the mandate of the DPCI are as follows:

- (1) The functions of the Directorate are to prevent, combat and investigate
 - (a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the Directorate need to be addressed by the Directorate;
 - (Aa) offences referred to in Chapter 2 and Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004); and
- (2) If, during the course of an investigation by the Directorate, evidence of any other crime is detected and the National Head of the Directorate considers it in the interests of justice or in the public interest, he or she may extend the investigation so as to include any offence which he or she suspects to be connected with the subject of the investigation.

REVITALISING OF THE OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Directorate is required, as per Section 17B and 17F of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), to implement, where appropriate, a multidisciplinary approach and an integrated methodology involving the cooperation of all relevant government departments and institutions. The purpose of the committee, is to review, monitor and facilitate the support and assistance of the respective government departments or institutions to the Directorate, as well as the co-opting of other persons to the Operational Committee as they deem necessary and to further address problems with regards to support and assistance. In terms of Section 17J (2) (a), of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the Operational Committee is required to meet regularly, but not less than four times per annum. The Operational Committee was revitalised, in July 2018, by the National Head of the DPCI. During the reporting period, eight meetings were convened by the Operational Committee.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORKFORCE PROFILE OF THE DPCI

The staff compliment of the DPCI comprises personnel from the former Directorate of Special Operations, members from the Organised Crime and Commercial Crime Components, as well as the previous Hi-Tech Centre in the SAPS.

Since its inception, the DPCI has **regressed** in its attainment of **human resource capacity** targets. A fixed establishment of 3 366 was granted to the Directorate, in 2009, from which only 2 517 personnel were appointed, a deficit of 25,2%. This has adversely impacted on the performance of the Directorate, since critical posts remained vacant for some time. Post an evaluation by the National Head and the Organisational Development Component of the SAPS, it was determined that a fixed establishment of 5 332 is required, in order to optimally fulfill the mandate of the Directorate.

The attrition of skilled personnel has further **compromised the quality of investigations**, the **speed in the finalisation of investigations** and **overall service delivery** of the Directorate. Despite having recently appointed personnel, the replacing of a skilled detective, is a skill that is acquired over a period of time.

Approximately 18 086 case dockets with an estimated 83 736 charges are being investigated by the Directorate. These investigations are against approximately 17 338 accused persons. As at 31 March 2019, approximately 1 800 dockets were submitted to the NPA for decision.



Due to the nature of these investigations, a case docket can at the least take up to two or more years to be fully investigated. In some cases, the high number of charges are often linked to one case docket, which emanate from Acts such as the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997), one of many, which makes provision for in Article 19(1)(a) for a suspect to be charged separately for each individual counterfeit product found in his/her possession.

DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT INVESTIGATIONS

During the reporting period, the Directorate focused and played a pivotal role in the development of the following strategies, in consultation with relevant role players. The aim and objective of these strategies are to help prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences through a multidisciplinary approach:

- National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking
- Illicit Mining Crime Prevention and Combating Strategy
- Narcotics Intervention Strategy
- Draft National Integrated Cash Services Robbery Intervention Strategy
- Trilateral Strategy to Counter Heroin Trafficking on the Southern Route
- Management of Project Driven Investigations
- Framework: Management of Major Case Investigations
- Management of cases between the DPCI and the Detective Service

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND SEIZURES

Notwithstanding the achievement of the seven performance indicators, the following successes were also recorded over the reporting period:

- A total of 5 002 arrests were effected, compared to 2 833, in 2017/2018, an increase of 2 169, arrests.
- A total of 2 139 convictions were secured, compared to 1 589, in 2017/2018, an increase of 550 more convictions.
- Seizures with an estimated value of R6.57 billion, which includes narcotics, counterfeit goods, precious metals and wildlife, were attained. A total of 1 563 firearms and 50 850 rounds of ammunition were seized, as well as 800 955 units of explosives and explosive components. Furthermore, a total of 448 victims were rescued in human trafficking cases.
- The DPCI also contributed towards the issuing of orders for asset forfeiture to the value of R227.02 million.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

The Serious Organised Crime Units investigate national priority offences, through serious organised crime project investigations. These crimes include the killing of police officials, CIT robberies, narcotics, non-ferrous metals, 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 hydrophonic cannabis and illegal drug production, as well as crimes regulated by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998).

In 2018/2019, 44,83% of registered serious organised crime project investigations were successfully closed, depicting a decrease of 1,84%, from 46,67%, reported in 2017/2018.

The SANEB Unit successfully identified and dismantled 58 clandestine laboratories, resulting in an achievement of 100% and the arresting of 91 suspects. The comparison between the financial years 2018/2019 and 2017/2018, indicates an increase of five laboratories. A total of 443 arrests were effected and 87 convictions were secured for drug-related cases. A total number of 3 283 arrests were effected and 502 convictions were secured by Serious Organised Crime Units.

The National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime seized 1 563 firearms and effected 811 arrests. A total of 242 convictions were achieved.

Highlights

Noteworthy successes achieved by the SANEB Units

Twenty years imprisonment for R140 million drug trafficker

The accused, Robert Makhumulo (52) was sentenced to 20 years by the Pongola Regional Court, on 29 November 2018, for drug trafficking. Members from the Hawks, in Richards Bay, received information from Crime Intelligence regarding a truck that was carrying drugs, from Swaziland to Johannesburg. A sting operation was conducted, at Golela Port of Entry, whereby a truck fitting the said description was stopped and searched by the team. During the search, 200 kg of heroin powder, with a street value of R140 million was found concealed in false compartments of the truck.

Dismantling of a clandestine laboratory

A search warrant was obtained after information was received in connection with a clandestine laboratory. A multidisciplinary team, consisting of members from the DPCI, the FSL, Crime Intelligence, K9 Unit, LCRC and TRT proceeded to a farm on the outskirts of Harding, in KwaZulu-Natal where chemicals and a large quantity of Mandrax tablets packed in batches of 5 000 and 10 000, ready for distribution, were recovered. These drugs were estimated by the FSL to be approximately three million tablets, with a street value of R180 million. A large quantity of Mandrax powder was also seized in the laboratory, as well as two tablet presses, each valued at approximately R1 million. Two vehicles and approximately 200 templates (stamps used in the tabletting machine) having various insignia/motives and other large quantities of equipment associated with the manufacturing/counting/weighing/drying/mixing/packing/ transporting of Mandrax, were also seized. The case is under investigation.

Noteworthy successes achieved by the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime

Convicted CIT robberies

A Protea Coin armoured vehicle was on its way to Virginia when it was rammed by a luxury vehicle. Moments later, several other vehicles arrived on the scene and approximately 17 perpetrators attacked the armoured vehicle and the crew. A shootout ensued between the perpetrators and the police officials, where after the perpetrators attempted to escape in their vehicles, whilst continuing to shoot at the officials. As a result, four perpetrators were fatally wounded and 13 others arrested. Following a long trial, since 2014, the diligent investigation and prosecution by the team succeeded in having all 13 accused convicted, on 3 May 2018, in the Kroonstad High Court. One of the accused, Chesley Mlawuza Mnisi was sentenced to 164 years imprisonment, whilst the remaining 12 accused were all sentenced to four life sentences and an additional 87 years imprisonment.

During March 2017, a CIT robbery took place, at ORTIA. An amount of R20.7 million was taken. An intensive search for the suspects was launched. Intelligence-led to the recovery of some of the money and several cell phones, as well as the arrest of a number of suspects. On 3 December 2018, the court handed down the following sentences to the accused: The 1st accused was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for conspiracy to commit robbery with aggravating circumstances; the 2nd accused was sentenced to 10 years, five years and two 15 year's imprisonment, respectively, for theft, false representation as a police official and two counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances (the sentence on counts 2-4 are to run concurrently with an effective prison term being 25 years); and the 3rd accused was sentenced to two 15 years imprisonment terms for robbery with aggravating circumstances, the effective prison term being 20 years.

Gang sentenced to life imprisonment

In what is believed to be the first in the country, the Gauteng Local Division of the High Court has written an epitaph to eight accused's criminal careers, finding them guilty of 11 bank robberies and a pattern of racketeering activities and other 20 serious-related charges and sentenced them to life imprisonment, on 25 January 2019. The eight suspects, were part of a dangerous gun-toting syndicate that terrorised Mpumalanga and Gauteng between 2013 and 2014, robbing 11 banks. In January 2014, the docket analysis of the syndicate was conducted. Within a month, the Hawks team made a breakthrough and secured the attendance of the suspects, who were arrested for robbery of a chain store in Empangeni, KwaZulu-Natal. In May and September of the same year (2014), a further four suspects were arrested in Johannesburg and Klerksdorp, respectively. The first six were Zimbabweans while the last two were South Africans, making the organised criminal group a multinational one. They were **all sentenced to a combined 914 years** for robbery with aggravating circumstances, attempted murder, possession of unlicensed firearms and malicious damage to property.

Taxi-related murder

The accused, aged 52, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the South Gauteng High Court, for murdering the 59-year old chairperson of the Stilfontein Taxi Association, over an apparent dispute regarding the taxi route from Khuma to Potchefstroom. The accused was paid R50 000 for the murder. The local police was alerted and the matter was immediately referred to the DPCI, in the North West, for further investigation. An initial enquiry by the team linked the suspect to the killing through witness statements, which then led to a serious pursuit for the accused, who was arrested and released on R5 000 bail. He then evaded trial and was traced and rearrested, in May 2017. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and nine years for illegal possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition.

Police killings

Constable Gungqa was shot and killed, during June 2016, when a group of seven armed men stormed into SPAR, in Cala. Two alleged suspects were also shot and killed at the scene during a shootout between SPAR security guards and the criminals. The suspects were arrested during an intelligence-driven operation, which was conducted by members of the Hawks, in conjunction with the Queenstown POP Unit and the Cradock K9 Unit. The accused were sentenced, on 1 March 2019, to life imprisonment for the murder of Constable Joshua Vincent Gungqa, aged 43.

On 28 February 2019, the Palm Ridge High Court sentenced the accused to life imprisonment for murder, four years imprisonment for pointing a firearm, fifteen years imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances, fifteen years imprisonment for the unlawful possession of a firearm, five years imprisonment for the unlawful possession of ammunition and eight years imprisonment for escaping from lawful police custody. It was alleged that, in October 2016, the accused was due to appear before the Tembisa Magistrates Court on a car hijacking case against him. The late Captain Malesa Alfred Lamola (56), was overpowered while escorting the accused to the court holding cells. The accused grabbed Captain Lamola's firearm and shot him in the upper body. He proceeded to the main cells where he held three police officials hostage and robbed them of their firearms, where after he escaped. An intense investigation was conducted, which led to the accused's re-arrest, in the North West. The late member's service pistol and ammunition were seized.

On 24 April 2015, an off-duty police official, Constable DR Vincent, was proceeding home, down an alley, in Allesund Road, Oslo Beach when he was shot five times by an unknown assailant. After being taken to Hibiscus Hospital, the police officer died from his injuries. During the investigation, a witness statement was obtained implicating the accused in the murder. Three accused were arrested for the murder and all three were found guilty. Each were sentenced to life imprisonment, by the Ramsgate High Court, on 31 October 2018.

R9 million worth of gold bars forfeited to the state

On 16 January 2019, the Johannesburg High Court granted the state, a forfeiture order of five gold bars weighing approximately 30,295 kg, valued at approximately R9 million. The forfeiture was sought following the arrest of the suspect during a sting operation, where the suspect paid R1 million in cash for two bars of unwrought gold that he had received from an undercover agent, a few days prior to the arrest. Efforts to recover the state gold led investigators to a refinery, in Johannesburg, where five gold bars, four of which contained most of the chemical components infused into state gold, were recovered and immediately subjected to a preservation order application, which was subsequently granted, in March 2015. Charges were later dropped against the suspect. However, his attempts to recover the gold were unsuccessful when the High Court ruled that the five unwrought gold bars constituted the proceeds of unlawful activities and accordingly, the forfeiture, in terms of Section 53 of the POCA, should succeed.

Conviction of wildlife trafficking syndicate

A project-based driven investigation - Operation Little Rhino was conducted where a syndicate was operating, via a pattern of criminal activities involved in the illegal smuggling of abalone over a period, from June 2016. An investigation was conducted, in line with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and an application for racketeering charges were presented. The application was successful and a racketeering certificate was issued. On 28 June 2016, an operation was conducted, wherein ten targets were successfully arrested. During the operation, various searches were conducted and exhibits to the value of approximately R500 000 were seized. The 1st accused was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment, the 2nd accused was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, the 3nd was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, respectively.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION

Serious corruption includes the misuse of a public or private office or position or resources with corrupt intent and may include an act of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft. This includes but is not limited to, offences under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004).

In the endeavour to fight corruption, the multiagency, Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) continues as mandated, as the central body to give operational effect to government's Anti-Corruption agenda. The ACTT is implemented and supported through the governance architecture of the Operational Committee. The **ACTT was revitalised**, in June 2018 after a period of inactivity.

The trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster, increased from 74,15% (436 from a total of 588), in 2017/2018 to 82,37% (416 from a total of 505), in 2018/2019 against the planned target of 60%, an increase of 8,22%.

Against a set target of 18, a total number of 32 serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets, where officials within the private and public sector, are involved, in procurement fraud and corruption was achieved, compared to 29 trial-ready case dockets, in 2017/2018, an increase by three trial-ready case dockets. In total, 413 arrests were effected and 265 convictions were achieved.

Highlights

Magistrate convicted for corruption

On 20 April 2018, the accused, a magistrate, was found guilty for corruption for demanding and receiving R150 000.00, during the execution of his duties. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for contravening Section 8(1)(a), read with Sections 1, 2, 8(2), 21 and 24(2) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004), further read with Section 51(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997, (Act No 105 of 1997) by receiving a further R90 000.00 for which he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. On count two he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for contravening Section 3(a), read with Sections 1, 2, 21, 24(2), 25 and 26 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004), further read with Section 51(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No 105 of 1997), for receiving R150 000.00. Both counts run concurrently and his leave to appeal was dismissed, on both conviction and sentence.

Conviction of public and private individuals: (AGRIBEE fund)

A grant of R6 million was paid to an entity on verbal instruction of the Chief Executive Officer of the Land Bank. The correct procedures were not followed, in approving the grant. Four of the six accused were found guilty and convicted for fraud, theft and money laundering, after defrauding The Land Bank of R6 million. Assets seized, included a farm worth R1.2 million and a BMW motor vehicle worth R41 000. The money that was confiscated was paid to the Land Bank. The accused were sentenced on 14 February 2019, as follows:

Accused 1 - Seven years imprisonment for fraud.

Accused 2 - 15 years' imprisonment for fraud and 10 years imprisonment for money laundering.

Accused 3 - 24 years' imprisonment for fraud and money laundering.

Accused 5 - A fine of R 50 000.00, entirely suspended for five years.

Arrest of corrupt officials

During November 2013, the accused submitted fraudulent documents for different transactions, which resulted in payment by the Finance Section for services not rendered. Financial authority, which was meant for the procurement of furniture was used for the funeral of the late President, Nelson Mandela. There were no expenditure files for these transactions and the end-users were fictitious individuals who, according to the submitted documents, where employees of the SAPS, who have signed the invoices to say that they received the procured goods. The accused was sentenced as follows:

Count 1: Fraud - 15 years imprisonment, of which two years is suspended for five years.

Count 2: Fraud - 15 years imprisonment, of which two years is suspended for five years.

Count 3: Fraud - 10 years imprisonment, of which three years is suspended for five years.

Count 4: Fraud - 13 years imprisonment, of which two years is suspended for five years.

Count 14: Money laundering - 10 years imprisonment, of which three years is suspended for five years.

Business sentenced for defrauding the Department of Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) of R7.5 million

The accused, aged 47, was sentenced to twelve years direct imprisonment for fraud, following a lengthy trial. The suspect was arrested, in 2015, along with two accomplices, after investigations revealed that they had defrauded COGTA, by illegally transferring R7.5 million into a bank account, which was held by Imvusa Trading, where the suspect was a sole signatory. These funds were meant for development at a local community centre, in Bulwer, which falls under the Ingwe Municipality, but ended up in the suspect's account, where a series of withdrawals took place within a two week period. Investigations further revealed that some of the money was transferred to the two accomplices, who were working for the Department at that time. The two accomplices will appear in court.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

Serious Commercial Crime refers to serious fraud, forgery and uttering, theft (such as the theft of trust funds), commercial crime that is of such extent or complexity that it requires the services of a chartered accountant or other specialist or expert during investigation and contraventions of certain statutes relating to commercial crime (including statutes relating to, *inter alia*, companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption and computer-related/cyber-related crime).

INTERNET-RELATED FRAUD

Internet-related fraud forms a fundamental element of cyber-related crime and includes all types of fraud committed using a technological device such as a cellular telephone, personal computer or via the Internet. Crimes of such nature are investigated by the Serious Commercial Crime Investigation Units, receiving technical investigative support from the Priority Crime Specialised Investigation units.

The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, increased from 89,67% (52 008 from a total of 58 001), in 2017/2018, to 98,93% (688 967 from a total of 696 419) against the planned target of 80%, a notable increase of 9,26%. The increase is due to the provisions of Article 19(1)(a) of the



Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997) for which a suspect is charged separately, for each individual counterfeit product found in possession. Cases of such a nature are cited in the highlights below, under the conviction of a Ponzi Scheme Operator (Ladysmith CAS 297/07/2014 and De Deur CAS 66/07/2017).

During the reporting period, the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges increased, from 70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241) in 2017/2018, to 74,37% (2 107 from a total of 2 833), in 2018/2019, an increase of 4,33%, achieving the annual target of 53%.

Counterfeit goods alone with an estimated value of R811.35 million, was seized by the Serious Commercial Crime Units. A total of 1 306 arrests were effected and 1 083 convictions were secured.

Highlights

Conviction of Ponzi Scheme Operators

The suspects operated a Ponzi Scheme under the name of Trade for Life. They would accept deposits from the general public, acting as a bank. Once the monies were no longer being generated, they changed the company to Trade Venture Investments and continued accepting deposits from the public. There were a total of 6 024 deposits made with an estimated value of R64 million. Most investors lost all their investments. Both the accused were found guilty on all 6 024 charges and were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, plus an additional 15 years to run concurrently on all other counts.

In the De Deur case (CAS 66/07/2017), one suspect was found quilty on 632 022 individual charges.

Conviction of individuals from the private sector

In September 2018, two accused persons were found guilty on charges of fraud and money laundering, in terms of Section 6, read together with Sections 1 and 8 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). International citizens were mostly targeted and falsified passports were used to open new bank accounts and to transfer and withdraw money from these accounts. The value of the transactions was R347 500. The two accused were both found guilty and sentenced to 32 and 28 years imprisonment, respectively, for fraud, as well as four years each, for money laundering.

On 9 May 2018, two accused persons from Quantum Essential Technologies were found guilty of money laundering, in terms of Section 6, read together with Sections 1 and 8 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and sentenced to eight years imprisonment, suspended for five years. The accused has been instructed to pay back the amount of R930 000 to Telesure.

Conviction: Fraud and money laundering

On 21 February 2019, the accused was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, of which three years is suspended for five years for misrepresenting himself as an attorney and defrauding a client of R1 million, for apparent legal fees. The accused was convicted on 11 counts for fraud and 11 counts for money laundering.

Contravention of the Customs and Excise Act

On 11 September 2018, the accused was travelling, from South Africa to Hong Kong, when she was caught by customs officials at ORTIA carrying a sports bag containing US\$6 307 000, which at the time was equivalent to approximately R86.9 million. The money was wrapped in plastic, stored inside the bag. The suspect had already boarded the flight when she was arrested and was escorted from the flight by SARS officials. The money was seized. The accused was sentenced to pay a R200 000 fine or 24 months imprisonment and a further 24 months imprisonment suspended for three years conditionally.

ADDRESSING CLEAN AUDITS

In the Directorate's drive to rid provincial and local government of corruption, corrupt officials and corrupt practices, the Directorate through a multidisciplinary approach work closely to coordinate investigations with audit teams responsible for auditing local government, metropolitan councils and municipalities. The aim of the task teams is to root out corruption within the provincial and local government sphere and to strive towards the latter achieving clean audits.



PRIORITY CRIME SPECIALISED INVESTIGATION

Priority Crime Specialised Investigations provides specialised investigative support, with regards to financial investigations, asset forfeiture, cyber-related crime and digital forensic investigations.

ASSET FORFEITURE

As an investigative support capability, the Asset Forfeiture Unit contributed towards the issuing of orders for assets, to the amount of R227.02 million, including 136 freezing orders to the amount of R90.24 million and forfeiture orders to the amount of R136.78 million.

Highlights

Failure to declare foreign currency at ORTIA

The suspect was arrested at ORTIA for failing to declare the amount of US\$630 700 in cash, in his possession. A preservation order for the amount was made.

The suspect was arrested at ORTIA for failing to declare the amount of US\$1 257 560 and £4 520 in cash, in his possession. The estimated value of the money is R18.1 million. A preservation order for the amount was made.

Dealing in drugs

A search and seizure operation was conducted on a drug-dealing premises, in Rustenburg and surrounding areas. A guesthouse, two vehicles and cash in nine bank accounts, to the value of R2.5 million, were seized through a preservation order.

Preservation order - drug laboratory

A search and seizure operation was conducted on a property used as a clandestine laboratory to manufacture methaqualone. The property, through a preservation order, to the value of R3 million was seized, as it was used as an instrument of crime. The case is ongoing, pending the forfeiture order and Criminal Asset Recovery Account deposit.

CYBERCRIME

In anticipation of the promulgation of the Cybercrimes Act, cybercrime investigation within the SAPS is evolving into a distinctive investigative discipline. The development of investigative disciplines within the Service, such as digital forensic investigation, online investigation, unauthorised access and intrusion investigation and open source social media investigation, are entrenched in investigative methodologies aligned to international benchmarking standards. These developments are aimed at addressing the cybercrime threat within the geographical boundaries of the RSA. The significance of presenting digital forensic evidence in securing a conviction, demonstrated to be of value in several criminal cases. The development and finalisation of the Cybercrime Strategy and Implementation Framework, has reached an advanced stage.

The Cybercrime Unit of the DPCI is assisted by the provisions of the Electronic Communications Transaction Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), which mandates the provision of the Cybercrime Bill. The Unit successfully investigated 80,00% or 104 from a total of 130 of cyber-related case files, against the set target of 40,00%.

Highlights

Van Breda murder trial

The accused, Henri van Breda, was sentenced to three life sentences, for the murder of his brother, his mother and his father with an axe, 15 years imprisonment for the attempted murder of his sister, who survived the attack and 12 months imprisonment for defeating the ends of justice. During January 2015, Stellenbosch Detectives requested assistance from the Digital Forensic Investigation Unit with 27 mobile devices that were password protected and to compile a timeline analysis. Warrant Officer HC Engelbrecht from the Unit clarified the irregularity on the report and provided the Cape Town High Court with a Section 212 Statement, in respect of the time zone and how it affected the download at the time. The statement provided by him, directly resulted in the accused making certain admissions. Warrant Officer Engelbrecht testified in front of Judge Desai and one assessor. The timeline indicated how Henri van Breda acted and conducted himself after the murder, which resulted in his alibi being disproved. The accused searched for an emergency number on the internet, but only called the number two hours after he did the search. He phoned this number from the landline. The accused pinned himself on Google Earth from his cellular telephone and this gave an exact Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate of him in the kitchen of the crime scene. During cross-examination the defence argued that emergency services could not find the address. They placed it on record that the address cannot be found if you typed it into Google Earth and that the GPS coordinates relate to Aleman Street. Warrant Officer Engelbrecht was able to disprove this submission to the defence and proved to the court that the GPS coordinates placed the accused in the kitchen of the crime scene. The defence then conceded to the correctness of cellular telephone downloads and timeline analysis during their cross-examination of Warrant Officer Engelbrecht. The evidence was accepted by the Judge during his judgment. After the Judge sentenced the accused, he congratulated and thanked the SAPS, the DPCI and forensic members who had assisted the detectives with their excellent work. The timeline analysis by the Unit showed that the version by the accused was incorrect and subsequently rejected by the court.

Convicted for the assault of a two-year old child

An investigating officer from the Digital Forensic Investigation Unit within the DPCI provided assistance to the investigating officer dealing with the assault of a two-year old boy. The information from WhatsApp and the photographs extracted from digital exhibits contributed to the conviction of the accused. On count one, the accused was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for assault GBH to a child under the age of 16, read with Part III of Section 51 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No 105 of 1997), as amended. The accused will not be released on parole before two thirds of the sentence was served. On count two, the accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment for child abuse or deliberately neglect of a child, in terms of Section 305(3)(A) of the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 35 of 2005).

Convicted for murder of spouse

During July 2018, Jason Thomas Rohde was found guilty on two counts, namely, for murder and defeating or obstructing the administration of justice for the murder of his wife, at the Spier Hotel, in Stellenbosch. The cellular telephones of the deceased, Rohde and Rohde's girlfriend was downloaded by Warrant Officer HC Engelbrecht from the Digital Forensic Investigation Unit, in order to get a timeline, during which it was discovered that the messages from the accused and the girlfriend's cellular telephones were deleted. Some of the messages were recovered and revealed arguments between the deceased, the accused and his girlfriend and an argument between the deceased and the accused's girlfriend. It was also clear that there was a time gap during the argument, during which the deceased was suspected to be murdered. This confirmed the testimony given by other state witnesses. Judge J Salie-Hlophe, from the Cape High Court mentioned that "The testimony of this witness was essentially on cell phone data and how it works, the methodology and the sequence of cell phone activity. "These witnesses provided the Court with an understanding of the cell phone extractions and other electronic communication evidence. They impressed me as credible witnesses, whose evidence can be safely relied upon."

During the 2018/2019 reporting period, a total number of 3 793 cases were received (an increase of 14,8%) compared to 3 304 cases, in 2017/2018. These cases resulted in the investigation of 673 336 charges (counts), compared to the 2017/2018 financial year, where only 30 117 charges (counts) were investigated, resulting in 643 219 more charges being investigated, in 2018/2019.

From the 1 306 persons that were arrested, 1 053 made their first appearance in court, compared to 2017/2018 where 1 495 persons were arrested, with 1 075 making their first appearance in court. This indicates a decrease of 12,64% (189) in the arrests and a decrease of 2,04% (22) in the first appearance in court for the reporting period.

The number of persons convicted increased by 11,07% from 975 recorded, in 2017/2018 to 1 083 for the reporting period. The amount involved in these convictions totalled R1 144 122 235.

The table below provides a summary of the investigation of serious commercial crime-related cases, the number of cases received, arrests, convictions and the values.



PART B

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

| | | Cases received | p ₆ | | Arr | Arrests/first appearances | oearances | | | | Convictions | ns | |
|---|-------|----------------|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | Value (R) | Value (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) |
| Crime description | 2.2 | 2.2 Actual | 2.3 Potential | 3.1 Cases to court for the first | 3.2 SA Citizen | 3.3 Non- citizen | 3.4 Actual | 3.5 Potential | 4.1 Cases | 4.2 Counts | 4.3 Accused | 4.4 Actual | 4.5 Potential |
| Internet-related fraud | 180 | 952 657 534 | 1 312 000 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 14 826 097 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 1 396 493 | 0 |
| Fraud with counterfeit credit cards | 24 | 4 604 415 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 220 003 | 0 | N | 4 | N | 4 780 | 0 |
| Fraud with stolen credit cards | ∞ | 115 994 614 | 0 | 2 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | က | 59 | m | 850 | 0 |
| Fraud with counterfeit debit and petrol cards | 80 | 123 132 | 0 | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | - | 0 | 0 |
| Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | | - | + | 0 | 0 |
| Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989) | 4 | 1 183 000 | 0 | 4 | - | 7 | 1 183 000 | 0 | 1 | 1 | - | 200 000 | 0 |
| Fraud with stolen cheques | 3 | 466 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud with cloned and counterfeit cheques | 2 | 21 700 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 215 000 | 0 |
| Advance Fee Fraud (419 Fraud) | 35 | 27 455 259 | 1 250 000 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 18 165 353 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 236 000 | 0 |
| Black Dollar Fraud Scams | 2 | 0 | 4 821 778 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2 | - | 100 000 | 0 |
| Other fraud | 1 919 | 18 101 998 263 | 799 945 675 | 553 | 575 | 131 | 5 298 900 813 | 186 396 890 | 485 | 11 110 | 511 | 779 884 541 | 160 481 007 |
| Theft | 436 | 3 918 677 234 | 52 342 334 | 132 | 134 | 9 | 706 656 633 | 25 091 889 | 96 | 7 765 | 66 | 72 282 634 | 1 088 033 |
| Forgery and uttering | 22 | 80 071 690 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 35 401 077 | 40 005 400 | 10 | 12 | 80 | 3 085 333 | 0 |
| Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 | 96 | 741 764 224 | 14 000 000 | 34 | 24 | 11 | 33 398 209 | 0 | 31 | 5 131 | 35 | 21 172 070 | 0 |
| Section 2 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 | ω | 105 856 973 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Section 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 | 16 | 239 514 007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | Cases received | pe | | Arr | Arrests/first appearances | oearances | | | | Convictions | ns | |
|---|-----|----------------|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | Value (R) | Value (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) |
| Crime description | 2:2 | 2.2 Actual | 2.3 Potential | 3.1 Cases to court for the first | 3.2 SA Citizen | 3.3 Non- citizen | 3.4 Actual | 3.5 Potential | 4.1 Cases | 4.2 Counts | 4.3 Accused | 4.4 Actual | 4.5 Potential |
| Section 5 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 | က | 160 000 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Section 6 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 | 21 | 3 165 682 646 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 73 000 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exchange Control Regulations aa (Section 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933) | 14 | 47 739 235 | 0 | D. | 80 | 0 | 999 480 | 0 | - | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Insolvency Act, 1936 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 324 102 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Companies Act, 2008 | 7 | 2 848 954 | 0 | 9 | - | 5 | 29 077 000 | 0 | 2 | 129 | က | 350 | 0 |
| Close Corporations Act, 1984 | 69 | 12 257 651 | 54 312 120 | o | - | ∞ | 93 350 | 0 | 15 | 853 | 17 | 9 372 030 | 2 730 900 |
| National Credit Act, 2005 | 22 | 21 700 000 | 0 | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | က | 162 | ო | 0 | 0 |
| Magistrate's Court Act, 1944 | 7 | 6 049 424 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 2 000 000 | 0 | - | 51 | - | 1 000 000 | 0 |
| Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 | 21 | 739 600 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 450 000 | 0 | - | 22 | 1 | 2 500 000 | 0 |
| Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 | 85 | 11 056 489 | 2 75 276 780 | 58 | 22 | 15 | 123 081 163 | 28 044 558 | 243 | 637 424 | 258 | 57 672 710 | 200 000 |
| Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No 53 of 1979) | 26 | 1 043 649 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 31 491 000 | 0 | 45 | 314 | 46 | 5 126 623 | 1 677 191 |
| Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990) | 5 | 1 103 500 000 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 62 980 638 | 18 931 383 |



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| | | Cases received | pe | | Arre | Arrests/first appearances | oearances | | | | Convictions | ns | |
|---|-------|----------------|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | Value (R) | Value (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) |
| Crime description | 2.2 | 2.2 Actual | 2.3 Potential | 3.1 Cases to court for the first | 3.2 SA Citizen | 3.3 Non- citizen | 3.4 Actual | 3.5 Potential | 4.1 Cases | 4.2 Counts | 4.3 Accused | 4.4 Actual | 4.5 Potential |
| Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978) | 4 | 73 300 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 73 300 | 0 | 2 | က | 2 | 53 700 | 0 |
| Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964) | 4 | 219 600 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 78 170 000 | 0 |
| Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002) | 56 | 69 193 931 | 15 068 | 16 | - | 12 | 2 245 676 | 0 | 17 | 253 | 6 | 5 910 520 | 0 |
| Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976) | 13 | 4 247 213 | 5 800 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996) | 2 | 0 | 0 | က | က | 0 | 120 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Identification Act, 1997 (Act No 68 of 1997) | 132 | 769 278 349 | 121 178 | 5 | ω | 0 | 5 960 096 | 0 | က | 100 | ю | 31 247 287 | 0 |
| Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962) | 80 | 1 042 284 240 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 39 633 406 | 0 | 8 | 104 | 2 | 4 474 424 | 0 |
| Social Assistance Act, 1992 (Act No 59 of 1992) | 31 | 31 964 741 | 15 000 000 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 271 591 | 0 | က | 4 | 4 | 408 000 | 0 |
| 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 | 178 000 | 0 | М | 42 | Ŋ | 204 000 | 0 |
| Value-Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991) | 46 | 452 464 549 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 64 557 611 | 0 | 8 | 289 | 0 | 4 407 716 | 0 |
| Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above | 390 | 8 062 341 188 | 4 523 162 | 118 | 66 | 10 | 25 547 142 | 0 | 59 | 9 265 | 30 | 1 016 536 | 0 |
| Total | 3 793 | 39 229 111 739 | 1 228 720 102 | 1 053 | 1 047 | 259 | 6 442 027 102 | 279 538 737 | 1 031 | 673 336 | 1 083 | 1 144 122 235 | 185 408 514 |

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Detective Services Programme, inclusive of the DPCI, identified 39 targets, for the 2018/2019 financial year. The number of targets increased, with eight, from 31 to 39, compared to 2017/2018. Performance increased from 24 targets achieved, in 2017/2018 to 31 targets achieved, in 2018/2019. A total number of eight performance targets were not achieved and are included under strategies to overcome areas of underperformance.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The General Investigations Subprogramme underperformed in the following areas:

- Detection rate for serious crime
- Detection rate for contact crime
- Detection rate for crimes committed against women, 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)
- Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)
- Detection rate for other serious crime
- Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised
- Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

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

Detection rate for serious crime, Detection rate for contact crime, Detection rate for crimes committed against women, 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH), Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) and Detection rate for other serious crime

The Detective Service Division will monitor the implementation and the impact of the Cold Case Strategy, during 2019/2020. The aim of the Strategy is to expedite the investigations on stagnant cases (specifically murder and aggravated robbery cases), as well as the tracing and charging of suspects linked to these cases. The Bail Defence Strategy, which aims to intensify and accelerate the integrated efforts to opposing bail in necessary deserving cases, will also be implemented, in 2019/2020 to address the underperformance. In addition, supplementary performance measures were included in the 2019/2020 Annual Performance Plan.

Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised and Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

- Demonstrate ongoing commitment to service excellence.
- Optimally using existing Reference Index and crime investigation technologies.
- Completing the Reference Index samples to be done automatically on the FSL Admin System.
- Expedite the rewarding of the IBIS Tender (SITA).





CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2018/2019.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

| Subprogramme | | 2018/2019 | | | 2017/2018 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name | 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 | 12 771 817 | 12 655 818 | 115 999 | 12 091 956 | 12 091 956 | - |
| Criminal Record Centre | 2 629 719 | 2 365 938 | 263 781 | 2 359 167 | 2 359 167 | - |
| Forensic Science Laboratory | 1 930 286 | 1 178 934 | 751 352 | 1 767 090 | 1 682 740 | 84 350 |
| Specialised Investigations | 1 627 476 | 1 627 476 | - | 1 552 819 | 1 552 819 | - |
| Total | 18 959 298 | 17 828 166 | 1 131 132 | 17 771 032 | 17 686 682 | 84 350 |



4.4. PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information, as well as provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations.

The objective is to provide for intelligence-based criminal investigations and the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation by:

- Gathering crime intelligence, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.
- Collating, evaluating, analysing, coordinating and disseminating intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation.
- Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

Tables 13 and 14 below, outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the subprogrammes, under Programme 4.





STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL **ACHIEVEMENTS**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMMES: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Table 13: Actual performance against targets

| | /ement Planned Actual Deviation from Comment on target achievement planned target to deviation 2018/2019 actual achievement 2018/2019 | terminated, in relation to 879 target not achieved. Target not achieved. Target not achieved. Target not achieved. During the 2018/2019 target-setting, the Division did not take into account the "carry over effect" (to the next financial year), relevant to network operations. A network operation has a lifespan of between three and six months with the option to extend the operation, if approved by the respective approval |
|---|---|---|
| | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | |
| | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 35,38% (311 terminated, in relation to 879 identified). |
| | Planned target 2018/2019 | 100%63 |
| | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| gall Ist tal yets | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New strategic objective indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| able 10. Actual performance against largers | Objective statement | Conduct network operations to infiltrate/penetrate criminal groupings/syndicates and collect intelligence on priority threats |

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Conduct security assessments within the SAPS relating to the following: Vetting investigations finalised for prioritised ⁶⁴ environments; ICT security assessments; and Physical security assessments | New perfomance indicator for employees vetted, in 2016/2017. | 45,38% (1 111 from a total of 2 448) employees vetted. | 1 356 vetting investigations finalised. | 1 154 | 1 215 vetting investigations finalised. | <u>0</u> | Target achieved. The implementation of the SAPS Vetting Strategy yielded better results, as a more focused approach, with regard to vetting, which was followed throughout the year. Specific interventions were also implemented, with regard to the vetting of SAPS Senior Management and SAPS employees deployed at the ORTIA. |

SAPS employees were reprioritised (as per the approved Vetting Revamp Strategy) and includes: SAPS Senior Management, Crime Intelligence employees, SAPS employees deployed at ORTIA, DFOs and procurement officials.



| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Generate intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations relating to the following: • Threat and risk assessments ⁶⁶ ; 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. | 74 100 intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations. | 36 200 | 80 428 proactive intelligence reports generated. | 44 228 | Target achieved. The demand for proactive intelligence reports were higher, due to specific interventions implemented throughout the year, focusing on threats/ priorities, which were identified by the Minister of Police and are in support of the National Stabilisation Intervention Project. These threats included, <i>inter alia</i> , CIT heists, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings, religious extremism/terrorism, and service delivery protests. |

A threat assessment is an evaluation of the character, scope and impact of criminality. A risk assessment is the identification and examination of weak and vulnerable areas, which are or could be, exploited. A threat and risk assessment, provide a holistic reflection of a given threat and the determination of priorities based on an analysis of the situation.

| Comment on deviation | Target achieved. The demand for reactive intelligence reports were higher, due to specific interventions implemented throughout the year, focusing on threats/ priorities which were identified by the Minister of Police and are in support of the National Stabilisation Intervention Project. These threats included, inter alia, CIT heists, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings, religious extremism/terrorism, and service delivery protests. |
|---|---|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 866 98 |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 326 698 reactive intelligence reports generated. |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 239 700 |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 265 318 intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations. |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator for intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018. |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator for intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018. |
| Objective statement | Generate intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations relating to the following: • Profiles ⁶⁶ • Intelligence analysis reports |

A profile is a resume of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect. It is an explicit representation of a person's identity

| Objective statement | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies to reduce transnational crime by: | 100% (9 from a total of 9) cross-border operations facilitated. | 100% (35 from a total of 35) cross-border operations facilitated. | 88,88% (8 from a total of 9) cross-border operations facilitated. | 100% | 100% (3 from a total of 3) cross-border operations facilitated. | | Target achieved. |
| Facilitating cross-border ⁸⁷ operations; Facilitating the arrest of identified transnational crime suspects; Generating global threat assessment reports; and Generating persons of interest reports | 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% (18 from a total of 18) arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated. | 100% | 100% (4 from a total of 4) arrests of identified transmational crime suspects facilitated. | | Target achieved. |

This Key Performance Indicator (KPI) refers to the facilitation of requests for assistance and participation in crime operations between SAPS and other National and Transnational Law Enforcement Agencies and therefore, the actual number is not reflected in the target as it is request based. Cross-border operations are conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to physically reduce transnational crimes committed in the countries of the participating law enforcement agencies.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMMES: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Table 14: Actual performance against targets

| | | Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. During the 2018/2019 target-setting, the Division did not take into account the "carry over effect" (to the next financial year) relevant to network operations. A network operation. A network operation has a lifespan of between three and six months with the option to extend the operation, if approved by the respective approval committee. |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -64,62% points |
| | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 35,38% (311 terminated in relation to 879 identified). |
| ation of crime | ence Operations | Planned target 2018/2019 | 100%69 |
| combating and investig | Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| oort of the prevention, o | Subpro | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| ne intelligence in supp | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. |
| Strategic Objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of network operations successfully ⁸⁸ terminated |



The performance indicator measures, the output/outcome of the operation against intelligence and investigative objectives that were set during the approval of the operation.

The performance indicator is threat-based, therefore, it is difficult to express the target as an actual number.

| V |
|----------|

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. More ICT security assessments were conducted at specific sites, dealing with classified information, in order to mitigate the risk of security breaches, as part of the Ministerial Directive issued, during the latter part of 2017. | Target achieved. More physical security assessments were conducted at specific sites dealing with classified information, in order to mitigate the risk of security breaches as part of the Ministerial Directive issued, during the latter part of 2017. |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 139,86% points | 13,59% points |
| | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 239,86% (3 310, in relation to 1 380 planned). | 113,59% (727, in relation to 640 planned). |
| ation of crime | ence Operations | Planned target 2018/2019 | 100%70 | 100%71 |
| ombating and investig | Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 103,99% (2 996 from a total of 2 881). | 99,52% (830 from a total of 834). |
| ort of the prevention, c | Subprog | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 99,97% (3 294 from a total of 3 295). | 414 requests finalised. |
| ne intelligence in supp | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | 100% (380 from a total of 380). |
| Strategic Objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime | | Performance Indicator | Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised, as per the Annual Assurance Schedule | Percentage of physical security assessments finalised, as per the Annual Assurance Schedule |

The performance indicator is request-based, therefore, it is difficult to express the target as an actual number. The performance indicator is request-based, therefore, it is difficult to express the target as an actual number

| Strategic Objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime | ne intelligence in supp | ort of the prevention, c | ombating and investig | ation of crime | | | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Subprog | Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations | ence Operations | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of security awareness programmes ⁷² conducted, in accordance with the Information Security Regulatory Framework of the SAPS | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | New performance indicator, in 2018/2019. | 100% (165) | 214,55% (354, in relation to 165 planned). | 114,55% points | Target achieved. A Ministerial Directive was issued, during the latter part of 2017 to re-orientate all Crime Intelligence employees, with regard to the security standards/handling of classified information. |

Security awareness programmes refer to security awareness activities (i.e. lectures/presentations), which are performed to raise security consciousness, in line with the information Security Regulatory Framework. The awareness programmes seek to continuously sensitise SAPS personnel, who are working in sensitive/classified environments, with regard to information security legislation/policies/directives. This is aimed at increasing compliance levels and minimising security breaches.

| | | Comment on deviation | Target achieved. The demand for threat and risk assessment reports were higher, due to specific interventions implemented throughout the year, focusing on threats/ priorities which were identified by the Minister of Police and are in support of the National Stabilisation Intervention Project. These threats included, inter alia, CIT heists, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings and religious extremism/terrorism, service delivery protests. |
|--|---|---|---|
| tilisation | | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 33 143 |
| onal and strategic u | | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 47 623 |
| pose of tactical, operation | Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management | Planned target 2018/2019 | 14 480 |
| ntelligence for the purp | me: Intelligence and In | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 42 793 |
| nate and disseminate i | Subprogram | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 28 022 |
| aluate, analyse, coordi | | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | New performance indicator, in 2016/2017. |
| Strategic Objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation | | Performance Indicator | Number of threat and risk assessment reports generated for proactive policing operations |

| Strategic Objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation | aluate, analyse, coordi | nate and disseminate i | ntelligence for the purp | ose of tactical, operati | onal and strategic ut | ilisation | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | Subprogram | me: Intelligence and In | Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | 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. | 31 307 | 21 720 | 32 805 | 11 085 | Target achieved. More early warning reports were generated throughout the year, focusing on threats, such as CIT heists, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings, religious extremism/terrorism, and service delivery protests. |
| Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised by the relevant business unit | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | 65,47% (48 512 from a total of 74 100). | 100%73 | 60,32% (48 517 from a total of 80 428). | -39,68% points | Target not achieved. Inadequate application of internal control measures within Crime Intelligence and the SAPS. |

The performance indicator is request-based and dependent on feedback given by the business units, therefore the actual numbers are not provided.

| Strategic Objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation | aluate, analyse, coordi | nate and disseminate i | ntelligence for the pur | pose of tactical, operation | onal and strategic ut | ilisation | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Subprogram | me: Intelligence and In | Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Number of profiles generated for reactive policing operations | 192 751 (Revised performance indicator, in 2017/2018). | 102 270 (Revised performance indicator, in 2017/2018). | 118 642 | 98 277 | 131 031 | 32 754 | Target achieved. The demand for profiles were higher, due to specific interventions implemented throughout the year, focusing on threats/ priorities which were identified by the Minister of Police and are in support of the National Stabilisation Intervention Project. These threats included, inter alia, CIT heist, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings and religious extremism/terrorism. |

| Strategic Objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation | aluate, analyse, coordir | nate and disseminate i | ntelligence for the purp | oose of tactical, operation | onal and strategic ut | llisation | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Subprogram | me: Intelligence and In | ramme: Intelligence and Information Management | | | |
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Number of intelligence analysis reports generated for reactive policing operations | Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017. | 146 676 | 141 423 | 195 667 | 54 244 | Target achieved. The demand for intelligence analysis reports were higher, due to specific interventions implemented throughout the year, focusing on threats/ priorities which were identified by the Minister of Police and are in support of the National Stabilisation Intervention Project. These threats included, inter alia, CIT heist, gangsterism, kidnappings for ransom, political killings and religious extremism/terrorism. |



| Strategic Objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management | ıluate, analyse, coordii | nate and disseminate i Subprogram | lisseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operati Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management | oose of tactical, operation | onal and strategic ut | ilisation | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised by the relevant business unit | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | 40,29% (106 903 from a total of 265 318). | 100%74 | 43,90% (143 414 from a total of 326 698). | -56,10% points | Target not achieved. Inadequate application of internal control measures within Crime Intelligence and the SAPS. |
| Number of global threat assessment reports generated for SAPS operations | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | C) | 4 | ဇ | -1 | Target not achieved. No global threats were reported by SAPS Liaison Officers, during the last quarter of the financial year. |
| Number of persons of interest reports generated for SAPS operations | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | New performance indicator, in 2017/2018. | 4 | 4 | ಣ | -1 | Target not achieved. No persons of interest were reported by SAPS Liaison Officers, during the last quarter of the financial year. |

The performance indicator is request-based and dependent on feedback given by the business units, therefore, the actual numbers are not provided.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The Crime Intelligence Division within the SAPS is responsible for the gathering, collation, evaluation, analysis and coordination of intelligence. Legislative prescriptions require the SAPS to confine its intelligence activities to crime, criminal activities and security-related matters. The core function of Crime Intelligence is to provide intelligence to operational divisions for the use in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders. Crime Intelligence is, therefore, a key enabler, in support of both proactive and reactive policing. The Division also provided intelligence-related services such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS.

Functioning within strict legal and regulatory parameters, Crime Intelligence conducts its intelligence-gathering, analysis and supplementary activities with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals. Through its national and provincial components, Crime Intelligence has established coverage throughout the Country which extends down to cluster level.

During 2018/2019, the Crime Intelligence Division was guided by the annual National Intelligence Estimate and National Intelligence Priorities. Some of the threats focused on, during 2018/2019, included political instability, gangsterism, CIT robberies, kidnappings for ransom, robberies at residential premises, illegal mining, stock theft and religious extremism/terrorism.

Notwithstanding the fact that Crime Intelligence's operational activities are confined to South Africa's sovereign territory, due attention was also given to international threats. To this effect, the SAPS maintained lines of communication with foreign law enforcement agencies. This process was facilitated by the NCB, also known as INTERPOL, which is a subcomponent of the Division. SAPS Liaison Officers are placed in strategic positions across Africa, South America, Europe and the Middle and Far East to communicate information on, especially transnational organised crime, such as drug trafficking and terrorism-related investigations.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS SUBPROGRAMME

Network operations are undertaken on provincial and cluster levels 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 the use in a court of law. A total number of 311 network operations were terminated, against a set target of 879. A network operation has a lifespan of between three to six months with the option to extend the operation, if approved by the respective approval committee.

Vetting entails the systematic investigation/examination process to determine a SAPS employee'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 1 215 security clearances were issued, overachieving the set target, by 61. In order to enhance service delivery in this field, the SAPS developed and implemented the Vetting Turnaround Strategy, which seeks to enhance and modernise the vetting processes/procedures and to downmanage the current vetting backlog.

ICT 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 risks and minimises security breaches. A total of 3 310 ICT security assessments were finalised, overachieving on the set target of 1 380, by 139,86%.

Physical security assessments are performed to identify the current security posture of relevant sites (buildings) of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risks and minimises security breaches. A total of 727 physical security assessments were finalised, overachieving on the set target of 640, by 13,59%.

Security awareness programmes are conducted to sensitise SAPS personnel working in sensitive/classified environments on information security legislation, policies and directives. This is aimed at increasing compliance levels and minimising security breaches. A total of 354 security awareness programmes were conducted, overachieving on the set target of 165, by 114,55%.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SUBPROGRAMME

PROACTIVE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

Proactive **intelligence products** include threat and risk assessment and early warning reports. The SAPS generated a total number of 80 428 intelligence products, in support of proactive operations.

The purpose of a threat and risk assessment 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 address identified crime threats/risks, effectively. A total of 47 623 **threat and risk assessment reports** were generated during the period under review, overachieving on the set target of 14 480, with 33 143.

Crime Intelligence generated a total of 32 805 **early warnings**, overachieving on the set target of 21 720, with 11 085. Early warnings are reports containing proactive information of an imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging and requires policing intervention.

In order to determine the quality and impact of **proactive intelligence reports** supplied to operational units, the operationalisation of proactive intelligence reports is measured. A total number of 48 517 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 80 428 that were supplied, achieving only 60,32% of the planned target of 100%. The inadequate application of the internal control measures within Crime Intelligence and SAPS resulted in the underachievement of the target.

REACTIVE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 326 698 **intelligence products in support of reactive policing operations**. Reactive intelligence products include profiles and intelligence analysis reports, such as communication analysis reports, association/network analysis reports, etc.



A total of 131 031 **profiles** were generated, overachieving on the set target of 98 277, with 32 754. 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.

Crime Intelligence generated 195 667 **intelligence analysis reports**, overachieving on the set target of 141 423, with 54 244. Intelligence analysis reports refer to intelligence products other than threat and risk assessment reports, early warnings, screenings and profiles. These reports are 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. Examples include communication analysis reports, association/network analysis reports, financial analysis reports, timeline analysis reports and modus operandi analysis reports.

In order to determine the quality and impact of **reactive intelligence reports** that were supplied to operational units, the operationalisation of reactive intelligence reports is measured. A total of 143 414 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 326 698 supplied, achieving only 43,90% of the planned target of 100%. The inadequate application of the internal control measures within Crime Intelligence and SAPS resulted in the underachievement of the target.

INTERPOL

INTERPOL is responsible to facilitate requests, with regard to participation in crime operations, between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies and the arrest of transnational crime suspects. INTERPOL facilitated three **cross-border operations**, which were conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to reduce transitional crimes.

INTERPOL facilitates requests 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 arrested in South Africa are brought to book and extradited to stand trial for the crime committed in the requesting country. Four **arrests of identified transnational crime suspects** were facilitated by INTERPOL.

INTERPOL is further responsible for the **generation of global threat assessments** and persons of interest reports, based on information supplied by SAPS Liaison Officers. A total of three global threat assessments were generated, underachieving on the set target, by one. The purpose of these assessments is to prevent security threats, violence or crime that is happening in another country from spilling over or occurring in South Africa. Based on the assessment findings, the SAPS can put preventative measures in place. No global threats were reported by SAPS Liaison Officers during the last quarter of the financial year.

A total number of three **persons of interest reports** were compiled, underachieving on the set target, by one. The purpose of these reports is to make the SAPS aware of any transnational criminals/suspects, who may possibly flee/or have fled into South Africa, in order to put measures in place to track, locate and apprehend such criminals. No persons of interest were reported by SAPS Liaison Officers during the last quarter of the financial year.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Division identified 15 performance targets, for the 2018/2019 financial year, of which 10 targets were successfully achieved (66,67%). The number of targets remained the same, as the 2017/18 financial year. Five performance targets were not achieved and are included under strategies to overcome areas of underperformance.



STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Percentage of network operations successfully terminated.
- Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised by the relevant business unit.
- Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised by the relevant business unit.
- Number of global threat assessment reports generated for SAPS operations.
- Number of persons of interest reports generated for SAPS operations.

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

The following strategies, which will be implemented over the next three years were developed, with the aim to enhance service delivery and to address areas of underperformance:

The **Crime Intelligence Corporate Renewal Strategy** will focus on the optimisation of intelligence collection, the enhancing of intelligence analysis and coordination, ensuring effective counterintelligence, the establishing of security intelligence to uphold the authority of the State, the managing of INTERPOL obligations and cooperation, the developing of the skills of Crime Intelligence members and the establishing of a culture of performance management, within the Crime Intelligence capacity.

The **Counter Intelligence Strategy** seeks to position, capacitate and resource the Counter Intelligence, including the Security Intelligence environment.

The **Vetting Strategy** seeks to enhance and modernise the vetting processes/procedures and to down-manage the vetting backlog at the Crime Intelligence Division.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2018/2019.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGET

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

| OODI HOON WIN | | VDITOTIL | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Subprogramme Name | 2018/2019 | | | 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 |
| Crime Intelligence Operations | 1 590 454 | 1 590 454 | - | 1 499 111 | 1 499 111 | - |
| Intelligence and Information Management | 2 291 781 | 2 291 781 | - | 2 205 676 | 2 205 676 | - |
| Total | 3 882 235 | 3 882 235 | - | 3 704 787 | 3 704 787 | - |



4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests.

The objective is to minimise security violations by:

- Protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in transit, without any security breaches, on an ongoing basis.
- Protecting the locations in which dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president are present, without any security breaches, on an ongoing basis.
- Auditing strategic installations, per year over the medium-term.
- Evaluation of national key points, per year over the medium-term.

The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- VIP Protection Services
- Static and Mobile Security
- Government Security Regulator

Tables 15, 16, 17 and 18 below, outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for the subprogrammes, under Programme 5.





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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL **ACHIEVEMENTS**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SUBPROGRAMMES: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES, STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 15: Actual performance against targets

| Objective statement ₇₅ | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Provisioning of in-transit and static protection | 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% | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches | | Target achieved. |

Some objective statements are reflected on both tables 15 and 16, due to the rendering of an in-transit and static protection service, as well as the evaluation of NKPs by both the Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component.

| Comment on deviation | Target not achieved. Three security breaches occurred, during the second and the fourth quarters (a housebreaking occurred at the residence of the Deputy Minister of the DTI, in Groenkloof and one shooting incident occurred at the Parliamentary Complex, in the Western Cape and one security breach occurred at the Parliament, in Midrand). | Target achieved. | Target achieved. |
|---|---|--|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | -0,03% points | | |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 99,97%, with three security breaches. | 51,36% strategic installations audited (132 from a total of 257) | 100% NKPs evaluated (200 from a total of 200). |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 100% | 51,36% (132 from a total of 257) | 100% (200) |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 49% strategic installations audited (125 from a total of 255). | 100% NKPs evaluated (196 from a total of 196). |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 50,80% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 254). | 100% NKPs evaluated (194 from a total of 194). |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 49% strategic installations audited (122 from a total of 249). | 100,52% National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated (192 from a total of 191). |
| Objective statement | Provisioning of in-transit and static protection | Regulation of physical security in identified government buildings and strategic installations | |



PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 16: Actual performance against targets

| Comment on deviation | Target achieved. | Target achieved. | Target not achieved. One NKP is on the market for sale. The process to declassify the NKP, will be followed once the house is sold. No assesment was done at one NKP, due to the non-implementation of SAPS security-related recommendations by the DPW. |
|---|--|--|--|
| Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | | | -18,18% points |
| Actual achievement 2018/2019 | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches. | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 81,82% (9 from a total of 11). |
| Planned target 2018/2019 | 100% | 100% | 100% (11) |
| Actual achievement 2017/2018 | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches. | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 90,91% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 11). |
| Actual achievement 2016/2017 | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches. | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 100% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 10). |
| Actual achievement 2015/2016 | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches. | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | 84,62% NKPs evaluated by PPS (11 from a total of 13). |
| Objective statement | Provisioning of in-transit and static protection | | Regulation of physical security in identified government buildings and private residences |

PART B

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: SUBPROGRAMMES: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES, STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 17: Actual performance against targets

| Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and | curity violations by p | protecting foreign and lo | local prominent people and securing strategic interests | ind securing strategic i | interests | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| | | 1S | Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services | ection 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% | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches | | Target achieved. |



| Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests | curity violations by p | rotecting foreign and lo | cal prominent people a | and securing strategic | interests | | |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| | | Sub | Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security | 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% | 99,97% static protection provided, with three security breaches. | -0,03% points | Target not achieved. Three security breaches occurred, during the second and the fourth quarters (a housebreaking occurred at the residence of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, in Groenkloof and one shooting incident occurred at the Parliamentary Complex, in the Western Cape and one security breach occurred at the Parliament, in Midrand). |
| | | Subpre | Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator | Security Regulator | | | |
| Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated | 100,52% NKPs evaluated (192 from a total of 191). | 100% NKPs evaluated (194 from a total of 194). | 100% NKPs evaluated (196 from a total of 196). | 100% (200) | 100% NKPs evaluated (200 from a total of 200). | | Target achieved. |
| Percentage of strategic installations audited | 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). | 51,36% (132 from a total of 257) | 51,36% strategic installations audited (132 from a total of 257). | · | Target achieved. |

PART B

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 18: Actual performance against targets

| Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests | ecurity violations by | protecting foreign and l | ocal prominent people | and securing strategic | interests | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Performance Indicator | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Planned target 2018/2019 | Actual achievement 2018/2019 | Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | Comment on deviation |
| | | | Subprogramme: VIF | 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% | 100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches. | | Target achieved. |
| | | | Subprogramme: Stat | 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% | 100% static protection provided, without security breaches. | | Target achieved. |



| | Deviation from Comment on deviation planned target to actual achievement 2018/2019 | | One NKP is for sale. The process to declassify the NKP, will be followed once the house is sold. No assessment was done at one NKP, due to the non-implementation of SAPS security-related recommendations by the DPW. |
|---|--|---|---|
| interests | Actual Cachievement pl | | 81,82% (9 from a total of 11). |
| local prominent people and securing strategic interests | Planned target 2018/2019 | nt Security Regulator | 100% (11) |
| ocal prominent people | Actual achievement 2017/2018 | Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator | 90,91% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 11). |
| | Actual achievement 2016/2017 | dqnS | 100% NKPs evaluated (10 from a total of 10). |
| security violations by p | Actual achievement 2015/2016 | | 84,62% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 13). |
| Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and | Performance Indicator | | Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated |

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The Protection and Security Services (PSS) 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 VIP's, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, MECs, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and *ad hoc* VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS) Policy and NKPs and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). The Division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Static protection, include the provisioning of protection to the 10 parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES⁷⁶

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE VIP PROTECTION SERVICES SUBPROGRAMME

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 84 national and 130 provincial dignitaries, as well as 12 *ad hoc* and 43 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa, including VIPs that were reshuffled. There was a total of 65 846 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 330 major/special, national and provincial events, including the SONA, State of the Province Addresses, the Global Citizen Festival: Mandela 100, the 10th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa Summit, the African Investment Forum, the African National Congress (ANC) January 8 Statement and Manifesto Launch and the SADC Council of Ministers Meeting, as well as National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY SUBPROGRAMME

In 2018/2019, a total number of 93 104 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 96 identified VIP residences and 28 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as nine buildings, which are occupied by the SAPS. A total of three security breaches occurred during protection duties. A housebreaking occurred at the residence of the Deputy Minister of the DTI, in Groenkloof and one shooting incident occurred at the Parliamentary Complex, in the Western Cape and one security breach occurred at the Pan African Parliament, in Midrand.



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SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR SUBPROGRAMME

A total of 1 179 applications for security guards for NKPs, were processed. During this process, it was determined that five applicants had criminal records. None of the 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 138 security services and security training providers were evaluated, of which 30 were deregistered and four were suspended. In addition, a total of 20 security services and 13 new security training service providers were registered. Furthermore, 27 police stations were evaluated, in response to the national project on police killings.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

The Presidential Protection Service (PPS) Component is a national competency with provincial offices, which are located, in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, the RIMAS and the Presidential Handbook mandates the PPS Component, to render a protection service to all individuals identified as VIPs, by virtue of their public office or strategic importance to the Country (including foreign VIPs), as well as strategic government installations, by applying risk management principles. This includes limiting the probability of critical incidents occurring, which may result in physical harm, medical emergencies and/or embarrassment, the impact of any critical incidents through contingency planning in all spheres of PPS operational activities. 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 of state/government and their spouses and at identified government installations. In-transit and static protection are supported by K9, Bomb Disposal, Technical Support, Physical Security Compliance and High-Risk Operations personnel. These functions are further administratively supported by the operational support function.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE VIP PROTECTION SERVICES SUBPROGRAMME

In-transit protection aims to protect the lives and assets of presidential VIPs, while on route as per Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, the RIMAS and the Presidential Handbook. During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 20 presidential VIPs, who participated in 183 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 71 foreign heads of state/government were protected. Operational protection was also provided during the 107th ANC Celebrations, on 8 January 2019, the SONA, etc. 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 require specialised, skilled members, was involved in 1 282 high-risk operations. No incidents occurred during these operations.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY SUBPROGRAMME

Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure environment around presidential VIPs, as per Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, the RIMAS and the Presidential Handbook. The sterile/secure environments consist of presidential VIP residences and identified government installations, aimed to protect their

lives, dignity and their property. The static protection function is performed in the Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Provinces, including the protection of venues during operations. A 24-hour static protection service was provided by four static units, which covered 18 identified VIP residences and three official offices, without security breaches.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR SUBPROGRAMME

The Physical Security Compliance Section is to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance at NKPs. Nine from a total of 11 NKPs were evaluated. One NKP is for sale. The process to declassify the NKP, will be followed once the house is sold. No assessment was done at one NKP, due to the non-implementation of SAPS's security-related recommendations by the DPW.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The PSS Programme identified seven targets, for the 2018/2019 financial year. The number of targets remained the same, as the 2017/2018 financial year. Two performance targets were not achieved and are included under strategies to overcome areas of underperformance.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The PSS Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences without security breaches by PSS
- Percentage of National Key Points evaluated by PPS

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

Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences without security breaches by PSS

National Legislature Quick Win Action Plan.

Turnaround Strategy for Security of Legislatures Sector.

Percentage of National Key Points evaluated by PPS

The process to declassify the NKP, will be followed once the house is sold. A meeting to resolve implementation issues by the DPW at the other NKP was held between the VIP, DPW and PPS, which resulted in a new schedule for assessment once the current issues are implemented.



CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2018/2019.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

| Subprogramme Name | | 2018/2019 | | | 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 |
| VIP Protection Services | 1 573 373 | 1 573 373 | - | 1 472 776 | 1 472 776 | - |
| Static and Mobile Security | 1 081 415 | 1 081 415 | - | 1 026 589 | 1 026 589 | - |
| Government Security Regulator | 82 224 | 82 224 | - | 91 794 | 91 794 | - |
| Operational Support | 263 417 | 263 417 | - | 247 782 | 247 782 | - |
| Total | 3 000 429 | 3 000 429 | - | 2 838 941 | 2 838 941 | - |



5. DONOR FUNDS

| Name of Donor | EU Dialogue Facility | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full amount of the funding | 75 000 Euro approved for the project | | | | |
| Period of the commitment | One year (May 2018 to May 2019). Extension requested to June 2019. | | | | |
| Purpose of the funding | Establishing strategic interventions in eradicating the identified cybercrime phenomenon and its manifestation through dialogue with identified stakeholders. | | | | |
| Expected outputs | Two conferences on cybercrime. The exchange of information on cybercrime between South Africa and the EU. Improved dialogue between the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies, through a study tour. | | | | |
| Actual outputs achieved | The exchange of information on cybercrime between South Africa and the EU. A conference on cybercrime, is scheduled for June 2019. | | | | |
| Amount received in current period (R'000) | 75 000 Euro approved for the project (donations in kind)77. | | | | |
| Amount spent by the Department (R'000) | The cumulative expenses, up to the end of March 2019, was 29,27% or EUR21,952. Travelling allowance for travelling abroad was funded by the SAPS's Human Resource Development Division. | | | | |
| Reasons for the funds unspent | The project commenced later than planned. The funds will be spended, in 2019, as planned. | | | | |
| Monitoring mechanism by the donor | Reports on visits to the EU. Project Steering Committee meetings. Technical Committee meetings. All funding are managed by the EU Project Management Unit. | | | | |

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The SAPS is cognisant that all people in South Africa have the right of access to policing services and has, therefore, since 2010 advocated a need for the provisioning of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure and the building of police stations, in the deep rural areas of the Country.

The then SAPS's National Management Forum approved the building of 30 new police stations, in deep rural areas, during 2011/2012, where there were no infrastructure previously. Despite many challenges and after serious legitimate negotiations with government and non-government role players, sites were identified and cleared for the construction of these new police stations.

During 2018/2019, Kwamhlushwa, in Mpumalanga was completed and officially opened by the Honourable Minister of Police. The projects, in the Eastern Cape, namely; at Pholile is 99% completed and will be finalised, in April 2019 and the project, at Qhasa is 98% completed and will be finalised, in November 2019. Challenges were experienced with the contracts for five projects, namely; Muyexe, in Limpopo, Dwarsberg, Mabieskraal and Moeka-Vuma, in the North West and Pungutsha, in Mpumalanga, due to the non-performance of contractors, which resulted in legal processes for the termination of the contractor's services.

INTERVENTION/CONTINGENCY PLAN, FOR THE 2018/2019 FINANCIAL YEAR: (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

During the 2018/2019 financial year, Facility Management activated and completed intervention projects, namely; the placement of park homes to address the additional requirements for accommodation within the Building Programme. The following 33 projects were completed, during 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| Fastaus Caus | Bisho | N |
| Eastern Cape | Engcobo | N |
| | Dawn Park | N |
| | Moffatview | N |
| Gauteng | Sinoville | N |
| | Kwa-Thema | N |
| Kua 7. lu Natal | Ratanda | N |
| | Kwa-Makhutha | N |
| | Nongoma | N |
| | Ingwavuma | N |
| | Port Edward | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ixopo | N |
| | Lamontville | N |
| | South Port | N |
| | Mtunzini | N |
| Free State | Monyakeng | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Mulamula | N |
| Limnono | Mokwakwaila | N |
| Limpopo | Westenburg | N |
| | Malamulele | N |
| | Witbank TRT | N |
| Mpumalanga | Pungutsha | N |
| | Skukuza | N |
| North West | Coligny | N |
| | Taung | N |
| | Bedwang | N |
| | Hartbeespoort Dam | N |
| | Mothibistad | N |
| | Manenberg | N |
| | Table View | N |
| Western Cana | Gugulethu | N |
| Western Cape | Philippi Training | N |
| | College | |
| | Samora Machel | N |

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: PERMANENT STRUCTURE (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

A total number of two projects were completed, during 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ezibayeni | N |
| Western Cape | Suurbraak | N |

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: PARK HOMES (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

A total number of twenty projects were completed during 2018/2019. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Kwa-Temba | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Kwa-Makhutha | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | South Port | N |
| Free State | Monyakeng | N |
| Limpopo | Mulamula | N |
| Limpopo | Westenburg | N |
| Mpumalanga | Amsterdam | N |
| Mpumalanga | Leslie | N |
| Mpumalanga | Pungutsha | N |
| North West | Coligny | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Dawn Park | N |
| Gauteng | Moffatview | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Lamontville | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ingwavuma | N |
| Limpopo | Malamulele | N |
| Mpumalanga | Dentjie | N |
| Mpumalanga | Mhluzi | N |
| North West | Bedwang | N |
| Northern Cape | Mothibistad | N |
| Western Cape | Samora Machel | N |

ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS AND LAND

In 2018/2019, one deed of sale document was finalised, regarding the acquisition of land for the proposed construction of the Tafelsig Police Station for the identified investment, in the Western Cape and one deed of sale document was finalised for the acquisition of a leased police station, namely; Villiersdorp Police Station, in the same Province.

USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), for 2020/2021 was approved by the National Commissioner, on 27 March 2019. The Plan was submitted to National Treasury, on 28 March 2019 and to the DPW, on 29 March 2019. The Infrastructure Development Plan, emanating from the UAMP, was approved for implementation, in 2020/2021, in advance, as is the approved practice.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

Progress made on implementing the Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan.

CATEGORY TYPE

| 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 | An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the |
| facility (NRE) | existing police facility is closed. |
| Re-established police | An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional |
| facility (RE) | new structures on the existing site. |
| Repaired and upgraded | Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only |
| (R&U) | minor additions. |

| Completed |
|---------------|
| Not completed |

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of three projects were planned for completion, during 2018/2019 and a total number of two projects were completed. An additional five projects were also completed, during 2018/2019. Seven of these projects were completed under the category: (Police Stations: Construction: Site Clearance).

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|------------------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Msinsini ⁷⁸ | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Sokhulu | N |
| Eastern Cape | Sterkstroom | R&U |
| Mpumalanga | Mariti | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ntshongwe | N |
| Eastern Cape | Chetty | N |
| Free State | Bronville | NRE |
| Western Cape | Samora Machel | N |

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

One project was planned for and completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| Mpumalanga | Kwamhlushwa | N |

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE TO DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of four projects were planned for completion and one project was completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Free State | Tweeling | R&U |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Port Edward | R&U |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mtunzini | R&U |
| Western Cape | Table View | R&U |

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE TO DETENTION FACILITIES: EXECUTION

A total number of four projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Free State | Tweeling | R&U |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Port Edward | R&U |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mtunzini | R&U |
| Western Cape | Table View | R&U |



ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

A total number of 14 projects were planned for and completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Ezibeleni | N |
| Eastern Cape | Kolomane | N |
| Eastern Cape | Pearston | N |
| Eastern Cape | Seymour | N |
| Eastern Cape | Tamara | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Kokstad | N |
| Western Cape | Prince Albert | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Hamburg | N |
| Eastern Cape | Ndevana | N |
| Eastern Cape | Peddie | N |
| Eastern Cape | Sterkstroom | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Kingsley | N |
| Western Cape | Porterville | N |
| Western Cape | Rondebosch | N |

INSTALLATION OF GENERATORS (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

A total number of 17 projects were planned for and completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Illinge | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Evatt | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Franklin | N |
| Mpumalanga | Delmas | N |
| Mpumalanga | Sundra | N |
| Mpumalanga | Perdekop | N |
| Western Cape | McGregor | N |
| Western Cape | Kensington | N |
| Western Cape | Van Rhynsdorp | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|----------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Seymour | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Babanango | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ezibayeni | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Kingsley | N |
| Mpumalanga | Charl Cilliers | N |
| Gauteng | Ga-Rankuwa | N |
| Western Cape | Zwelethemba | N |
| Western Cape | Elands Bay | N |



INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS (BUILDING PROGRAMME)

A total number of 67 projects were planned for and completed, in 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Berlin | N |
| Eastern Cape | Pearston | N |
| Free State | Arlington | N |
| Free State | Edenburg | N |
| Free State | Glen | N |
| Free State | Kestell | N |
| Free State | Nyakallong | N |
| Free State | Rosendal | N |
| Free State | Tumahole | N |
| Free State | Tweeling | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Babanango | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Elandslaagte | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Esikhawini | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Glencoe | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Hlabisa | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Kingsley | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Mooiplaas | N |
| Eastern Cape | Seymour | N |
| Free State | Brandfort | N |
| Free State | Fauresmith | N |
| Free State | Hobhouse | N |
| Free State | Kutlwanong | N |
| Free State | Reddersburg | N |
| Free State | Steunmekaar | N |
| Free State | Tierpoort | N |
| Free State | Villiers | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Dundee | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Empangeni | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ezibayeni | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Hammersdale | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Helpmekaar | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Louwsburg | N |



| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mahlabathini | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mkhuze | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Msinga | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ntabamhlophe | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Vryheid | N |
| Limpopo | Thabazimbi | N |
| Mpumalanga | Vaalbank | N |
| Mpumalanga | Sakhile | N |
| Northern Cape | Brandvlei | N |
| Northern Cape | Norvalspont | N |
| Northern Cape | Pofadder | N |
| Northern Cape | Vioolsdrift | N |
| Northern Cape | Belmont | N |
| Northern Cape | Campbell | N |
| Northern Cape | Hartswater | N |
| Northern Cape | Kuyasa | N |
| Northern Cape | Niekerkshoop | N |
| Northern Cape | Olifantshoek | N |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mpungamhlophe | N |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Nyoni | N |
| Limpopo | Rooiberg | N |
| Mpumalanga | Elukwatini | N |
| Mpumalanga | Louw`s Creek | N |
| Mpumalanga | Volksrust | N |
| Northern Cape | Middelpos | N |
| Northern Cape | Phillipstown | N |
| Northern Cape | Port Nolloth | N |
| Northern Cape | Rietfontein | N |
| Northern Cape | Witdraai | N |
| Northern Cape | Delpoortshoop | N |
| Northern Cape | Kathu | N |
| Northern Cape | Loxton | N |
| Northern Cape | Noupoort | N |
| Northern Cape | Strydenburg | N |
| Northern Cape | Victoria West | N |

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

CATEGORY TYPE

| Renairs 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 AT DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of 12 projects were planned for completion and none were completed, during 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Aliwal North | R&R |
| Free State | Brandfort | R&R |
| Limpopo | Roossenekal | R&R |
| Mpumalanga | Skukuza | R&R |
| Northern Cape | Victoria West | R&R |
| Western Cape | Philippi | R&R |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Maclear | R&R |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Elandslaagte | R&R |
| Limpopo | Saamboubrug | R&R |
| Mpumalanga | Val | R&R |
| Western Cape | Heidelberg | R&R |
| Western Cape | Sea Point | R&R |

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS AT DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of five projects were planned for and six were completed, in 2018/2019⁷⁹.

| Province | Name | Category |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Afsondering | R&R |
| Eastern Cape | Katkop | R&R |
| Limpopo | Letsitele | R&R |
| Western Cape | Lutzville | R&R |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Eastern Cape | Indwe | R&R |
| Eastern Cape | Mqanduli | R&R |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ingwavuma | R&R |

²⁶²

Projects planned for, in the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, include Afsondering, Katkop and Indwe, in the Eastern Cape, Letsitele, in Limpopo, Ingwavuma, in KwaZulu-Natal and Lutzville, in the Western Cape.

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS - GENERATORS

A total number of 34 maintenance contracts were planned for and 12 were concluded, during 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Boschkop | M |
| Gauteng | Edenvale | M |
| Gauteng | Ennerdale | М |
| Gauteng | Hammanskraal | М |
| Gauteng | Sandton (Morningside) | М |
| Gauteng | Norkem Park | М |
| Northern Cape | Belmont | M |
| Northern Cape | Delportshoop | М |
| Northern Cape | Kathu | M |
| Northern Cape | Loxton | М |
| Northern Cape | Olifantshoek | M |
| Northern Cape | Victoria West | М |
| Northern Cape | Middelpos | М |
| Northern Cape | Norvalspont | M |
| Northern Cape | Philipstown | M |
| Northern Cape | Port Nolloth | М |
| Northern Cape | Vioolsdrift | М |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Douglasdale | М |
| Gauteng | Ekangala | М |
| Gauteng | Ga-Rankuwa | М |
| Gauteng | Kliprivier | М |
| Gauteng | New Alexandra | М |
| Gauteng | Tembisa | М |
| Northern Cape | Campbell | М |
| Northern Cape | Hartswater | М |
| Northern Cape | Kuyasa | М |
| Northern Cape | Noupoort | М |
| Northern Cape | Strydenburg | М |
| Northern Cape | Brandvlei | М |
| Northern Cape | Niekerkshoop | М |
| Northern Cape | Onseepkans | М |
| Northern Cape | Pofadder | М |
| Northern Cape | Rietfontein | М |
| Northern Cape | Witdraai | М |

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS - AIR CONDITIONERS

A total number of 34 maintenance contracts were planned for and a total number of 22 were concluded, during 2018/2019.

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Boschkop | М |
| Gauteng | Edenvale | М |
| Gauteng | Ennerdale | М |
| Gauteng | Hammanskraal | М |
| Gauteng | Sandton (Morningside) | М |
| Gauteng | Norkem Park | М |
| Northern Cape | Belmont | M |
| Northern Cape | Delportshoop | M |
| Northern Cape | Kathu | М |
| Northern Cape | Loxton | M |
| Northern Cape | Olifantshoek | М |
| Northern Cape | Victoria West | М |
| Northern Cape | Middelpos | M |
| Northern Cape | Norvalspont | М |
| Northern Cape | Philipstown | M |
| Northern Cape | Port Nolloth | M |
| Northern Cape | Vioolsdrift | М |

| Province | Name | Category |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Gauteng | Douglasdale | М |
| Gauteng | Ekangala | М |
| Gauteng | Ga-Rankuwa | М |
| Gauteng | Kliprivier | М |
| Gauteng | New Alexandra | М |
| Gauteng | Tembisa | М |
| Northern Cape | Campbell | М |
| Northern Cape | Hartswater | М |
| Northern Cape | Kuyasa | М |
| Northern Cape | Noupoort | М |
| Northern Cape | Strydenburg | М |
| Northern Cape | Brandvlei | М |
| Northern Cape | Niekerkshoop | М |
| Northern Cape | Onseepkans | М |
| Northern Cape | Pofadder | М |
| Northern Cape | Rietfontein | М |
| Northern Cape | Witdraai | М |

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS AND THE DATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

| SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE | | | | |
|---|------------|--|--|--|
| Province Project Projected completion date | | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2020-03-31 | | | |

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| SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE: POLICE STATION | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Province Project Projected completion date | | | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mtunzini | 2019-06-30 | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Port Edward | 2019-06-30 | | | |
| Western Cape | Table View | 2019-06-30 | | | |

| SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE: DETENTION FACILITIES | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Province Project Projected completion date | | | | | |
| Free State | Tweeling | 2019-06-30 | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Mtunzini | 2019-06-30 | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Port Edward | 2019-06-30 | | | |
| Western Cape | Table View | 2019-06-30 | | | |

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: PLANNING AND DESIGN | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Province | Project | Projected completion date | | |
| Eastern Cape | Aliwal North | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Eastern Cape | Maclear | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Free State | Brandfort | 2020-03-31 | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Elandslaagte | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Limpopo | Roossenekal | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Limpopo | Saamboubrug | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Mpumalanga | Skukuza | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Mpumalanga | Val | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Northern Cape | Victoria West | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Western Cape | Heidelberg | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Western Cape | Philippi | 2020-03-31 | | |
| Western Cape | Sea Point | 2020-03-31 | | |

| | SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Province Project Projected completion date | | | | | |
| Ī | Eastern Cape | Indwe | Request of termination has been submitted. Projected completion date dependent on the appointment of 2 nd contractor. | | | |

DEVELOPMENT RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

- Dependency on external stakeholders.
- Contractual obligations not adhered to by appointed service providers.
- Poor performance by appointed service providers.
- Delay in the delivery of building materials by appointed services providers.

DETAILS OF HOW ASSET HOLDINGS CHANGED OVER THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS, DUE TO THEFT

Not applicable.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The following interventions have been implemented:

- regular meetings with the provincial offices, divisional offices and external stakeholders;
- annual inspections to ensure data integrity by Facility Management; and
- monthly and quarterly inspections by provincial and divisional offices.

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 Development Programme 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 process of the work study investigation has been initiated with the Organisational Development Component, with regard to the re-establishment of the Infrastructure Maintenance Services (Building Services) and Provincial Maintenance Units with the necessary capacity to address the maintenance backlog.

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.

Appropriation and expenditure relating to infrastructure projects

| | | 2017/2018 | | | 2018/2019 | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Infrastructure Projects | 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 | 447 004 | 353 714 | 93 290 | 660 030 | 677 827 | -17 797 | |
| Existing infrastructure assets | 114 124 | 211 067 | -96 943 | 24 824 | 7 223 | 17 601 | |
| Upgrades and additions | 86 322 | 182 532 | -96 210 | 8 393 | 4 007 | 4 386 | |
| Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments | 24 932 | 25 666 | -734 | 16 431 | 3 216 | 13 215 | |
| Maintenance and repairs | 2 870 | 2 869 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Infrastructure transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Current | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Capital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 561 128 | 564 781 | -3 653 | 684 854 | 685 050 | -196 | |

PART C: GOVERNANCE



1. INTRODUCTION

The SAPS employs several mechanisms and criteria that are directed towards the enhancement of the standard of corporate governance in the organisation, as directed by the **King IV Report on Corporate Governance** for South Africa (2016). These mechanisms include, *inter alia*, the application of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Treasury Regulations, the Management Performance Assessment Tool, the Heads of Department's Performance Agreement Framework, the SAPS Audit Committee and Internal Audit function and the SAPS Risk Management Strategy and Policy.

The progressive implementation of the principles underlying corporate governance remains a medium-term objective for the organisation, given the size and scope of its mandate, resource base and the scope of its operations. The structuring, placement and distribution of resources, directed by the application of the mandate, as per Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 are largely informed by the organisational structure and concomitant purpose and functions of individual business units. The SAPS has embarked on a process of cascading resources to its operational level, which has necessitated a review of the organisational structure, at all levels. This review, which was initiated, during 2018/2019 and will conclude, in 2019/2020, will include the rationalisation of governance structures within the organisation, in line with the principles espoused in the King IV Report.

Established corporate governance-related practices related to accountability, assurance provisioning, the management of conflicts of interest, ethics and integrity management, integrated reporting, risk management and stakeholder management, will be developed further over the medium-term.

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 SAPS has an approved **Risk Management Strategy** that encompasses the Risk Management Operating Model, Reporting and Governance Model, Quality Model and Communication Model. The current SAPS Risk Management Policy is under review to be in line with the centre-led approach to Risk Management and the Risk Management Strategy.

THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The SAPS conducts **annual risk assessments** at its various divisions, components, clusters and police stations to identify risks that impact negatively on the Department's ability to achieve its objectives. These risks are contained in the National Risk Matrix.

The SAPS has made significant strides to bring risk management to the coalface of the SAPS, namely police stations. Risk assessments were conducted for over a hundred police stations, empowering police station management and personnel to continue with the process of risk management, on a day-to-day basis. In addition, the SAPS intends to intensify the progress made by appointing risk management facilitators at provinces, divisions and components, during 2019/2020.



THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVISES MANAGEMENT ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE, ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The functioning of the SAPS **Risk Management Committee** was disrupted, during 2018/2019. A need arose to rationalise and streamline the composition of the Risk Management Committee, to effectively and efficiently advise management on risk management and to respond to the changing needs of the Department. The Risk Management Committee will comprise the majority of members who are not employed by the SAPS, in line with the recommended practices of the King IV Code of Corporate Governance. Furthermore, the chairperson of the Committee will be a member who is not employed by the SAPS, as required by the Public Sector Risk Management Framework.



THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department provides the **Audit Committee** with regular reports on the status of risk management within the SAPS. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee was invited to attend several risk management meetings, in 2018/2019, as an independent observer, to express the concerns and recommendations of the Audit Committee.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

THE DEPARTMENT'S FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The SAPS established an **Integrity Management Service**, during 2016/2017. The Integrity Management Service functions as designated ethics officers, in compliance with Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016. The SAPS also established an Ethics Committee, chaired by a Lieutenant General, to oversee the institutionalising of ethics and integrity within the SAPS.

The SAPS implemented an **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy**, during June 2018, which will greatly contribute to the enhancement of initiatives to prevent and detect issues of unethical conduct, fraud and corruption. The Integrity Management Service, in conjunction with the Strategic Management Component, monitor the implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy consists of five pillars, namely; **Leadership Imperative, Prevention, Detection, Investigation** and **Resolution of unethical conduct and corruption.**

Various other prescripts, to **prevent and detect fraud and corruption**, were issued and implemented by SAPS management. These include but are not limited to:

- Revised SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018, to include a specific chapter to align with Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016.
- A National Instruction to regulate remunerative work performed by members outside the SAPS.
- A Financial Disclosure Framework in which all members of the Senior Management Service (SMS), MMS and officials working in high-risk environments, such as the finance and supply chain (lower levels) have to disclose their financial interest. In 2018/2019, a 100% submission rate was achieved





on SMS level, 98% on MMS Level and 76% on lower levels, which amount to 918 disclosures on SMS Level, 2 298 disclosures on MMS Level and 10 735 at lower levels.

The SAPS currently has various programmes to encourage **whistleblowing**. Whistleblowing is done through various hotlines, such as the complaints hotline, as well as the hotline of the Public Service Commission and Crime Stop. The SAPS is, however, in the process of establishing a dedicated ethics hotline for this purpose, as well as direct reporting to the Integrity Management Service and the designated Anti-Corruption Units within the Detective Service Division and the DPCI.

Information pertaining to the rank of personnel, business units, the nature of misconduct committed, as well as the outcome of these cases

| Number | Rank | Station/unit | Misconduct committed | Outcome |
|--------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Crime Intelli | gence | |
| 1 | Brigadier | Head Office | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 2 | Brigadier | Head Office | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 3 | Lieutenant Colonel | Head Office | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 4 | Lieutenant Colonel | Head Office | Defeating the ends of justice | In progress |
| 5 | Constable | Free State | Fraud | Counselling and suspended for one month without salary |
| | | Directorate for Priority C | rime Investigation | |
| 1 | Major General | Head Office | Defeating the ends of justice | In progress |
| 2 | Colonel | Gauteng | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 3 | Captain | Gauteng | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 4 | Colonel | Head Office | Corruption | One month suspension without salary |
| | | Financial Management a | nd Administration | |
| 1 | Lieutenant General | Head Office | Corruption | Member resigned |
| | | Forensic Se | rvices | |
| 1 | Constable | Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management: KwaZulu-Natal | Defeating the ends of justice | One month suspension with salary |
| | | Human Resource I | Development | |
| 1 | Sergeant | Atteridgeville | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| | 1 2 3 2 3 2 | Management Int | 1 | |
| 1 | Colonel | Management Intervention | Extortion | Dismissed |
| • | 00.0.10. | Operational Respon | | |
| 1 | Constable | Giriyondo Border: Limpopo | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 2 | Constable | Giriyondo Border: Limpopo | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 3 | Constable | Giriyondo Border: Limpopo | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 4 | Captain | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |
| 5 | Captain | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |
| 6 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Dismissed |
| 7 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |
| 8 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 9 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |
| 10 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 11 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 12 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |
| 13 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 14 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 15 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Two months suspension without salary |

| 16 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Not guilty |
|----|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 17 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension |
| | | | | without salary |
| 18 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 19 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | One month suspension without salary |
| 20 | Constable | East London Harbour | Fraud | Not guilty |
| 21 | Constable | Mahamba Border | Bribery | Not guilty |
| | | Supply Chain N | lanagement | |
| 1 | Captain | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | Not guilty |
| 2 | Colonel | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | Not guilty |
| 3 | Senior Admin Clerk | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | Written warning |
| 4 | Prov Admin Clerk | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | Not guilty |
| 5 | Principle Personnel Officer | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | Not guilty |
| 6 | Provisioning Admin Clerk | Pretoria Central Garage | Fraud | No prima facie case |
| 7 | Lieutenant Colonel | Nelspruit Garage | Fraud | Written warning |
| | 1 | Visible Po | | |
| 1 | Warrant Officer | Rapid Rail Police: Gauteng South and North West | Defeating the ends of justice | Final written warning |
| | | Eastern | Cape | |
| 1 | Warrant Officer | Joza | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension without salary |
| 2 | Captain | Mount Frere | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 3 | Warrant Officer | Kareedouw | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 4 | Constable | Buffalo Flats | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 5 | Sergeant | Duncan Village | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 6 | Constable | Mount Frere | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 7 | Constable | Mount Frere | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 8 | Constable | Anti-Gang Unit | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 9 | Constable | Buffalo Flats | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 10 | Constable | New Brighton | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 11 | Constable | Kareedouw | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 12 | Cleaner | Gonubi | Corruption | Dismissed (expeditious) |
| 13 | Constable | Mount Frere | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 14 | Constable | New Brighton | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 15 | Warrant Officer | Humansdorp | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 16 | Warrant Officer | Mount Frere | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 17 | Constable | Beacon Bay | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 18 | Constable | Maluti | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 19 | Sergeant | Aliwal North | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 20 | Constable | Sterkspruit | Defeating the ends of justice | Final written warning |
| 21 | Constable | Beacon Bay | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 22 | Constable | Maluti | Corruption | In progress |
| 23 | Constable | Beacon Bay | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 24 | Constable | Beacon Bay | Corruption | Counselling |
| 25 | Constable | Beacon Bay | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 26 | Constable | Duncan Village | Fraud | Dismissed |
| 27 | Sergeant | Maluti | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 28 | Constable | Graaff-Reinet | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 29 | Warrant Officer | Jeffreys Bay | Fraud | Dismissed (expeditious) |
| 30 | Warrant Officer | Mqandulu | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 31 | Constable | Mqandulu | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 32 | Constable | Mqandulu | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 33 | Constable | Mqandulu | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 34 | Sergeant | POP | Defeating the ends of justice | Written warning |
| 35 | Captain | Aberdeen | Defeating the ends of justice | Written warning |



| 49 Sergeant Grahamstown Aiding an escapee Final writter 50 Captain Cofimvaba Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 51 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 52 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 53 Warrant Officer Uitenhage Aiding an escapee In progress 54 Warrant Officer Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 55 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 56 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 57 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 59 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 51 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 52 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 53 Constable Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 54 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice In progress 55 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress 66 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sale 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sale 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
|--|---|
| 39 | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
| Sergeant Zwelitsha Aiding an escapee In progress | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
| Author | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
| Adding an escapee In progress | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
| Adding an escapee Not guilty | in terms of 3) suspension ary n warning |
| Security Officer Mthatha Central Aiding an escapee Not guilty | suspension ary |
| Security Officer | suspension ary |
| Acconstable | suspension ary |
| Available | ary n warning |
| As Constable Peddie Defeating the ends of justice One month without salt | ary n warning |
| 49 Sergeant Grahamstown Aiding an escapee Final writter 50 Captain Cofimvaba Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 51 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 52 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 53 Warrant Officer Uitenhage Aiding an escapee In progress 54 Warrant Officer Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 55 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 56 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 57 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 59 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Sergeant Aiding an escapee In progress 50 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 51 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 52 Varrant Officer Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 53 Sergeant Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 64 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice Two months with salary 65 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress 66 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 77 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 88 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 12 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 14 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | ary n warning |
| 50 Captain Cofimvaba Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 51 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 52 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 53 Warrant Officer Uitenhage Aiding an escapee In progress 54 Warrant Officer Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 55 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 56 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 57 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee Not guilty 6 Varrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee Not guilty 1 Warrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee Not guilty 2 Warrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee In progress 6 Warrant Officer Steynsrus | |
| 51 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 52 Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 53 Warrant Officer Uitenhage Aiding an escapee In progress 54 Warrant Officer Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 55 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 56 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 57 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee Not guilty 60 Warrant Officer Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 1 Warrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee Not guilty 4 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice In progress 5 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus | |
| Constable Mount Frere Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty | |
| Warrant Officer Uitenhage Aiding an escapee In progress | |
| Sterkspruit | |
| 55SergeantSterkspruitAiding an escapeeIn progress56SergeantSterkspruitAiding an escapeeIn progress57ConstableSterkspruitAiding an escapeeIn progress58ConstableSterkspruitAiding an escapeeIn progressFree State1Warrant OfficerBethlehemAiding an escapeeNot guilty2Warrant OfficerThaba NchuAiding an escapeeNot guilty3SergeantBethlehemAiding an escapeeNot guilty4CaptainKoppiesDefeating the ends of justiceTwo months with salary5Warrant OfficerOdendaalsrusDefeating the ends of justiceIn progress6Warrant OfficerSteynsrusAiding an escapeeFinal writter7ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary8ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary9SergeantParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty10ConstableParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty11ConstableParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty12ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary13ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary | |
| 56 Sergeant Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 57 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress 58 Constable Sterkspruit Aiding an escapee In progress Free State 1 Warrant Officer Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 2 Warrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee Not guilty 3 Sergeant Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 4 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice Two months with salary 5 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress 6 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without salary 8 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice | |
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| Free State Warrant Officer | |
| Free State 1 Warrant Officer Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 2 Warrant Officer Thaba Nchu Aiding an escapee Final writter 3 Sergeant Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty 4 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice Two months with salary 5 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress 6 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | |
| 1Warrant OfficerBethlehemAiding an escapeeNot guilty2Warrant OfficerThaba NchuAiding an escapeeFinal writter3SergeantBethlehemAiding an escapeeNot guilty4CaptainKoppiesDefeating the ends of justiceTwo months with salary5Warrant OfficerOdendaalsrusDefeating the ends of justiceIn progress6Warrant OfficerSteynsrusAiding an escapeeFinal writter7ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary8ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary9SergeantParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty10ConstableParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty11ConstableHeidedalExtortionDismissed12ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary13ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary | |
| 2Warrant OfficerThaba NchuAiding an escapeeFinal writter3SergeantBethlehemAiding an escapeeNot guilty4CaptainKoppiesDefeating the ends of justiceTwo months with salary5Warrant OfficerOdendaalsrusDefeating the ends of justiceIn progress6Warrant OfficerSteynsrusAiding an escapeeFinal writter7ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary8ConstableParkwegAiding an escapeeOne month without salary9SergeantParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty10ConstableParkwegDefeating the ends of justiceNot guilty11ConstableHeidedalExtortionDismissed12ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary13ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary | |
| Sergeant Bethlehem Aiding an escapee Not guilty Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice Two months with salary Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary Thabong Corruption Two months with salary Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | |
| 4 Captain Koppies Defeating the ends of justice Two months with salary 5 Warrant Officer Odendaalsrus Defeating the ends of justice In progress 6 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | n warning |
| with salary Seguent Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice In progress | |
| 6 Warrant Officer Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Final writter 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | s suspension |
| 7 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sale 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sale 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | |
| without sala 8 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee One month without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | n warning |
| without sala 9 Sergeant Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | suspension ary |
| 10 Constable Parkweg Defeating the ends of justice Not guilty 11 Constable Heidedal Extortion Dismissed 12 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary 13 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | suspension ary |
| 11ConstableHeidedalExtortionDismissed12ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary13ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary | |
| 12ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary13ConstableThabongCorruptionTwo months with salary | |
| with salary Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | |
| with salary | s suspension |
| 14 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee Final written | s suspension |
| I man y an occuped I man white | n warning |
| 15 Constable Parkweg Aiding an escapee Final written | |
| 16 Constable Thabong Corruption Two months with salary | s suspension |
| 17 Constable Steynsrus Aiding an escapee Not guilty | |
| 18 Constable Ventersburg Aiding an escapee Final written | 1 Warning |
| 19 Warrant Officer Ladybrand Corruption Dismissed | ı wanınıy |
| 20 Constable Zamdela Detectives Corruption Not guilty | wairiiiy |
| 21 Constable Harrismith Corruption Dismissed | ı wanıllıy |
| 22 Constable Harrismith Corruption Dismissed | ı wanıllıy |
| 23 Warrant Officer Tweeling Aiding an escapee Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 24 Warrant Officer Welkom 10111 Corruption Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 25 Sergeant Welkom Corruption Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 26 Constable Welkom Corruption Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 27 Constable Parkweg Corruption Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 28 Sergeant Welkom 10111 Corruption Dismissed | ı waııllıy |
| 29 Warrant Officer Makwane Aiding an escapee Final writter | |
| 30 Warrant Officer Makwane Aiding an escapee Final writter | n warning |
| 31 Warrant Officer Makwane Aiding an escapee Final writter | n warning n warning |

| 00 | 0 | Discribes a Paris and a | Defection the condensative the | NI-A 20- |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| 32 | Constable | Phuthaditjhaba | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 33 | Warrant Officer | Mangaung | Aiding an escapee | Withdrawn |
| 34 | Warrant Officer | Allanridge | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 35 | Constable | Allanridge | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 36 | Constable | Allanridge | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 37 | Warrant Officer | Allanridge | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 38 | Constable | Heidedal | Corruption | Final written warning |
| | | Gauten | g | |
| 1 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 2 | Constable | Benoni Flying Squad | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 3 | Sergeant | Benoni K9 | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 4 | Sergeant | Johannesburg Central TRT | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 5 | Constable | Brooklyn | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 6 | Constable | Brooklyn | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 7 | Sergeant | Yeoville | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 8 | Sergeant | Provincial Commissioner Gauteng: Detective: Narcotics | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 9 | Sergeant | Provincial Commissioner Gauteng: Detective: Narcotics | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 10 | Constable | Yeoville | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 11 | Security Officer | Pretoria West Vehicle Safeguarding Service | Fraud | Written warning |
| 12 | Constable | Langlaagte | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 13 | Warrant Officer | Sophia Town | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 14 | Constable | Randfontein | Corruption | Final written warning |
| 15 | Constable | Randfontein | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 16 | Constable | Sunnyside | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 17 | Constable | Sunnyside | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 18 | Constable | Fochville | Fraud | Acquitted |
| 19 | Constable | Hillbrow | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 20 | Constable | Hillbrow | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 21 | Lieutenant Colonel | Benoni | Defeating the ends of justice | Final written warning |
| 22 | Sergeant | Dobsonville | Corruption | Two months suspension with salary |
| 23 | Constable | Dobsonville | Corruption | Two months suspension with salary |
| 24 | Constable | Dobsonville | Corruption | Two months suspension with salary |
| 25 | Constable | Edenvale | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 26 | Constable | Edenvale | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 27 | Sergeant | Tembisa | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 28 | Constable | Tembisa | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 29 | Admin Clerk | Provincial Commissioner Gauteng: HR Admin: Support | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 30 | Constable | Silverton | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 31 | Constable | Silverton | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 32 | Constable | Silverton | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 33 | Warrant Officer | Duduza | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 34 | Warrant Officer | Tsakane | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 35 | Sergeant | Mamelodi East | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 36 | Lieutenant Colonel | Brooklyn | Corruption | Temporarily withdrawn |
| 37 | Constable | Katlehong | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 38 | Constable | Katlehong | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 39 | | + | | Not guilty |
| 00 | Constable | Katlehong | Defeating the ends of justice | TNOT Guilty |
| 40 | | Katlehong Springs | Defeating the ends of justice | Withdrawn |
| | Constable | - | - | |
| 40 | Constable Constable | Springs | Defeating the ends of justice | Withdrawn |
| 40 41 | Constable Constable Warrant Officer | Springs Kliptown | Defeating the ends of justice Corruption | Withdrawn Not guilty Not guilty |
| 40 41 42 | Constable Constable Warrant Officer Constable | Springs Kliptown Kliptown | Defeating the ends of justice Corruption Corruption | Withdrawn Not guilty |
| 40 41 42 43 | Constable Constable Warrant Officer Constable Constable | Springs Kliptown Kliptown Kliptown | Defeating the ends of justice Corruption Corruption Corruption | Withdrawn Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty |
| 40 41 42 43 44 | Constable Constable Warrant Officer Constable Constable Sergeant | Springs Kliptown Kliptown Kliptown Benoni Flying Squad | Defeating the ends of justice Corruption Corruption Corruption Corruption | Withdrawn Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty |



| 48 | Warrant Officer | Silverton | Corruption | Dismissed |
|----|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 49 | Warrant Officer | Silverton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 50 | Sergeant | Silverton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 51 | Captain | Protea Glen Vehicle Safeguarding Service | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 52 | Warrant Officer | Protea Glen Vehicle Crime Investigating Unit | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 53 | Constable | Sunnyside | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 54 | Sergeant | Springs POP | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 55 | Sergeant | Springs POP | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 56 | Sergeant | Springs POP | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 57 | Sergeant | Erasmia | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 58 | Sergeant | Benoni | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 59 | Constable | Benoni | Corruption | Withdrawn |
| 60 | Warrant Officer | Roodepoort | Aiding an escapee | Matter withdrawn - |
| 00 | Warrant Onice | Tioodepoort | Alumg an escapee | member received a warning for the same matter |
| 61 | Constable | Hercules | Corruption | Final written warning |
| 62 | Sergeant | Fochville | Corruption | In progress |
| 63 | Sergeant | Wierdabrug | Corruption | In progress |
| 64 | Warrant Officer | Hillbrow | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 65 | Sergeant | Hillbrow | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 66 | Colonel | Sinoville | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 67 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 68 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 69 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 70 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 71 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 72 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 73 | Warrant Officer | Johannesburg Central | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 74 | Constable | Ennerdale | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 75 | Constable | Ennerdale | Aiding an escapee | Dismissed |
| 76 | | Vereeniging | Aiding an escapee Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 77 | Sergeant Sergeant | Vereeniging | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 78 | Warrant Officer | | | Not guilty |
| 79 | Warrant Officer | Springs Mamelodi | Corruption | Dismissed |
| | | | Corruption Corruption | |
| 80 | Sergeant Warrant Officer | Benoni Flying Squad Benoni Vehicle Safeguarding Service | Corruption | Dismissed Dismissed |
| 82 | Constable | Bekkersdal | Extortion | Written warning |
| 83 | Sergeant | Randfontein | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension |
| | | | | without salary |
| 84 | Constable | Midrand | Defeating the ends of justice | Withdrawn - complainant not available |
| 85 | Warrant Officer | Meadowlands | Corruption | In progress |
| 86 | Warrant Officer | Meadowlands | Corruption | In progress |
| | | KwaZulu- | Natal | |
| 1 | Warrant Officer | Umlazi | Defeating the ends of justice | Dismissed |
| 2 | Sergeant | Berea | Corruption | Withdrawn - member bought discharge |
| 3 | Sergeant | Verulam | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 4 | Constable | Durban Central | Aiding an escapee | Dismissed |
| 5 | Chief Admin Clerk | Umlazi | Fraud | One month suspension |
| 6 | Sergeant | Berea | Corruption | without salary Member bought |
| | | | ' | discharge |
| 7 | Constable | Verulam | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 8 | Sergeant | Escourt | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 9 | Constable | Escourt | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 10 | Sergeant | Ekombe | Aiding an escapee | No steps |
| 11 | Constable | Ekombe | Aiding an escapee | No steps |
| 12 | Senior Admin Clerk | Montclair | Corruption | Dismissed |

| 13 | Constable | Ekombe | Aiding an escapee | No steps |
|----|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 14 | Sergeant | Verulam | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension |
| 17 | oorgean | Volulaiti | Alding an escapee | without salary |
| 15 | Warrant Officer | Hillcrest | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 16 | Captain | Escourt | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 17 | Sergeant | Durban Central K9 | Corruption | In progress |
| 18 | Constable | Durban Central K9 | Corruption | In progress |
| 19 | Constable | Phoenix | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 20 | Constable | Phoenix | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 21 | Constable | Sydenham | Corruption | In progress |
| 22 | Warrant Officer | Sydenham | Corruption | In progress |
| | | Limpo | рро | |
| 1 | Constable | Musina | Defeating the ends of justice | Final written warning |
| 2 | Warrant Officer | Mokopane | Extortion | Two months suspension without salary |
| 3 | Constable | Mokopane | Extortion | Two months suspension without salary |
| 4 | Constable | Motetema | Extortion | Dismissed |
| 5 | Accountant Clerk | Vaalwater | Fraud | Dismissed |
| 6 | Constable | Vaalwater | Fraud | Dismissed |
| 7 | Constable | Tubatse | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 8 | Constable | Tubatse | Extortion | Not guilty |
| 9 | Constable | Burgersfort | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 10 | Admin Clerk | Zaaiplaas | Defeating the ends of justice | One month suspension without salary |
| 11 | Sergeant | Bela-Bela | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 12 | Constable | Bela-Bela | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 13 | Constable | Bela-Bela | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 14 | Constable | Bela-Bela | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 15 | Handyman | Provincial Supply Chain Management | Extortion | One month suspension without salary |
| 16 | Sergeant | Mokwakwaila | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 17 | Warrant Officer | Mankweng | Aiding an escapee | Two months suspension without salary |
| 18 | Captain | Modimolle | Corruption | One month suspension without salary |
| | | Mpumal | langa | |
| 1 | Constable | Standerton | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 2 | Sergeant | Standerton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 3 | Constable | Standerton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 4 | Constable | Standerton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 5 | Constable | Standerton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 6 | Constable | Standerton | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 7 | Admin Clerk | Standerton | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 8 | Warrant Officer | Embalenhle | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 9 | Warrant Officer | Bushbuckridge | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 10 | Constable | Calcutta | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 11 | Reservist Constable | Mhala | Corruption | Final written warning |
| 12 | Warrant Officer | Ermelo | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 13 | Constable | Ermelo | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 14 | Warrant Officer | Mammethlake | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 15 | Constable | Mammethlake | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 16 | Constable | Witbank | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 17 | Sergeant | Witbank | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 18 | Warrant Officer | Charl Cilliers | Corruption | One month suspension without salary |
| 19 | Sergeant | Charl Cilliers | Corruption | One month suspension without salary |
| 20 | Constable | Charl Cilliers | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 21 | Reservist Constable | Charl Cilliers | Corruption | Written warning |
| 22 | Reservist Constable | Charl Cilliers | Corruption | Written warning |
| 23 | Constable | Secunda | Corruption | Dismissed |



| | - | 1- | T | T = |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 24 | Constable | Secunda | Corruption | One month suspension without salary |
| 25 | Sergeant | Mhluzi: Detective Service Centre | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 26 | Captain | Witbank | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension without salary |
| 27 | Constable | Witbank | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension without salary |
| 28 | Warrant Officer | Kabokweni | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 29 | Constable | Kabokweni | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 30 | Constable | Mahamba | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 31 | Constable | Mahamba | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 32 | Constable | Mahamba | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 33 | Constable | Mahamba | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 34 | Constable | Mahamba | Corruption | Written warning |
| 35 | Warrant Officer | Lydenburg | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 36 | Warrant Officer | Nelspruit: Detective Service Centre | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 37 | Captain | Calcutta | Corruption | Resigned |
| 38 | Constable | Acornhoek | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 39 | Constable | Skukuza | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 40 | Constable | Lydenburg | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 41 | Sergeant | Ngodwana | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 42 | Constable | Embalenhle | Corruption | Two months suspension without salary |
| 43 | Constable | Evander | Aiding an escapee | Acquitted |
| 44 | Constable | Ermelo | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 45 | Warrant Officer | Middelburg | Corruption | Dismissed |
| 46 | Captain | Standerton | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 47 | Captain | Standerton | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 48 | Sergeant | Standerton | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 49 | Constable | Standerton | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 50 | Sergeant | Vosman | Defeating the ends of justice | Withdrawn |
| 51 | Constable | Nelspruit | Fraud | Resigned |
| | | Northern C | | |
| 1 | Constable | Kuruman | Bribery | Dismissed |
| 2 | Warrant Officer | Warrenton | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| | Trancin emeer | North We | | |
| 1 | Sergeant | Hebron | Defeating the ends of justice | Acquitted |
| 2 | Constable | Hebron | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 3 | Warrant Officer | Mooinooi | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 4 | Constable | Mooinooi | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 5 | Constable | Mooinooi | Corruption | Acquitted |
| 6 | Sergeant | | ' | Written warning |
| U | Sergeant | Rustenburg Western C | Defeating the ends of justice | written warning |
| 1 | Constable | | • | Draviaion alli contito al contra |
| 1 | Constable | Bellville South | Corruption | Provisionally withdrawn - witnesses withdrawn/ |
| | | | | witnesses unavailable |
| 2 | Constable | Klapmuts | Corruption | |
| 2 | Constable Constable | Klapmuts Laingsburg | Corruption Corruption | witnesses unavailable |
| | | | · · | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing |
| 3 | Constable | Laingsburg | Corruption | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty |
| 3 | Constable Sergeant | Laingsburg Montagu | Corruption Corruption | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 | Constable Sergeant Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning |
| 3 4 5 6 7 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee Aiding an escapee Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl Pinelands Paarl | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl Pinelands Paarl Lingelethu West | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Dismissed |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl Pinelands Paarl Lingelethu West Prince Albert | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Unity Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Dismissed Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl Pinelands Paarl Lingelethu West Prince Albert Prince Albert | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Uismissed Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty Not guilty |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 | Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Sergeant Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable | Laingsburg Montagu Goodwood Rondebosch Strand Strand Paarl Pinelands Paarl Lingelethu West Prince Albert | Corruption Corruption Defeating the ends of justice Aiding an escapee | witnesses unavailable Withdrawn at hearing Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Withdrawn No steps Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Unity Not guilty Not guilty Written warning Dismissed Not guilty |

| 18 | Constable | Bredasdorp | Aiding an escapee | Withdrawn at hearing |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 19 | Constable | Vredenburg | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 20 | Sergeant | Malmesbury | Aiding an escapee | Withdrawn at hearing |
| 21 | Warrant Officer | Malmesbury | Aiding an escapee | Withdrawn at hearing |
| 22 | Constable | Kraaifontein | Aiding an escapee | Final written warning |
| 23 | Constable | Wynberg | Aiding an escapee | Written warning |
| 24 | Warrant Officer | Strand | Aiding an escapee | One month suspension without salary |
| 25 | Constable | Strand | Aiding an escapee | Withdrawn at hearing |
| 26 | Constable | Wellington | Defeating the ends of justice | Corrective counselling |
| 27 | Constable | Malmesbury | Aiding an escapee | Not guilty |
| 28 | Constable | Vredenburg | Defeating the ends of justice | Dismissed |
| 29 | Constable | Milnerton | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 30 | Sergeant | Pacaltsdorp | Defeating the ends of justice | Not guilty |
| 31 | Sergeant | Villiersdorp | Defeating the ends of justice | Dismissed |
| 32 | Constable | Grassy Park | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 33 | Sergeant | Khayelitsha | Corruption | In progress |
| 34 | Constable | Khayelitsha | Corruption | In progress |
| 35 | Sergeant | Vredenbug | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 36 | Sergeant | Gugulethu | Corruption | Not guilty |
| 37 | Sergeant | Maitland: Flying Squad | Corruption | In progress |



PART C

Corruption and fraud - breakdown of charges

| . National/provincial | Members | Total cases | Disciplinary | Guilty | Not | Withdrawn | Dismissed | Sanction | Total |
|---|---------|----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | charged | placed on roll | hearing finalised | , | guilty | | | short of dismissal | pending |
| Eastern Cape | 58 | 28 | 42 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 16 |
| Gauteng | 86 | 98 | 77 | 35 | 36 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 6 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 22 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Mpumalanga | 51 | 51 | 51 | 35 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 23 | 0 |
| Free State | 38 | 38 | 37 | 28 | 8 | - | 10 | 18 | - |
| Limpopo | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Northern Cape | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| North West | 9 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Western Cape | 37 | 37 | 32 | | 12 | 6 | က | 8 | 2 |
| Crime Intelligence | 5 | 5 | 4 | - | က | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Human Resource Development | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Management Intervention | - | 1 | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial Management and Administration | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forensic Services | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Operational Response Services | 21 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Supply Chain Management | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Visible Policing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 360 | 360 | 321 | 178 | 114 | 29 | 02 | 108 | 39 |

| Reasons for not guilty finding | Number |
|---|--------|
| No proper evidence | 30 |
| Member did not commit a misconduct | 15 |
| Contradiction of statement | 14 |
| Complainant failed to appear | 5 |
| Employer failed to prove its case | 40 |
| No reason provided | 4 |
| Chairperson withdrew case, witness not credible | 9 |
| Total | 114 |

MECHANISMS IMPLEMENTED TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AND HOW THESE MECHANISMS FUNCTION (THE REPORTING OF CASES AND STEPS TAKEN)

The 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 Department uses its **established internal assurance providers**, to detect and report incidents of fraud and corruption. These internal assurance providers, include 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 or the Serious Corruption Component within the DPCI, as well as the Personnel Management Division, for a criminal and departmental investigation.



The SAPS has a **dedicated website** that focuses on Section 34(1) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). This section obliges any person, who holds a position of authority (defined in Section 34(4) of the Act) and who knows or ought reasonably to have known or suspect that any other person has committed an offence (of corruption), in terms of Sections 3 to 16 or 20 to 21 of the Act, must report it to the **National Anti-Corruption Hotline**, managed by the Office of the Public Service Commission, for referral to the Department, for further investigation. The disclosure is made, via the toll free number 0800 701 701.

Allegations of fraud and corruption within the DPCI are reported by completing a prescribed reporting form, which is available on the SAPS Website and forwarding it to the central reporting facility (Corruptionreports@saps.gov.za). After receipt of the completed reporting form, an acknowledgement of receipt will be issued, containing a unique reference number.

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 MMS Level, to disclose their financial interests via eDisclosure, as well as members/
 personnel attached to the supply chain management 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 with the relevant intelligence structures, responsible for the vetting of personnel.
- The maintenance of a security clearance database of members in vulnerable areas, including members in key performance positions.
- Preventive, detective and corrective controls, including *inter alia*, regular communication on the SAPS Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics, criminal and departmental investigations into allegations of fraud and corruption and compliance management by internal assurance providers.

During 2018/2019, the DPCI has maintained and improved on mandatory mechanisms, as well as implemented and improved on existing controls in an attempt to eradicate fraud and corruption within the Directorate. Within the DPCI, the Integrity Management Unit has been charged to ensure that the



ethics of members at the DPCI are beyond reproach. The focus of the Integrity Management Unit is the prevention, detection and investigation⁸⁰ of activities related to fraud and corruption within the DPCI.

The pillars of fraud and corruption are implemented, in line with the legislation.

PREVENTION

Section 17E (1) of the SAPS Amendment Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), states that; "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)". In this regard, the Integrity Management Unit is currently coordinating the applications of e-vetting for all DPCI personnel, in cooperation with the Crime Intelligence Division, for vetting investigation and evaluation.

DETECTION

In terms of Section 17 L (4) (a) of the SAPS Act, any member of the public who could provide evidence of serious and unlawful infringement of his or her rights caused by an investigation of the DPCI could bring a complainant to the DPCI Judge. The Office of the DPCI Judge Complaints Unit's key responsibility is to provide an oversight role on the DPCI environment and the investigation of complaints (including allegations of fraud and corruption) from and against members of the DPCI.

INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION

Any allegation of fraud, corruption or dishonesty against a member attached to the DPCI will be seen in a serious light and a zero-tolerance approach has been adopted by the Head towards any activity involving dishonesty. All reported allegations will be properly investigated and criminal cases will be opened against any member involved in criminal activities.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The SAPS issued various national circulars to enhance compliance, monitoring and transparency regarding the declaration of interest during the procurement process.

The Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014), read together with the Public Service Regulations, 2016 prohibit Public Service employees, including SAPS employees, to conduct business with any government department.

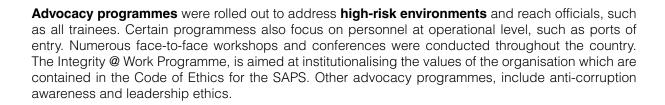
The latest Declaration of Interest (SBD 4), issued through National Treasury Instruction Note, dated 31 May 2011, requires bidders to declare, amongst others, whether they are employed by the State. Therefore, supply chain practitioners are now required to utilise the SBD 4 with all written price quotations or bids, in access of R2 000.00 (VAT included). During evaluation of written price quotations or bids, supply chain practitioners are required to verify the identity numbers, as provided in the SBD 4, against National Treasury's Central Supplier Database, as well as the Public Servant Verification System which resides on the website of the DPSA. Subsequently, where it is found that any of the directors/ trustees/members/shareholders are employed by the State, such written price quotations or bids will be disqualified. Documentary proof of the verification must be kept on file for record and audit purposes.



The departmental price quotations forms were revised and circulated nationally. The revised price quotation forms now include a section on compliance verification, which must be completed by the relevant procurement practitioner, prior to the awarding of the contract.

Furthermore, when it is found that a bidder has made a false declaration, such a bidder's written price quotation or bid will be disqualified, in terms of the Treasury Regulations which prescribe that the accounting officer may disregard the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors have abused the institution's supply chain management system or have committed fraud or any other improper conduct in relation to such a system.

A comprehensive register of employees involved in **remunerative work** outside the NPA is kept. All employees on the register were inspected. All the financial disclosures of SMS members were verified, in 2018/2019. The Integrity Management Service is working with employees to ensure that the details on the submissions are correct and correspond with the details contained in various official databases, such as the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission. All SAPS employees which fall within the categories required to disclose, are subjected to an integrity assessment within a four year cycle.



5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS Management issued a circular pertaining to application for remunerative work outside the SAPS, as well as, adherence to the SAPS Code of Conduct during the financial year.

Employees of the SAPS are bound by the prescripts contained in Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and to uphold and enforce the law.

Employees of the SAPS are also bound to uphold and abide by the prescripts contained in the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) and other legislation, as well as the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 and to adhere to the SAPS Code of Conduct.

Assessments by the **Integrity Management Service**, during the financial year, revealed that officials are generally non-compliant with the prescripts related to remunerative work and the SAPS Code of Conduct. This non-compliance prompted the SAPS Management to implement a certificate which needs to be signed by all SAPS employees. The certificate of compliance is in the form of an affidavit and includes a declaration, in terms of remunerative work and the SAPS Code of Conduct. Certificates had to be signed by all SAPS employees and placed in their personal files, by 30 June 2018. All commanders were required to submit a certificate, by 31 July 2018, to confirm that all members under their command have signed such a certificate. Provincial, divisional and regional commissioners were required to sign a certificate to confirm that all the employees under their command have signed such



certificates, by 31 August 2018. The certificates by commanders were consolidated and forwarded to the Integrity Management Service Section Head, for inclusion in the SAPS Declaration of Interest Register.

Commanders at all levels were also required to read/recite the SAPS Code of Conduct at on duty parades, of management meetings, as well as at other meetings of any nature. This will ensure that the Code of Conduct is properly institutionalised. Posters were disseminated by the Corporate Communication and Liaison Component and Integrity Management Service pertaining to the Code of Conduct, as well as ethical behaviour in the SAPS and an instruction was issued to display the same at all police stations and units.

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 the SAPS to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and improve overall performance.

SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued asset and clients. 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 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 56 000 medical authorisations were processed and 38 000 were certified, during 2018/2019.

A total of 13 950 vaccination (Hepatitis A and B and travel vaccinations) were administered to SAPS members and a total of 24 050 medical examinations were conducted.

SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

A total number of four requests for specifications for protective equipment were drafted, during 2018/2019:

- Safety glasses
- Wide vision goggles
- Boiler suits
- Hearing protectors



A total number of 12 ToRs were drafted for the appointment of Health and Safety Agents for the construction of new police stations and site briefing for the following:

| Province | Name | | |
|---------------|----------------|--|--|
| Eastern Cape | Huku | | |
| | Mdeni | | |
| | Ntamonde | | |
| | Tafalehashe | | |
| | Tabase | | |
| | Mthombe | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Dondotha | | |
| | Osuthu | | |
| | Kwa-Nocomboshe | | |
| North West | Kanana | | |
| Gauteng | Ennerdale | | |
| Free State | Tshiame | | |



SECTION 24 INCIDENT

There was no Section 24 incident that was reported and investigated, during 2018/2019.

WORKSHOPS

A total number of two workshops were conducted, at the Moloto Training Academy and at the DPCI.

A total of 49 occupational health and safety inspections/audits were conducted at the following business units, in 2018/2019.

| | F | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Eastern Cape | | | |
| Qhasa Police Station (under construction) | Thornhill Police Station | Swartkop Police Station | | |
| Wolwefontein Police Station | Bathurst Police Station | | | |
| | Free State | | | |
| Meloding Police Station | | | | |
| | Gauteng | | | |
| Ekurhuleni Mounted Unit | Kameeldrift Police Station | Villieria Police Station | | |
| Wonderboompoort Police Station | Hercules Police Station | Olievenhoutbosch Police Station | | |
| Laudium Police Station | Pretoria West Police Station | Akasia Police Station | | |
| Sebenza Police Station | Carltonvillle Police Station | Fochville Police Station | | |
| Sharpeville Police Station | Evaton Police Station | Meadolands Police Station | | |
| Daveyton Police Station | Brackendowns Police Station | Olifantsfontein Police Station | | |
| Tshwane Academy (repair and renovations audit) | Building occupied by the NIU and | Mobile Operations, in Bon Accord. | | |
| | KwaZulu-Natal | | | |
| Mandini Police Station | Lamontville Police Station | Inchanga Police Station | | |
| | Mpumalanga | | | |
| Maartenshoop Police Station | | | | |
| | North West | | | |
| Mooinooi Police Station | Makapanstad Police Station | Sun City Police Station | | |
| Assen Police Station | | ' | | |





| Western Cape | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Parow Police Station | Klapmuts Police Station | Gugulethu Police Station | |
| Strand Police Station | Table Bay Police Station | Kwanokuthula Police Station | |
| Struisbaai Police Station | Stillbaai Police Station | Kwanonqaba Police Station | |
| Lingelethu West Police station | Philadelphia Police Station | Vredenburg Police Station | |
| Lwandle Police Station | Cloestesville Police Station | Kirstenhof Police Station | |

7. BRIEFINGS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by committees | How the SAPS addressed these issues |
|---------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 17 to 19 April 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | The 2018/2019 Budget, Annual Performance Plan and the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the SAPS. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2018/2019 Budget (Vote 23) and the Annual Performance Plan of the SAPS, dated 9 May 2018. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to the request for additional information and recommendations, were submitted to the Committee. |
| 24 April 2018 | Select Committee on Social Services | Finalisation of the Border Management Agency Bill. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 2 May 2018 | Standing Committee on Public Accounts | Forensic Data Analysts Contracts. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters which were not responded to, in the meeting. |
| 8 May 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Violence at the Moses Mabidha Stadium - status on the investigations and the role of the SAPS, in terms of legislation. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 16 May 2018 | Select Committee on Security and Justice | The 2018/2019 Budget, Annual Performance Plan and the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the SAPS. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 16 May 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Third and fourth Quarterly Performance Reports, for 2017/2018. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |

| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by | How the SAPS |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | committees | addressed these issues |
| 23 May 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefings on: The Engcobo Police Station killings. Update on the Technology Strategy, with special reference to CCTV for police stations/units, body cameras for frontline officers and digital policing. Update on the situation at the Mamelodi West Police Station. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters which were not responded to, in the meeting. |
| 13 June 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Measures to combat CIT heists. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters which were not responded to, in the meeting. |
| 14 June 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Contract and Procurement Management. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters which were not responded to, in the meeting. |
| 15 August 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the DPCI on the Turnaround Strategy for high profile cases, including: State Capture. Steinhoff and the Venda Building Society Bank. Verulam Mosque and the KwaZulu-Natal bomb threats. Illegal mining. Sea resources poaching. Briefing by the DPCI/Detective Service on transport and rail-related crimes. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |



| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by committees | How the SAPS addressed these issues |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 21 August 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the following matters: Police Safety. Performance Management: Visible Policing and Detective Service. Progress on previous audit findings. Briefing by the SAPS Audit Committee on the progress with interventions. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 21 August 2018 | Select Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings | Undertakings made at the National Council of Provinces plenary, 23 February 2016. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 22 August 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the following matters: Restructuring and senior appointments. Crime Intelligence Renewal Strategy. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 28 August 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police (joint meeting with the Portfolio Committee on Women in the Presidency) | Briefing by the SAPS on Domestic Violence Act Reports. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 28 August 2018 | Standing Committee on Public Accounts | Attendance by SAPS: Briefing by the SITA, on an update of the forensic report on the contracts involving Rofin and Fundudzi. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 29 August 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police (joint meeting with the Portfolio Committee on Women in the Presidency) | Briefing by the SAPS FCS Unit on crimes against women and children. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee. |
| 4 September 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the first Quarterly Performance Report, 2018/2019. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 4 September 2018 | Standing Committee on Public Accounts | Attendance by SAPS: Briefing by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, on the updating of cases they are currently handling. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |

| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by committees | How the SAPS addressed these issues |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 11 September 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by SAPS on the 2017/2018, Annual Crime Statistics. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 11 September 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs | Briefing by the SAPS, the DHA and the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department on the security situation, in and around the Desmond Tutu Refugee Reception Office, in Pretoria. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee. |
| 12 September 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs | The Customary Initiation Bill. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 26 September 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police (joint meeting with the Portfolio Committee on Public Works) | Briefing by the SAPS on its roles and responsibilities, with regard to the safety of the National Legislature (Parliament). | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 9 and 10 October 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | The SAPS 2017/2018 Annual Report Hearings, Programmes 1, 2, 3 (including the DPCI), 4 and 5. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. The Budget Review and Recommendation Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2017/18 Annual Report of the SAPS, dated 17 October 2018. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee. |
| 23 October 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the petition by former South African Police, Ciskei and Transkei police members. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 24 October 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Analysis of the Crime Statistics for 2017/2018, as well as a report and analysis of Victims of Crime Survey by Statistics South Africa. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee. |
| 30 October 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the top five high contact crime police stations. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee. |



| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by committees | How the SAPS addressed these issues |
|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 31 October 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the CJS and the IJS, current projects, spending and Financial Management Systems. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee. |
| 31 October 2018 | Standing Committee on Public Accounts | Briefing by the SAPS on the update of cases and the forensic report. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. A written progress report was submitted to the Committee. |
| 7 November 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on: Contract Management Strategy. Bid Committees. Irregular Expenditure. Forensic Data Analysts Contracts. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 9 November 2018 | Standing Committee on the AGSA | Briefing by the SAPS on the threats to the AGSA Teams. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 13 November 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by SAPS on matters related to the Department of Public Works Facility Management. Briefing on the roles and responsibilities of the SAPS in protecting the National Parliament. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 14 November 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the implementation of the Rural Safety Plan. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 27 November 2018 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on: Lifestyle audit and the vetting process. Preparation for the Safer Festive Season. Anti-Gang capability. Briefing by the DPCI on high-profile cases. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 4 February 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs | Briefing by the SAPS at the Parliamentary Inquiry into the alleged "lock down" of the Clifton Fourth Beach, which took place on 23 December 2018. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |

| Date | Committee | Agenda | Matters raised by committees | How the SAPS addressed these issues |
|------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 12 February 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the Anti-Gang Strategy and the roll-out of units. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was 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 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the relationship/structure with the Metropolitan Police Department. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee. |
| 26 February 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs | Briefing by the SAPS on the amendment of the Immigration Act. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee. |
| 6 March 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the DPCI on high-profile cases, as well as the Narcotic and Firearm Units. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |
| 12 March 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS and the Trade Unions on the Recruitment and Training Model for new recruits. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was 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 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on: Implementation of the Crime Intelligence Turnaround Strategy. Update on the vetting of senior management and disciplinary matters, including a status report on lifestyle audits. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee. |
| 19 March 2019 | Portfolio Committee on Police | Briefing by the SAPS on the preparations for the 2019 General Elections. | Clarity seeking questions and additional information was requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. | Responses were provided during the briefing. |

8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts Resolutions, in 2018/2019.



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 |
|--|--|--|
| Percentage of applications for new firearm licences finalised within 90 working days | 2015/2016 | The Technical Indicator Description (TID) has been revised, for 2019/2020, in order to measure actual performance. |
| 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 on all licenses that had been finalised instead. Due to the inconsistent reporting, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement was not obtained, as well as the reported reason for the variance between the planned target and the reported achievement. The reported achievement and the reason for the variance was not confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement and the reason for the variance reported in the Annual Report, was not determined. | | |
| Average national police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie Complaints | 2011/2012 | Consequence management was applied for members who are not updating their pocket books with their daily operational activities. |
| 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 the achievement of targets. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence was not obtained 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 correspond with the reported achievement. It was impracticable to determine the value of the misstatement based on the supporting evidence that was provided. The reported achievement was not further confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of Alpha (17:11 minutes), Bravo (20:42 minutes) and Charlie Complaints (18:47 minutes), was not determined. | | Compliance inspections and unannounced inspections were conducted by the Visible Policing Provincial Head and the Visible Policing Division. The Visible Policing Division made follow-ups to ensure that the action plans communicated by provinces, clusters and police stations were executed. Feedback on AGSA findings is a standard item on the Core Management Meeting of the Visible Policing Division. AGSA findings are also discussed during the Quarterly Review Sessions of the Division, which is attended by senior management of the Division and Visible Policing Provincial Heads. A two-day conference was held in all provinces by Visible Policing Provincial Heads to discuss the job description of Relief Commanders, as well as pocket books and the inspection of pocket books. Relief Commanders will be required to write a pre-assessment (diagnostic) to determine their knowledge, prior to the commencement of the workshop, as well as a summative assessment after the conference. The Visible Policing Division is in the process of |
| | | reviewing Standing Order 256 and the drafting of a National Instruction on pocket books, as well as a step-by-step inspection guide on the completion of pocket books, when attending complaints and a guideline on the completion and management of pocket books. |

| 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 |
|---|--|--|
| Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered | 2011/2012 | The Visible Policing Division developed a Turnaround Plan for the implementation of the Firearms Control Act. |
| The reported achievement for the number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered, reported in the Annual Report, was 18 592. However, the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the reported achievement, due to the fact that firearms, which were recovered, were not being captured on the EFRS and an achievement of 20 451 was indicated. | | Further to this, a project was developed for the reconciliation and assessment of firearms in SAPS 13 Stores. The scope of the project is to audit all police stations, in five identified provinces (the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape), to IBIS test all firearms in the SAPS 13 Stores, to etch all firearms with serial numbers filed off and issue them with Weapons Register Numbers, to ensure |
| Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost The achievement for SAPS-owned firearms reported stolen/lost, reported in the Annual Report was 800. However, the supporting evidence provided did not correspond with the reported achievement, as the firearms reported stolen/lost were not, in all instances, captured on the EFRS and an achievement of 1 037 was indicated. | 2017/2018 | that all found firearms are circulated and that all forfeited firearms are dispatched for destruction. The project has been completed, in the Mpumalanga Province, from 26 to 30 November 2018 and will continue in the other provinces, from 17 January 2019. |
| Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered | 2017/2018 | |
| The achievement for identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered, reported in the Annual Report was 358. However, the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 225 for the current year, mainly due to some of these reported recoveries related to the prior year and some of these firearms being reported as recovered, which were not initially reported as stolen/lost. | | |
| Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered The reported achievement of 27 747 stolen/ robbed vehicles recovered against the target of 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, the reported achievements were not confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to be made on reported achievements in the Annual Report, was not determined. | 2017/2018 | Meetings are conducted with the Detective Service Division, pertaining to the circulation and cancellation of vehicles and the filing of the prescribed documents, as per the TID. |



National Instruction 7 of 2017: Unlawful Occupation of Land and

Evictions.

| 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 |
|--|--|---|
| Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy | 2016/2017 | Members were issued with written and verbal warnings. One member was charged with fraud for the submission of incorrect minutes. |
| The reported achievement of 827 rural and rural/ urban mixed police stations, which implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy for the target of 888, is not reliable, as the Department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on the achievement of targets. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence was not obtained, in some instances, while in other cases the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence provided, the achievement was 372, however, further confirmation of the reported achievement could not be determined, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement, was not determined. | | Compliance inspections and unannounced inspections were conducted by the Visible Policing Division and Visible Policing Provincial Heads. The Visible Policing Division made follow-ups to ensure that the action plans communicated by provinces, clusters and police stations were executed. Feedback on AGSA findings is a standard item on the Core Management Meeting of the Visible Policing Division. AGSA findings are also discussed during the Quarterly Review Sessions of the Division, which is attended by senior management of the Division and Visible Policing Provincial Heads. A toolkit was developed for Rural Safety Coordinators. The toolkit will be rolled out, in all provinces, from January 2019, by means of coordinated workshops in the provinces. The toolkit includes the following: Technical indicators (criteria for the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy). A process flow. A piob description for Rural Safety Coordinators (an additional key performance area to the officers' job descriptions). A checklist for the opening and maintenance of a Rural Safety File at the police station with an example of an agenda, minutes and an attendance register, a Rural Safety Plan and an example of an activation plan for the police station. An inspection checklist for Rural Safety. Directives. Reporting instructions for: |

| 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 |
|--|--|---|
| Number of schools identified for implementation of the School Safety Programme The reported achievement on the number of schools identified for the implementation of the School Safety Programme, against the target of 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 the achievement of targets. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained, in some instances, while in other cases the supporting evidence provided did not correspond with the reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence that was provided, the reported achievement could not be determined, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement, was not determined. | 2016/2017 | * Crime codes for rural safety. * A Farm Watch Guideline. * An example of a joint operation on stock theft. * An SOP on stock theft. * Protocol for access to farms and smallholdings. • Coordinators will be subjected to a peer assessment and will write a competency test. These tests will be analysed to identify areas of concerns and gaps. • The Rural Safety Strategy has been reviewed and has been submitted for sign-off by all respective Divisional Commissioners, who play a role in the Strategy. Thereafter, the Strategy will be submitted for signed-off by the respective Deputy National Commissioners and the National Commissioner. The criteria for the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy will change, in 2019/2020, going forward. • Written and verbal warnings were issued. • Compliance inspections and unannounced inspections were conducted by the Visible Policing Division and Visible Policing Provincial Heads. • The Visible Policing Division conducted a capacity building session with all Provincial Coordinators pertaining to the TID and the opening and maintenance of the School Safety File. • The Visible Policing Division makes continuous follow-up visits to ensure that the action plans communicated by the provinces, clusters and police stations were executed. • Feedback on AGSA findings is a standard item on the Core Management Meeting of the Visible Policing Division. • AGSA findings are also discussed during the Quarterly Review Sessions of the Division, which is attended by senior management of the Division and Visible Policing Provincial Heads. • An SOP was developed for the implementation of the School Safety Programme. • Capacity building work sessions were held, in February 2019 until the end of March 2019 for youth and school safety, which will include the following: » A peer-to-peer compliance assessment. » The institutionalisation of the SOP. » An introduction to the new School Safety File. |
| Detection rate for cybercrime-related charges The achievement against the target of 34% for the detection rate of cybercrime reported in the Annual Report, was 36,92%. However, | 2016/2017 | » (Opening and Maintenance). A template has been developed by the DPCI to ensure that a list of cases is kept and maintained as a measure to curb future limitations of scope, in terms of case/charges/project samples. |
| the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 31,17%, mainly due to some cases not being recorded in the calculation. | | |



| 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 |
|---|--|---|
| Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges The Department did not have an adequate record keeping system to enable reliable reporting on the achievement of this indicator. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement could not be obtained. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of the auditor's work. The reported achievements could not be further confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 89,67%, was not determined. | 2015/2016 | Ongoing engagement between the DPCI and the Technology Management Services Division to enhance an MS Excel generic database. |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges The Department did not have an adequate record keeping system to enable reliable reporting on the achievement of this indicator. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained for the reported achievement. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of the auditor's work. The reported achievements could not be further confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 70,04%, was not determined. | 2015/2016 | Findings have been communicated to the relevant offices for rectification. Performance information will be verified by the Provincial Commanders for accuracy and a certificate will be submitted to the relevant provincial head and the Directorate. Performance information will be tested against evidence documents, before submission to the Management Information and Strategic Planning Commander, for rectification. |
| Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of guilty verdict The reported achievement against the target of 95% was misstated, as the audit evidence provided indicated that 25,46% of guilty trial results were updated, within 20 calendar days, while the Department reported 97,94% in the Annual Report. This was mainly due to results received, not being dated, in order to validate the determination of the 20 calendar days. | 2017/2018 | The audit finding was communicated to all Provincial Heads: CR and CSM, during a meeting, on 1 December 2017 and an instruction for compliance was issued. Communique, via email, was forwarded to Criminalistics Bureau Provincial Commanders, on 1 December 2017. Documentation identified during the audit process was rectified, on 6 December 2017. The applicable SOPs (CRIM0003P and CRIM0005P) regulating the processing of a SAPS 69 was communicated to all provinces, via e-mail, on 8 December 2017. The Provincial Heads has workshopped the applicable SOPs and provided a compliance certificate, by 5 January 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 |
|--|--|--|
| Number of network operations conducted | 2017/2018 | A detailed Performance Information Management SOP/Guideline was developed and implemented. |
| The reported achievement of 887 network operations conducted against the target of 876, is not reliable, as the Department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records and network operations were | | Standardised MS Excel performance reporting and consolidation sheets were developed and implemented by Management Information and Strategic Planning officials. The TID was re-submitted to all commanders at |
| not approved by the appropriate delegation to enable reliable reporting on the achievement of the target. As a result, sufficient, appropriate audit evidence was not obtained, in some instances, while in other cases the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the | | national, provincial and cluster levels. A work session was held with all provincial commanders and section heads within Crime Intelligence to discuss the audit findings. A national coordinator was appointed to oversee |
| reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence that was provided, the achievement was 771, but the reported achievement could | | and coordinate the execution of network operations and performance monitoring. Standardised definitions and templates were |
| not be further confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement, was | | developed for intelligence products on national, provincial and cluster levels. • Consequence management has been |
| not determined. Number of threat and risk assessment reports | 2017/2018 | implemented. |
| generated for proactive policing operations The achievement against the target of 14 480 threat and risk assessment reports generated, reported in the Annual Report was 42 793. However, the supporting evidence provided, did not correspond with the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 15 561, mainly as a result of the supporting evidence being duplicated. | | |
| Number of early warning reports generated for proactive policing operations | 2017/2018 | |
| Sufficient, appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement against the target of 21 720 early warning reports generated for proactive policing, was not obtained. This was due to the reported performance not being supported by accurate underlying records provided for audit purposes. The reported achievement could not be confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to the achievement of 31 307, as reported in the Annual Report, was not | | |

determined.



| 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 |
|--|--|--|
| Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised | 2017/2018 | A detailed Performance Information Management SOP/Guideline was developed and implemented |
| Sufficient, appropriate audit evidence to support the reported achievement against the target of 100% for proactive intelligence reports operationalised, was not obtained. This | | Standardised MS Excel performance reporting and consolidation sheets were developed and implemented by Management Information and Strategic Planning officials. The TID was re-submitted to all commanders at |
| was due to the lack of proper performance management systems and processes that predetermine how the achievement would have | | national, provincial and cluster levels. • A work session was held with all provincial |
| been measured, monitored and reported. The reported achievement could not be confirmed, | | commanders and section heads within Crime Intelligence to discuss the audit findings. |
| by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to the achievement of 65,47%, as reported in the Annual Report, was | | A national coordinator was appointed to oversee and coordinate the execution of network operations and performance monitoring. |
| not determined. | 00.47/00.40 | Standardised definitions and templates were |
| Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised | 2017/2018 | developed for intelligence products on national, provincial and cluster levels. |
| Sufficient, appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement against the target of 100% reactive intelligence reports operationalised, was not obtained. This was due to material differences between what was reported and evidence provided for audit purposes. The reported achievement was not confirmed, by alternative means. Consequently, whether any adjustments were required to the achievement of 40,29%, as reported in the Annual Report, was not determined. | | Consequence management has been implemented. |
| The percentage of physical security assessments finalised, as per Physical Security Annual Assurance Schedule | 2017/2018 | |
| The achievement of the target of 100% of the planned physical security assessments reported in the Annual Report was 99,52%. However, the supporting evidence provided did not correspond with 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. | | |

10. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The SAPS is conducting procurement transactions, in accordance with National Treasury Prescripts, as well as the PFMA and the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) and PPPFA Regulations. The PPPFA Regulations allows for service providers to obtain a Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment status level, which is used in all calculations when approving quotations and bids. Where applicable, the promotion of the pre-qualification criteria, as prescribed by the PPPFA Regulations are also utilised by Procurement.

11. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The SAPS embarked on a process to develop a new Combined Assurance Framework and Methodology (Risk-Based Approach) to be in line with National Treasury and best practices, such as King IV. The process was initiated subsequent to a presentation by National Treasury on Combined Assurance made to the Audit Committee, in 2017/2018.

The draft Combined Assurance Framework and proposed Combined Assurance Methodology will be presented to SAPS Senior Management and the Audit Committee, in 2019/2020, for approval and implementation.

The combined assurance database that was utilised to capture assurance providers and oversight bodies' audit findings encountered challenges. The system that was used to create the database (iBase) was shut down, during 2018/2019. Although the SAPS has access to the data captured, analysis of the data cannot be performed and new users cannot be registered on the system. The database contains approximately 6 000 findings that were captured from various assurance providers, including the results of the Back-to-Basic Compliance Checklist.



12.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

The objective of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide independent and objective assurance and insight to management on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control systems, in order to assist the SAPS to achieve its objectives. The Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved audit plan consisting of risk-based and compliance reviews, performance information audits, performance audits and information technology audits at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units.

Internal audit projects were undertaken, during 2018/2019 and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and the 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 2018/2019:

- 17 risk-based and compliance audits at Head Office;
- 82 risk-based and compliance audits at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units;
- 19 performance information audits;
- 29 performance audits;
- eight information technology audits; and
- 72 follow-up audits.

Approval was granted to defer nine audits.



12.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The objective of the Audit Committee is to monitor SAPS compliance with applicable laws and regulations, governance processes and continuously assess the performance of the Internal Audit Activity to determine the level of its effectiveness. The Committee operates within the approved Audit Committee Charter and in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA and Treasury Regulations.

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year, ended 31 March 2019.

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 | 3 |
| Mr T Boltman | BTech, CFE, CCSA, CGAP, CIA | External | N/A | 1 November 2010* | N/A | 4 |
| Mr JE Van Heerden | National Diploma: State Finance and Accounting, Registered Government Auditor (RGA) | External | N/A | 1 November 2010* | N/A | 5 |
| Mr M Karedi | BCompt (Hons) | External | N/A | 1 November 2010 | N/A | 5 |
| Mr M Mokwele (Ex-Officio)# | BCom (Hons), CCSA, CIA, CFE | External | N/A | 1 November 2010 | N/A | 2 |

^{*}Term of office comes to an end, on the 30 August 2018. Contract extended on a month-to-month basis until a new Audit Committee member has been appointed.

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 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

As reported on in the previous report, the following areas still remain a concern and need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. These matters are followed up with the SAPS on a regular basis:

[#] Mr Mokwele is the Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and attended the Audit Committee meeting in that capacity.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

As stated in the audit reports of the internal and external auditors, 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. It would appear that in the case of crime statistics and investigations, as reflected in Programmes 2, 3 and 4 of the Vote, the extraction of supporting evidence from the Information Technology Systems in its current format, will need to be further investigated (system development, including expansion of storage capacity), in order to overcome any possible negative impact on the functioning of the systems. These limitations among others, led to a disclaimer audit opinion from the AGSA.

The processes implemented by management relating to consequence management did not have the desired outcomes and will have to be further enhanced, in order to have the required effect.

Management has embarked on an extensive exercise to install a culture of ownership at all levels and the Audit Committee will continue to follow the progress through regular interaction with the division responsible for the oversight and monitoring via a structured accountability process.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has an independent Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) that is chaired by Mr Moloto Mokwele, who is also an Ex-Officio member of the Audit Committee. During the year under review, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Structure has been approved with the ERM having a direct reporting line to the Accounting Officer, as opposed to being a section within a component; the ERMC, ERM Strategy and ERM Implementation Plan were approved. However, the ERMC has not been as effective as it could have been, due to failure to meet at the times that it was supposed to meet. The Committee only met once, as opposed to a minimum four times that it was supposed to meet. The composition of the ERMC should be reconstituted to ensure compliance to the Public Sector Framework, whereby the majority of members should be external members, as opposed to the current state. The process of appointing a Chief Risk Officer and risk practitioners need to be expedited. It is also important that the Accounting Officer and the entire leadership of the SAPS vigorously drive the agenda of risk management within the organisation.

The Audit Committee will continue to follow up on the effectiveness of the initiatives of the Department, especially relating to capacity building as far as human resources and infrastructure is concerned.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

As mentioned in the previous report during the course of financial years 2016/2017, as well as 2017/2018, the process of combined assurance was put on hold. This was due to the 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 Inspectorate other management assurance provider's efforts were not engaged. In the meeting with the Accounting Officer, on 1 August 2018, a resolution was concluded to resuscitate the combined assurance process and to this end the required resources would be advanced. This unfortunately did not happen and the Committee continues to advise management to implement this process.



PROCUREMENT/SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT/CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

It has become clear that the Department's own policies and system of internal controls, in respect of areas of its procurement processes, have become outdated, in relation to a number of updated prescripts issued by the National Treasury and therefore, not effective to prevent and/or detect instances of non-compliance with prescribed supply chain management prescripts. This again resulted in significant irregular and fruitless expenditure being identified by internal and external audit, which was also in addition to that already discovered and disclosed by management.

It is critical for the Department to expand on their action plans to legally enforce compliance as recommended by the auditors. A comprehensive plan with clear objectives and timelines needs to be developed to ensure compliance and thereby prevent irregular expenditure.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Audit Committee is concerned that, despite the efforts of management issues reported by external audit and internal audit in prior years, had not been fully and satisfactorily addressed. This resulted in immovable tangible capital assets being one of the items that were qualified for a second year running by the AGSA. Management has once more provided assurance that effective corrective action will be implemented, in respect of all internal control weaknesses. The Audit Committee has, furthermore, requested the Department to review the current Business Agreement with SITA, in order to clarify the roles and responsibility of each one of the parties to the agreement, including ownership and control, as well as the basis relating to the evaluation of the assets. The Audit Committee will continue to monitor this matter going forward.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORTS

The Department has reported quarterly to 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

The Committee has reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the Department and recommended the statements for audit.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

The Committee reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues 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 findings was not achieved. This can mainly be attributed to the fact that the Department did not perform a proper root cause analysis of the underlying cause that led to

the internal and external audit finding in the first instance. The Committee will continue to evaluate and stress the importance of root cause analysis.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements for 2018/2019, be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

APPRECIATION

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police for their leadership and guidance, the National Commissioner, management and staff for their support during the year, as well as the AGSA and Internal Audit for their contributions.



Wally van Heerden

Chairperson of the Audit Committee South African Police Service

30 August 2019

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister of 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 99,92% or 192 277, in relation to the planned target of 192 431.

During 2018/2019, the average **employee turnover rate** was 3,0%. This represents a marginal increase of 2,7%, compared to 2017/2018. The loss of critical skills is 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 became vacant, is prioritised.

Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded in the 2018/2019 financial year, followed by retirements. Resignations increased from 2 039, in 2017/2018, to 2 180, in 2018/2019. Retirements increased from 1 412, in 2017/2018, to 1 781, in 2018/2019. The most prominent reasons 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 January 2018 to December 2018 decreased with 149 942 days (8,9%), from 1 676 391 days, during January 2017 to December 2017, to 1 526 449 days, during January 2018 to December 2018.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The following priorities were encapsulated within the Department's Annual Performance Plan, for the 2018/2019 financial year:

- Establish an adequate human resource capability with emphasis on the following prioritised areas:
 - » Investigative capacity
 - » Intelligence gathering
 - » Operational environment
- Filling funded vacant positions within the prescribed timeframe.
- Improve the finalisation rate of service terminations submitted to 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
 - » Cyber-related crime 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.



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WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The MTEF Human Resource Plan (2018/2019 to 2019/2020) of the Department was approved and submitted to the DPSA, in June 2017.

Funded vacant positions were advertised to encourage open competition and all appointments were made, in accordance with the Department's policies.

The retention of personnel, especially within the scarce skills environments, remains a priority for the SAPS. The Retention Policy is aimed to address the losses as identified in the scarce skills environments.

The Department provides bursaries and training opportunities for personnel to further their qualifications and improve their skills/knowledge. An Internship Programme is established to provide young 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. In addition to the information recorded in the Department's Human Resource Tables towards SMS functionaries who concluded their performance agreements within the required target date, a total of 98,20% employees on salary levels 1 to 12's performance management planning information was registered on the performance management system of the Department, by the target date of 30 June 2018.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

The Department's **EHW Programme** is fully operational. HIV/AIDS and TB screening sessions are conducted, in partnership with POLMED and the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS), as well as the Health Risk Manager.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department has increased the number of interns recruited to 1 048. A total number of 71 815 personnel received training and development opportunities, during 2018/2019, of which 71 131 employees were found competent.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Department has systemised the service termination process, which resulted in a significant improvement in the turnaround time to finalise these cases.

Appropriate progress was made towards achieving the set target of 2% for people with disabilities, in relation to the total workforce, during 2018/2019. There was a 13,92% increase in the number of registered SAPS members with a disability, from 2 528, in 2017/2018 to 2 880, in 2018/2019. A total number of 30 posts, which comprises 5% of the allocated vacant funded posts for PSA personnel, for 2018/2019, were dedicated for the appointment of people with disabilities. However, the SAPS was able to register 352 people with disabilities over and above the 30 dedicated posts. 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 client satisfaction and to restore public trust and faith in the police.

The nature of the inherent physical and mental requirements of policing, hinder 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 depend on the way in which those employees are managed.

As such, it is important to acknowledge that human resources are the most important asset of the SAPS, consuming the bulk of the budget. It is thus, imperative that the SAPS receive the expected value from its investment in human resources. Therefore, human resource management practices must be designed to maximise employee performance and utilisation, aimed at achieving effective organisational performance. Effective organisational performance, entails the alignment of employee competence with the performance abilities required to meet the SAPS's strategic objectives and priorities, as articulated in the SAPS's Strategic Plan and policing strategy.

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 the SAPS.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- Ensure the recruitment and appointment of personnel, as well as the filling of vacant funded posts, in line with the strategic and operational priorities of the Department.
- Maintain the finalisation rate of disciplinary cases, in line with the targets defined.
- Enforce consequence management.
- Implement the approved EHW policies and strategies of the Department.
- Institutionalise the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Department.



- Improve the ethical behaviour of employees through awareness programmes and the institutionalisation of the Code of Conduct.
- Coordinating and implementing 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.
- Inculcate a culture of performance management and accountability.
- Improve employee performance management practices through the development of mechanisms,
 to measure and account for individual performance at police station and cluster levels.
- Enhance compliance with performance management frameworks and systems.
- Establish a 180 degree assessment framework for police stations and clusters.
- Enhance poor performance management.
- Increase the conclusion of performance agreements/plans and assessments of senior and middle management and below, within the prescribed time frame standard.
- Maintain sound labour relations, to prevent a negative impact on employee morale, productivity and job satisfaction, which could hinder the achievement of the SAPS's strategic priorities and objectives.
- Improve the turnaround time to finalise employee grievances.
- Improve the turnaround time to resolve employee conflict.
- Focus on the implementation of finalised policies, strategies, plans and frameworks.
- Enhance human resource computerised 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 18,600,634 | 12,908,477 | 2,521,425 | 69,4 | 352 | 36 707 |
| Visible Policing | 47,117,278 | 36,920,618 | | 78,4 | 364 | 101 299 |
| Detective Services | 17,828,166 | 15,231,686 | | 85,4 | 392 | 38 823 |
| Crime Intelligence | 3,882,235 | 3,541,148 | | 91,2 | 404 | 8 769 |
| Protection and Security Services | 3,000,429 | 2,680,463 | | 89,3 | 401 | 6 679 |
| Total | 90,428,742 | 71,282,392 | 2,521,425 | 78,8 | 371 | 192 277 |



| 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) | 1,558,972 | 2,2 | 151 | 10 337 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 26,278,383 | 36,9 | 286 | 91 841 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 35,820,135 | 50,3 | 446 | 80 371 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 6,461,382 | 9,1 | 732 | 8 822 |
| Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16) | 1,163,520 | 1,6 | 1,284 | 906 |
| Total | 71,282,392 | 100 | 371 | 192 277 |



PART D



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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 8,897,844 | 68,9 | 42,498 | 6,0 | 529,895 | 4,1 | 1,075,884 | 8,3 | 12,908,477 |
| Visible Policing | 23,030,568 | 62,4 | 370,327 | 1,0 | 1,395,155 | 3,8 | 4,795,802 | 13,0 | 36,920,618 |
| Detective Services | 10,115,053 | 66,4 | 83,465 | 9,0 | 554,161 | 3,6 | 1,638,388 | 10,8 | 15,231,686 |
| Crime Intelligence | 2,451,021 | 69,2 | 13,063 | 0,4 | 130,313 | 3,7 | 261,136 | 7,4 | 3,541,148 |
| Protection and Security Services | 1,626,626 | 60,7 | 262,865 | 8,6 | 91,396 | 3,4 | 217,674 | 8,1 | 2,680,463 |
| Total | 46,121,112 | 64,7 | 772,218 | 1,1 | 2,700,920 | 3,8 | 7,988,884 | 11,2 | 71,282,392 |

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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) | 725,832 | 46,6 | 2,047 | 0,1 | 80,082 | 5,1 | 486,102 | 31,2 | 1,558,972 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 16,507,224 | 62,8 | 220,098 | 0,8 | 1,358,705 | 5,2 | 4,078,780 | 15,5 | 26,278,383 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 23,678,219 | 66,1 | 506,143 | 1,4 | 1,173,693 | 3,3 | 3,071,099 | 9,8 | 35,820,135 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 4,387,144 | 6,79 | 43,930 | 0,7 | 86,053 | 1,3 | 319,972 | 5,0 | 6,461,382 |
| Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16) | 822,693 | 70,7 | 0 | 0'0 | 2,387 | 0,2 | 32,931 | 2,8 | 1,163,520 |
| Total | 46,121,112 | 64,7 | 772,218 | 1,1 | 2,700,920 | 3,8 | 7,988,884 | 11,2 | 71,282,392 |

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 2019

| Programme | Year-end establishment | Number of employees | Vacancy rate (%) | Number of employees additional to the establishment |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Administration | 36 720 | 36 707 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Visible Policing | 101 346 | 101 299 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Detective Services | 38 902 | 38 823 | 0,2 | 0 |
| Crime Intelligence | 8 780 | 8 769 | 0,1 | 0 |
| Protection and Security Services | 6 683 | 6 679 | 0,1 | 0 |
| Total | 192 431 | 192 277 | 0,1 | 0 |



| Salary band | Year-end establishment | Number of employees | Vacancy rate (%) | Number of employees additional to the establishment |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 10 343 | 10 337 | 0,1 | 0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 91 890 | 91 841 | 0,1 | 0 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 80 428 | 80 371 | 0,1 | 0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 8 837 | 8 822 | 0,2 | 0 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 931 | 904 | 2,9 | 0 |
| Minister and Deputy Minister | 2 | 2 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Total | 192 431 | 192 277 | 0,1 | 0 |

^{*}Note: As at 31 March 2019, a total of 37 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 2019

| Critical occupations | Year-end establishment | Number of employees | Vacancy rate (%) | Number of employees additional to the establishment |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals | 55 | 55 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Architects, town and traffic planners | 5 | 5 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Chemists | 1 746 | 1 746 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 95 | 78 | 17,9 | 0 |
| General legal administration and related professionals | 296 | 277 | 6,4 | 0 |
| Natural sciences related | 4 | 4 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Police | 138 018 | 138 018 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 116 | 116 | 0,0 | 0 |
| Total | 140 335 | 140 299 | 0,0 | 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 2019, a total of 36 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 2019

| 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 | 686 | 99 | 5 | 0,7 |
| Band B (Level 14) | 205 | 184 | 90 | 21 | 10,2 |
| Band C (Level 15) | 34 | 33 | 97 | 1 | 2,9 |
| Band D (Level 16) | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 931 | 904 | 97 | 27 | 2,9 |

*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2018

| 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 | 679 | 98 | 12 | 1,7 |
| Band B (Level 14) | 205 | 190 | 93 | 15 | 7,3 |
| Band C (Level 15) | 34 | 36 | 106 | -2 | -5,9 |
| Band D (Level 16) | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 931 | 906 | 97 | 25 | 2,7 |

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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) | 29 | 27 | 2 | | |
| Band B (Level 14) | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Band C (Level 15) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Band D (Level 16) | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 36 | 33 | 3 | | |

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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| | 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

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, as 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 is utilised to determine police 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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) | 10 337 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 91 841 | 6 | 0,0 | 2 457 | 2,7 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 80 371 | 4 | 0,0 | 1 173 | 1,5 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 8 822 | 1 357 | 15,4 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16) | 906 | 64 | 7,1 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 192 277 | 1 431 | 0,7 | 3 630 | 1,9 | 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Salary band | *Employment at beginning of period (April 2018) | Recruitments | Terminations | Turnover rate (%) |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 5 468 | 5 019 | 150 | 2,7 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 92 869 | 349 | 1 377 | 1,5 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 83 774 | 235 | 3 638 | 4,3 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 9 321 | 16 | 515 | 5,5 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 962 | 6 | 62 | 6,4 |
| Total | 192 394 | 5 625 | 5 742 | 3,0 |

^{*}Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2017/2018, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2018/2019, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2018.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Critical occupations | *Employment at beginning of period (April 2018) | Recruitments | Terminations | Turnover rate (%) |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals | 47 | 13 | 5 | 10,6 |
| Architects, town and traffic planners | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Chemists | 1 750 | 30 | 34 | 1,9 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 79 | 2 | 3 | 3,8 |
| General legal administration and related professionals | 294 | 9 | 26 | 8,8 |
| Natural sciences related | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Police | 137 080 | 5 049 | 4 111 | 3,0 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 103 | 19 | 6 | 5,8 |
| Total | 139 362 | 5 122 | 4 185 | 3,0 |

^{*}Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2017/2018, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2018/2019, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2018.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why employees left the Department for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| VICTOR 2010 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|--|--|
| Termination type | Number | Percentage of total resignations | Percentage of total employment | Total | Total employment | | |
| Death | 909 | 15,8 | 0,5 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Resignation | 2 180 | 38,0 | 1,1 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Expiry of contract | 22 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Discharged due to ill health | 317 | 5,5 | 0,2 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Dismissal-misconduct | 528 | 9,2 | 0,3 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Retirement | 1 781 | 31,0 | 0,9 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Other | 5 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |
| Total | 5 742 | 100 | 3,0 | 5 742 | 192 277 | | |

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Rank | Number of section 35 terminations awarded |
|--------------------|---|
| Lieutenant General | 3 |
| Total | 3 |

^{*}Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employees amounted to R12 948 075,20. 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 55 | 1 | 1,8 |
| Architects, town and traffic planners | 5 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Chemists | 1 746 | 32 | 1,8 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 78 | 0 | 0,0 |
| General legal administration and related professionals | 277 | 21 | 7,6 |
| Natural sciences related | 4 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Police | 138 018 | 6 564 | 4,8 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 116 | 9 | 7,8 |
| Total | 140 299 | 6 627 | 4,7 |

Table 3.5.6 Promotions by salary band for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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) | 10 337 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 91 841 | 403 | 0,4 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 80 371 | 3 301 | 4,1 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 8 822 | 1 344 | 15,2 |
| Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16) | 906 | 69 | 7,6 |
| Total | 192 277 | 5 117 | 2,7 |

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 45 appointments for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Rank | Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 45 |
|-----------------|---|
| Captain | 1 |
| Warrant Officer | 1 |
| Total | 2 |

Captain: 1

| Designation | Rank from | Number of appointments |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|
| Provincial Commissioner: North West: Operational Support: Visible Policing | Warrant Officer | 1 |
| Total | | 1 |

Warrant Officer: 1

| Designation | Rank from | Number of appointments |
|--|-----------|------------------------|
| Provincial Commissioner: Gauteng Province: FCS | Constable | 1 |
| Total | | 1 |

^{*}Note: During 2018/2019, two 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 2019

| Occupational categories | | Male | <u> </u> | | | Female | ale | | Total |
|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|
| | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 365 | 28 | 47 | 102 | 238 | 31 | 13 | 52 | 906 |
| Professionals | 3 476 | 444 | 255 | 1 289 | 3 392 | 200 | 269 | 1 452 | 11 077 |
| Clerks | 269 9 | 802 | 247 | 400 | 15 795 | 2 736 | 681 | 3 270 | 30 628 |
| Service and sales workers | 79 034 | 11 456 | 2 723 | 8 606 | 32 588 | 3 913 | 479 | 2 386 | 141 185 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 069 | 140 | 48 | 224 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 170 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 166 | 7 | က | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 186 |
| Elementary occupations | 3 094 | 452 | 19 | 32 | 3 121 | 378 | - | 18 | 7 125 |
| Total | 93 522 | 13 359 | 3 342 | 10 654 | 55 207 | 7 558 | 1 453 | 7 182 | 192 277 |

| African Coloured Indian | | | Female | ale | | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| _ | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | |
| Employees with disabilities 66 | 66 719 | 481 | 117 | 43 | 420 | 2 880 |

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as on 31 March 2019

| Occupational band | | Male | Ф | | | Female | ale | | Total |
|--|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|
| | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | |
| Top management | 20 | 2 | 0 | - | 11 | - | - | 0 | 36 |
| Senior management | 345 | 56 | 47 | 101 | 227 | 30 | 12 | 52 | 870 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 3 598 | 529 | 354 | 1 273 | 1 899 | 290 | 150 | 729 | 8 822 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 41 080 | 6 601 | 2 051 | 8 469 | 13 866 | 2 403 | 761 | 5 140 | 80 371 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 43 877 | 5 258 | 780 | 716 | 35 184 | 4 286 | 510 | 1 230 | 91 841 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 4 602 | 913 | 110 | 94 | 4 020 | 548 | 19 | 31 | 10 337 |
| Total | 93 522 | 13 359 | 3 342 | 10 654 | 55 207 | 7 558 | 1 453 | 7 182 | 192 277 |

Table 3.6.3 - Recruitment for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Occupational band | | Male | le | | | Female | ale | | Total |
|--|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | |
| Top management | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Senior management | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 80 | _ | 0 | 0 | 2 | က | 0 | 2 | 16 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 87 | 7 | 9 | - | 100 | 12 | က | 6 | 235 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 154 | 11 | 0 | က | 171 | 4 | ဧ | 3 | 349 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 2 615 | 629 | 103 | 62 | 1 327 | 250 | 6 | 14 | 5 019 |
| Total | 2 869 | 629 | 109 | 92 | 1 600 | 569 | 15 | 28 | 5 625 |

Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Occupational band | | Male | Φ | | | Female | ıale | | Total |
|--|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | |
| Top management | 7 | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 17 |
| Senior management | 237 | 37 | 28 | 09 | 160 | 23 | 7 | 32 | 584 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 1 413 | 227 | 145 | 479 | 783 | 118 | 41 | 337 | 3 543 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 5 807 | 1 155 | 404 | 1 559 | 4 320 | 798 | 326 | 1 941 | 16 310 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 19 263 | 2 264 | 397 | 416 | 20 510 | 2 889 | 425 | 1 101 | 47 265 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 1 575 | 200 | 4 | 15 | 2 231 | 245 | 7 | 8 | 4 285 |
| Total | 28 302 | 3 884 | 928 | 2 529 | 28 011 | 4 0 7 4 | 807 | 3 419 | 72 004 |

Table 3.6.5 - Terminations for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Total | White | 0 0 | 0 2 59 | 4 31 515 | 18 289 3 638 | 4 41 1377 | 0 1 150 | 777 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Female | Coloured Indian | 0 | 0 | 7 | 09 | 78 | 7 | 152 |
| | African Co | 2 | 15 | 77 | 364 | 365 | 51 | N78 |
| | White | 0 | 12 | 3 118 | 1 374 | 1 28 | 2 6 | 222 |
| ø | Indian | | | 13 | . 81 | | | 801 |
| Male | Coloured | 0 | ဇ | 42 | 237 | 96 | 15 | 303 |
| | African | - | 26 | 223 | 2215 | 754 | 89 | 3 287 |
| Occupational band | | Top management | Senior management | Professionally qualified and experienced | Skilled technical and academically qualified | Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | Unskilled and defined decision making | Total |





PART D



Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| | - | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| orde vicilizacio | | Male | ile | | | Female | ale | | Totol |
| Disciplinally steps | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | 100 |
| Correctional counselling | 51 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 5 | - | 0 | - | 17 |
| Demotion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dismissal | 179 | 17 | ဇ | 8 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 234 |
| Final written warning | 194 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 260 |
| Fine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suspended dismissal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Case withdrawn | 134 | 18 | 4 | 10 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 199 |
| Not guilty | 504 | 51 | 19 | 36 | 63 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 688 |
| Suspended without payment | 185 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 232 |
| Verbal warning | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Written warning | 137 | 19 | 3 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 195 |
| Postponement of sanction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 389 | 147 | 43 | 88 | 170 | 22 | 2 | 27 | 1 888 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

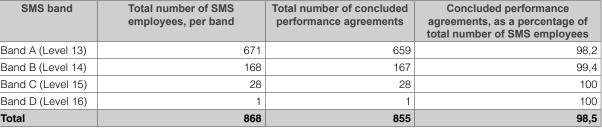
| Lancitorio O | | Male | a | | | | Female | | Total |
|--|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Occupational parid | African | Coloured | Indian | White | African | Coloured | Indian | White | lotal |
| Top management | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Senior management | 62 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 47 | က | 2 | 6 | 168 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 774 | 88 | 71 | 180 | 445 | 59 | 34 | 125 | 1 776 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 11 631 | 2 038 | 289 | 1 795 | 4 993 | 786 | 267 | 833 | 23 030 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 18 440 | 2 270 | 395 | 241 | 12 634 | 1 273 | 110 | 191 | 35 554 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 5 402 | 545 | 189 | 171 | 3 891 | 288 | 14 | 18 | 10 518 |
| Non SAPS Members | 316 | 88 | 19 | 80 | 200 | 39 | 5 | 16 | 763 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

PERFORMANCE 3.7.

The SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 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 2018.

Table 3.7.1 - Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as at 31 July 2018

| 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) | 671 | 659 | 98,2 |
| Band B (Level 14) | 168 | 167 | 99,4 |
| Band C (Level 15) | 28 | 28 | 100 |
| Band D (Level 16) | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 868 | 855 | 98,5 |





A total of 895 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP System, as at 31 July 2018. Three SMS employees formed part of the office of the Minister of Police and/or had to conclude performance agreements with the Minister of Police.

Of the 892 SMS employees reflected above, 24 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, seconded suspension, etc. This leaves a total of 868 SMS employees that should have concluded performance agreements.

A total of 13 SMS employees (12 on Band A and one on Band B), had not complied with the concluding of performance agreements, by 31 July 2018.

After an initial investigation into the non-compliance, it was found that there were justifiable reasons for the non-compliance by three SMS employees, due to restructuring.

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2018

The following occurred with regard to the remaining 10 SMS employees:

Disciplinary action was not pursued against one SMS employee who went on pension, at the end of August 2018. One SMS employee was involved in a dispute regarding the content of her performance agreement. The dispute was resolved after having followed the prescribed dispute resolution mechanisms (disciplinary action was therefore not warranted). One SMS employee was involved in a dispute with regard to his placement and decided to resign.

Disciplinary action was initiated against the remaining seven SMS employees and was dealt with by Top Management of the applicable business units.

All SMS employees did subsequently concluded their performance agreements.



3.8. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Table 3.8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Demographics | Number of beneficiaries | Total employment | Percentage of total within group | Cost (R'000) | Average cost per beneficiary (R) |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| African, Female | 0 | 55 207 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| African, Male | 0 | 93 522 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian, Female | 0 | 1 453 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian, Male | 0 | 3 342 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coloured, Female | 0 | 7 558 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coloured, Male | 0 | 13 359 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| White, Female | 0 | 7 182 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| White, Male | 0 | 10 654 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 192 277 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 10 337 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 0 | 91 841 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 0 | 80 371 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 0 | 8 822 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 191 371 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 55 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Architects, town and traffic planners | 0 | 5 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemists | 0 | 1 746 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 0 | 78 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| General legal administration and related professionals | 0 | 277 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural sciences related | 0 | 4 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Police | 0 | 138 018 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 0 | 116 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 140 299 | 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| 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 | 686 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Band B (Level 14) | 0 | 184 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 |
| Band C (Level 15) | 0 | 33 | 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 | 906 | 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Colom, band | 1 Ap | ril 2018 | 31 Ma | rch 2019 | Ch | ange |
|--|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Salary band | Number | Percentage of total | Number | Percentage of total | Number | Percentage change |
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 1 | 2,4 | 1 | 5,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 17 | 41,5 | 10 | 50,0 | -7 | 33,3 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 20 | 48,8 | 8 | 40,0 | -12 | 57,1 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 3 | 7,3 | 1 | 5,0 | -2 | 9,5 |
| Total | 41 | 100 | 20 | 100 | -21 | 100 |

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers, by major occupation for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| | 1 A p | 1 April 2018 | | rch 2019 | Ch | ange |
|---|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Major occupation | Number | Percentage of total | Number | Percentage of total | Number | Percentage change |
| Administrative office workers | 6 | 14,6 | 2 | 10,0 | -4 | 19,0 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 1 | 2,4 | 1 | 5,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Drivers, operators and ship's crew | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Elementary occupations | 1 | 2,4 | 1 | 5,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| National security and custodian personnel | 30 | 73,2 | 13 | 65,0 | -17 | 81,0 |
| Professionals and managers | 3 | 7,3 | 3 | 15,0 | 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 | 41 | 100 | 20 | 100 | -21 | 100 |



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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 2018 to 31 December 2018

| 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) | 30 993 | 92,5 | 3 997 | 2,8 | 8 | 15,905 | 144 252 | 28 668 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 800 609 | 92,9 | 75 338 | 52,2 | 8 | 552,888 | 144 252 | 565 632 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 463 952 | 92,8 | 99 28 266 | 40,7 | 8 | 691,593 | 144 252 | 430 645 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 44 889 | 92,8 | 5 630 | 3,9 | 80 | 117,626 | 144 252 | 41 639 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 4 017 | 95,1 | 521 | 0,4 | 8 | 16,720 | 144 252 | 3 821 |
| Total | 1 152 854 | 92,8 | 144 252 | 100 | 80 | 1,394,732 | 144 252 | 1 070 405 |

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| table of the mediant form of the political forms of the political fo | יים ויים ו | y and pointaining | , , | ا حالا الا | | 5 | | |
|--|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salary band | Total days | Total days Percentage days with | Number of | Percentage of total | | Estimated | Total number of | Total number of |
| | | medical certification | employees using incapacity leave | employees using incapacity leave | per employee | cost (R'000) | days with medical certification | employees using incapacity leave |
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 9 6 7 8 | 100 | 341 | 3,3 | 28 | 5,004 | 8 6 2 8 | 10 209 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 107 356 | 100 | 3 753 | 36,8 | 29 | 96,494 | 107 326 | 10 209 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 229 118 | 6,66 | 5 457 | 53,5 | 42 | 361,739 | 228 920 | 10 209 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 26 222 | 100 | 612 | 6,0 | 43 | 68,759 | 26 222 | 10 209 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 1 221 | 100 | 46 | 0,5 | 27 | 5,020 | 1 221 | 10 209 |
| Total | 373 595 | 6,66 | 10 209 | 100 | 37 | 537,016 | 373 367 | 10 209 |

Table 3.10.3 – Temporary incapacity leave for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| Type of incapacity | Health Ris | sk Manager | Number of disputes | How were disputes resolved |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| leave considered | Acceptance of advice | Deviation from advice | | |
| Short-term incapacity | 5 102 | 278 | 463 | Granting of period of absence/ status quo maintained |
| Long-term incapacity | 1 134 | 60 | 89 | Granting of period of absence/ status quo maintained |

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| Incapacity leave | Health Ris | sk Manager | Number of disputes | How were disputes resolved |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| approved | Acceptance of advice | Deviation from advice | | |
| Number of cases referred | 1 876 | 1 072 | | Through representations and referral to Medical Incapacity Adjudication Committee |

Types of illness

- 1. Mental Health Illnesses (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), Dementia, Bipolar and Personality Disorder).
- 2. Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorder (dislocation, archille's tendon and back pain, gunshot wounds and motor vehicle accident).
- Endocrine Disorder (Diabetes Mellitus with kidney failure).

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager) for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| Total expenditure incurred (R'000) | Average time frame for payments made to service provider | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 39,135 | | 8 |

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| Salary band | Total days taken | Average days, per employee | Number of employees who took leave |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 125 038 | 23 | 5 338 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 2 205 480 | 23 | 94 098 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 2 313 773 | 28 | 82 330 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 244 293 | 29 | 8 517 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 25 534 | 28 | 903 |
| Total | 4 914 118 | 26 | 191 186 |

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave for the period, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

| 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 2018 |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 496 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 1 576 | 7 | 226 | 94 181 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 27 148 | 7 | 3 793 | 2 539 082 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 5 884 | 9 | 683 | 563 436 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 720 | 7 | 98 | 69 066 |
| Total | 35 329 | 7 | 4 801 | 3 267 260 |



3.11. COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 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 who come into contact with body fluids (Biology labs and animals) | Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hand washing, vaccination, Health Risk Assessments (HRA), screening for TB and HIV. Enhancement of communicable diseases programme (HIV/AIDS, TB, Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs), etc.) and non-communicable disease programme (hypertension, cholesterol, cancer, diabetes, etc.). |
| Employees working closely with the community (crime prevention, POP, NIU, TRT, STF, Crimes against the State) | PPE, hand washing, testing for TB, HIV, Hepatitis, etc. HRA, hypertension, diabetes, cholesterol, cancer, screening for HIV, TB and awareness programmes for these conditions. |
| Employees working closely with the community (Visible Policing and Community Service Centres) | PPE, hand washing, testing for TB, HIV, Hepatitis, etc. HRA, hypertension, diabetes, cholesterol, cancer, screening for HIV, TB and awareness programmes for these conditions. |
| K9 Units | Screening for Hepatitis, vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, hygiene, wellness screening for communicable and non-communicable conditions and awareness programme for the above mentioned conditions. |
| Mounted Units | Screening for Hepatitis, vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, etc., wellness screening for communicable and non-communicable conditions and awareness programme for the above mentioned conditions. |
| Honey suckers | Screening for both communicable and non- communicable conditions. Vaccination programme: Hepatitis A and B, Typhus and Tetanus. Awareness programme for the conditions mentioned. |
| Divers | Screening for both communicable and non- communicable conditions. Vaccination programme: Hepatitis A and B, Typhus, Tetanus, etc. Awareness programme for the conditions mentioned. |

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 (Dr) BA 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 EHW Component, which has Occupational Health Practitioners, social workers, chaplains and psychologists. R4 million is allocated on an annual basis, for the implementation of programmes on communicable and non-communicable diseases. |
| 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: - Communicable disease programme: TB, HIV, STIs, etc. - Non-communicable disease programme: cancer, hypertension, diabetes, cholesterol, etc. - Occupational Health Programme |
| 4. | Has the Department established (a) committee(s), as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent. | X | | National Strategic Wellness Forum - All divisions are represented, as well as provinces, coordinated by EHW. Health and Safety Committee - Quality of Work Life Section plays a vital role in this Committee. |
| 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 HIV and AIDS test is not a requirement in the employment policy of the SAPS. |
| 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 EHW principles are in the approved Disability and HIV/AIDS Policies of the Department: - Non-discrimination - Respect for human rights - Respect for rights of people with disabilities |
| 7. | Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved. | X | | The Department has an approved wellness screening schedule with Medical Aid Schemes (POLMED and GEMS), as well as the appointed Health Risk 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 functionaries offer technical support to provinces on a quarterly basis, to ensure that the programmes mentioned above are implemented consistently, effectively by qualified members with relevant skills, knowledge and abilities. Reports on health trends are submitted, by both the Medical Aid Schemes and Health Risk Manager and monitoring of recurring trends and impact of programmes thereof. |



LABOUR RELATIONS 3.12.

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Subject matter | Date |
|---|-----------------|
| SSSBC Agreement 1/2018: Agreement: Special Dispensation for Pilots employed in the SAPS | 5 December 2018 |
| SSSBC Agreement 2/2018: Agreement on Grade Progression of Members of the SAPS, in respect of the 2018/2019 financial year | 5 December 2018 |
| SSSBC Agreement 3/2018: Agreement on the Job Evaluation and Grading of Entry Level Posts within the SAPS | 5 December 2018 |

Tale 3.12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Outcome of disciplinary hearings | Number | Percentage of total |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Correctional counselling | 71 | 3,7 |
| Demotion | 0 | 0,0 |
| Dismissal | 234 | 12,3 |
| Final written warning | 260 | 13,8 |
| Fine | 0 | 0,0 |
| Suspended action | 0 | 0,0 |
| Suspended dismissal | 0 | 0,0 |
| Case withdrawn | 199 | 10,6 |
| Not guilty | 688 | 36,5 |
| Suspended without payment | 232 | 12,1 |
| Verbal warning | 9 | 0,5 |
| Written warning | 195 | 10,4 |
| Total | 1 888 | 100 |

Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Regulation 5(3) of 2016 | Nature | Number of employees found guilty | Percentage of total |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Regulation 5(3)(a) | Failed to comply with or contravened an | 147 | 10,8 |
| | act, regulation or legal obligation. | 147 | 10,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(b) | Performed any act or failed to perform | | |
| | any act with the intention to cause | 56 | 4,1 |
| | harm to or prejudice the interest of the | | 7,1 |
| | Service. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(c) | Wilfully or negligently mismanaged the | 5 | 0,4 |
| | finances of the State. | C | 0,4 |
| Regulation 5(3)(d) | Without permission possessed, used | | |
| | or appropriated property of the State or | 55 | 4,1 |
| | property under the control of the State. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(e) | Intentionally or negligently damaged | 44 | 3,2 |
| | and or caused loss of State property. | 7-7 | 0,2 |
| Regulation 5(3)(f) | Endangered the lives of self or others by | 25 | 1,8 |
| | disregarding safety rules or regulations. | 20 | 1,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(g) | Prejudiced the administration of a | 24 | 1,8 |
| | department. | 24 | 1,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(h) | Misused his or her position in the | | |
| | Service to promote the interest of a | 1 | 0,1 |
| | political party. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(i) | Accepted any compensation in cash or | | |
| | otherwise from a member of the public | | |
| | or another employee for performing his | 0 | 0,0 |
| | or her duties without written approval | | |
| | from the employer. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(j) | Failed to carry out a lawful order or | 72 | 5,3 |
| | routine instruction. | 1 | 0,0 |

| Regulation 5(3)(k) | Absent from work without reason or permission. | 110 | 8,1 |
|---------------------|--|-----|------|
| Regulation 5(3)(I) | Failed without sufficient cause, to report for duty at the stipulated time at his or | | |
| | her station, place of work or any other | 1 | 0,1 |
| | place stipulated by a commander or his | | |
| | or her superior. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(m) | Committed an act of sexual harassment. | 2 | 0,1 |
| Regulation 5(3)(n) | Unfairly discriminated against others | | |
| | on the basis of race, gender, disability, | 3 | 0,2 |
| | sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(o) | Without written approval of the employer, | | |
| | performed work for compensation in a | 4 | 0,3 |
| | private capacity. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(p) | Without authorisation, slept on duty. | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(q) | Accepted or demanded in respect of the | | |
| | discharge, or the failure to discharge a | 25 | 1,8 |
| | function, any commission, fee, rewards | | .,- |
| Description F(O)/r) | or favour. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(r) | Reported on duty whilst under the influence of liquor. | 26 | 1,9 |
| Regulation 5(3)(s) | Pretended to be ill, infirmed, indisposed, | | |
| negulation 3(3)(8) | injured or suffering from pain or obtained | | |
| | or attempted to obtain exemption | | |
| | from duty by advancing a false or | 6 | 0,4 |
| | exaggerated excuse on the grounds of | | |
| | illness, infirmity, indisposition, injury or | | |
| | pain. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(t) | Conducted himself or herself in an | | |
| | improper, disgraceful and unacceptable | 158 | 11,6 |
| Regulation 5(3)(u) | manner. Contravened any prescribed Code of | | |
| riegulation 5(5)(u) | Conduct of the Service. | 111 | 8,2 |
| Regulation 5(3)(v) | Incited other employees to unlawfully | | |
| | or conducted in conflict with accepted | 2 | 0,1 |
| | procedure. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(w) | Intimidated or victimised other | 4 | 0,3 |
| D 1 11 5(0)() | employees. | · | 3,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(x) | Assaulted or threatened to assault any | 12 | 0,9 |
| Regulation 5(3)(y) | other employee. Prevented another employee from | | |
| negulation 5(5)(y) | belonging to any trade union. | 2 | 0,1 |
| Regulation 5(3)(z) | Operated any money lending scheme | | |
| | for employees during working hours or | 1 | 0,1 |
| | from premises of the Service. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(aa) | Gave a false statement or evidence in | 1 | 0.1 |
| | the execution of his or her duties. | | 0,1 |
| Regulation 5(3)(bb) | Falsified records or any other | 4 | 0,3 |
| | documentation. | · | 3,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(cc) | Participated in any unlawful labour or | 1 | 0,1 |
| Pogulation 5(2)(dd) | industrial action. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(dd) | Convicted of any common law statutory offence. | 8 | 0,6 |
| Regulation 5(3)(ee) | Without proper authority, released a | | |
| 33 | prisoner. | 50 | 3,7 |
| Regulation 5(3)(ff) | Used unlawful force against a prisoner | | |
| | or other person in custody or otherwise | 3 | 0,2 |
| | ill-treats such a person. | | |
| Regulation 5(3)(gg) | Neglected his or her duty or | 25 | 1,8 |
| | performance. | 23 | 1,0 |
| Regulation 5(3)(hh) | Left his or her post without permission | 18 | 1,3 |
| | or reason. | | .,0 |



| Total | | 1 358 | 100 |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Regulation 5(4)(y) | Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act. | 6 | 0,4 |
| Decidation 5/4\/\ | disrepute or which involved an element of dishonesty. | | |
| | detrimentally affected the image of the Service or brought the Service into | 63 | 4,6 |
| Regulation 5(4)(x) | property. Any act of misconduct which | 2 | 0,1 |
| Regulation 5(4)(w) | Unlawful possession of the employer's | | |
| Regulation 5(4)(v) | offences. Sexual harassment | 1 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(u) | Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned | 33 | 2, |
| Regulation 5(4)(t) | Treason | 0 | 0,4 |
| Regulation 5(4)(s) | Theft | 33 | 2,4 |
| Regulation 5(4)(r) | Terrorism | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regulation 5(4)(q) | Rape | 3 | 0,2 |
| Regulation 5(4)(p) | Murder | 10 | 0,7 |
| Regulation 5(4)(o) | Malicious damage to property of a serious nature | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regulation 5(4)(n) | Kidnapping | 19 | 1,4 |
| Regulation 5(4)(m) | Housebreaking and theft | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regulation 5(4)(I) | Hijacking | 1 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(k) | Fraud | 28 | 2, |
| Regulation 5(4)(j) | Forgery and uttering | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regulation 5(4)(i) | Extortion | 5 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(h) | Defeating the course of justice | 25 | 1, |
| Regulation 5(4)(g) | Dealing in drugs | 2 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(f) | Corruption | 57 | 4, |
| Regulation 5(4)(e) | Bribery | 1 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(d) | Assault GBH | 34 | 2, |
| Regulation 5(4)(c) | Robbery | 19 | 1, |
| Regulation 5(4)(b) | Arson | 1 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4)(a) | Aiding an escape | 9 | 0, |
| Regulation 5(4) | Nature | Number of employees found guilty | Percentage of total |
| 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. | 0 | 0,0 |
| - | 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)(ii) | Failed to submit his or her financial | Ţ | |

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances lodged for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Number of grievances addressed | Number | Percentage of total |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Not resolved | 142 | 11,0 |
| Resolved | 1 145 | 89,0 |
| Total | 1 287 | 100 |

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Number of disputes lodged | Number | Percentage of total |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| SSSBC | 771 | 91,5 |
| PSCBC | 31 | 3,7 |
| CCMA | 27 | 3,2 |
| Private Arbitrations | 14 | 1,7 |
| Total | 843 | 100 |

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Strike actions | Total |
|--|--------|
| Total number of person working days lost | 7 |
| Total cost (R'000) of working days lost | 583,22 |
| Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay | 583,22 |

Table 3.12.7 - Precautionary suspensions for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Precautionary suspensions | Totals/amount |
|---|---------------|
| Number of employees suspended | 167 |
| Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days | 76 |
| Average number of days suspended | 57 days |
| Cost (R'000) of suspensions | R 13 170 483 |

*Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 10 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions: Section 43 – Imprisonments/detention

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 the 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 resume 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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Occupational group Gender | Gender | Course | Learnership | Learning programme | Qualification | Refreshers course | Skills programme | Workshop | Total |
|---|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|
| Town concentration | Female | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | Male | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2 |
| 1000 | Female | 16 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 61 |
| | Male | 38 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 29 | 107 |
| December 11 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 | Female | 417 | 0 | 146 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 06 | 663 |
| rioressionary quarmed and experienced | Male | 744 | 0 | 182 | 12 | - | 6 | 165 | 1 113 |
| Spillot state and produced to lift of | Female | 5 137 | 14 | 545 | 4 | 13 | 221 | 945 | 6 8 2 9 |
| okiiied techiiical ahd academicaliy qualiiled | Male | 11 282 | 24 | 861 | 53 | 159 | 503 | 3 269 | 16 151 |
| Some acioiood representations of the second | Female | 11 280 | 7 | 320 | 2 | 14 | 335 | 2 250 | 14 208 |
| Settii-skiiled and discretionary decision making | Male | 15 753 | 5 | 622 | 16 | 166 | 583 | 4 044 | 21 346 |
| בייוסים מסיייסט דיייוסט דיייוסט דייויסטרווייסטרו | Female | 2 786 | 0 | 0 | 1 334 | 0 | 11 | 80 | 4 211 |
| טוואאווופט מפטווופט מפטאטון ווומאוווט | Male | 3 829 | 0 | 0 | 2 362 | 0 | 17 | 66 | 6 307 |
| N SABS Members | Female | 248 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 260 |
| | Male | 447 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 45 | 503 |
| Total | | 51 980 | 20 | 2 847 | 3 786 | 353 | 1 691 | 11 108 | 71 815 |

PART D

106 629 1 109 6 830 15 986 14 051 21 108 4 198 488 28 6 281 251 71 131 Total 165 942 3 252 2 236 4 036 11 059 79 93 44 67 Workshop 1 679 499 333 0 577 7 17 221 programme Skills 353 0 0 0 0 13 159 14 991 0 0 0 0 Refreshers course 2 362 0 0 0 - 2 2 1 334 0 0 3 786 4 53 16 Qualification Table 3.13.2 Employees found competent in training for the period, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 318 2 815 0 0 543 854 0 2 / 144 0 Learning programme Course Learnership 742 11 145 15 546 2 774 3 809 239 432 13 37 5 093 11 141 51 389 Gender Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making Skilled technical and academically qualified Occupational group Professionally qualified and experienced Unskilled and defined decision making Non SAPS Members Senior management Top management Total



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 2018 to 31 March 2019

| Nature of injury on duty | Number | Percentage of total |
|--|--------|---------------------|
| Required medical attention with no temporary disablement | 662 | 12,6 |
| Required medical attention with temporary disablement | 4 465 | 84,9 |
| Permanent disablement | 107 | 2,0 |
| Fatal | 28 | 0,5 |
| Total | 5 262 | 100 |

3.15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 389 which refers to goods and services, of which "consultants, contractors and special services" is a sub-classification.



PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO 23: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QUALIFIED OPINION

- 1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 342 to 418, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes 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 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

- 3. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all irregular expenditure incurred for the current and previous years had been properly accounted for. This was due to payments made in contravention of the supply chain management requirements. I was unable to confirm the irregular expenditure by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustment was necessary to irregular expenditure stated at R1,183 billion (2018: R1,164 billion), in note 23 to the financial statements.
- 4. In addition, the department 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 revisiting the population to quantify the extent of the irregular expenditure.

IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

5. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the restatement of the corresponding figure for immovable tangible capital assets. As described in note 31 to the financial statements, the restatement was made to rectify a prior year misstatement, but the restatement could not be substantiated by sufficient and appropriate supporting audit evidence. I was unable to confirm the restated and current year amounts by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustment was necessary to the other fixed structures within immovable tangible capital assets figure stated at R3,643 billion (2018: R3,643 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 sections 290 and 291 of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants* and parts 1 and 3 of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA codes), as well as the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA codes.
- 8. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

9. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

MATERIAL UNDERSPENDING OF THE VOTE

10. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department materially underspent the budget by R1,131 billion on programme 3.

OTHER MATTER

11. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

12. The supplementary information set out on pages 419 to 430 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 13. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the 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.
- 14. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department'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 appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



- 15. 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.
- 16. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- 17. 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 was engaged to perform procedures to raise findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 18. I was engaged to evaluate 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 2019:

| Programmes | Pages in the annual performance report |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Programme 2 – visible policing | 103-121 |
| Programme 3 – detective services | 162-187 and 207-211 |
| Programme 4 – crime intelligence | 228-240 |

- 19. 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.
- 20. The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 - VISIBLE POLICING

VARIOUS INDICATORS

21. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the indicators below. This was due to the reported performance not being supported by accurate underlying records that could be provided for audit purposes. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievements.

| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement |
|--|----------------------|
| Number of reported serious crime | 1 681 328 |
| Number of reported crimes against women | 179 683 |
| Number of reported crimes against children | 45 229 |
| Number of reported property-related crime | 498 198 |
| Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered | 28 418 |
| Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged | 0.048% |
| Average national reaction time to Alpha complaints | 17:05 minutes |
| Average national reaction time to Bravo complaints | 20:28 minutes |
| Average national reaction time to Charlie complaints | 18:48 minutes |

22. The achievement in the annual performance report did not agree to the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below. The supporting evidence provided indicated that the achievement of these indicators were as follows:

| Indicator description | Reported achievement | Audited value |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered | 7 141 | 10 204 |
| Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost | 607 | 689 |
| Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing | 880 | 549 |
| the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy | | |
| Number of schools identified to implement the School Safety | 1 300 | 174 |
| Programme | | |
| Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 90 | 70.31% | 62.26% |
| working days | | |

PROGRAMME 3 – DETECTIVE SERVICES

VARIOUS INDICATORS

23. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the indicators below. This was due to the reported performance not being supported by accurate underlying records that could be provided for audit purposes. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievements.

| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement |
|---|----------------------|
| Detection rate for serious crime | 36,37% |
| Percentage of trial-ready rate for serious crime | 89,92% |
| Conviction rate for serious crime | 89,79% |
| Detection rate for contact crime | 50,58% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for contact crime | 90,14% |
| Conviction rate for contact crime | 81,95% |
| Detection rate for crimes committed against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted | 73,81% |
| murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes committed against women, 18 years and | 90,08% |
| above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |





| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement |
|---|----------------------|
| Conviction rate for crimes committed against women 18 years and above (murder, | 84,81% |
| attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |
| Detection rate for crimes committed against children under 18 years (murder, attempted | 69,19% |
| murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes committed against children under 18 | 86,12% |
| years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |
| Conviction rate for crimes committed against children under 18 years (murder, attempted | 90,06% |
| murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) | |
| Detection rate for contact-related crime | 49,81% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for contact-related crime | 92,76% |
| Conviction rate for contact-related crime | 87,86% |
| Detection rate for property-related crime | 15,51% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for property-related crime | 90,89% |
| Conviction rate for property-related crime | 90,09% |
| Detection rate for other serious crime | 36,16% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for other serious crime | 88,06% |
| Conviction rate for other serious crime | 96,79% |
| Detection rate for criminal and violent conduct during public protests | 48,23% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for criminal and violent conduct during public | 92,81% |
| protests | |
| Conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct during public protests | 69,54% |

24. The achievement in the annual performance report did not agree to the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below. The supporting evidence provided indicated that the achievement of these indicators were as follows:

| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement | Audited value |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges | 98,93% | 80% |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals | 82,37% | 58% |
| within the JCPS cluster | | |

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: PERCENTAGE OF TRIAL-READY CASE DOCKETS FOR SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME-RELATED CHARGES

25. The reported achievement of the target of 53% was not reliable, as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on the 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 70%, but I was 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.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: PERCENTAGE OF BIOLOGY DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA) INTELLIGENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES) FINALIZED

I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work, as no evidence was provided to confirm the registration and finalisation dates of the exhibits. 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 79,58% as reported in the annual performance report.

PROGRAMME 4 - CRIME INTELLIGENCE

VARIOUS INDICATORS

27. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the indicators below. 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 achievements as reported in the annual performance report.

| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement |
|--|----------------------|
| Percentage of physical security assessments finalised as per Annual Assurance Schedule | 113,59% |
| Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised as per the Annual Assurance Schedule | 239,86% |
| Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalized by the relevant business unit | 43,90% |
| Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalized by the relevant business unit | 60,32% |

28. The achievement in the annual performance report did not agree to the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below. The supporting evidence provided indicated that the achievement of these indicators were as follows:

| Performance indicator description | Reported achievement | Audited value |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Number of early warning reports generated for proactive policing operations | 32 805 | 19 683 |
| Number of threat and risk assessment reports generated for pro-active policing | 47 623 | 13 016 |
| operations | | |
| Number of security clearances issued | 1 215 | 752 |
| Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated | 100% | 33% |



29. The reported performance achievement of 195 667 for the target of 141 423 was not reliable, as the department did not have an adequate record-keeping system to enable reliable reporting on the achievement of this indicator. 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 86 967, but I was 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.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: PERCENTAGE OF NETWORK OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY TERMINATED

30. The reported performance achievement of 35,38% for the target of 100% was not reliable, as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on the 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 30%, but I was 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.



31. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

32. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 56 to 76, 103 to 121, 162 to 187, 207 to 211, 228 to 240 and 246 to 252 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under- or overachievement of a significant number of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 21 to 30 of this report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- 33. 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.
- 34. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, PERFORMANCE AND ANNUAL REPORT

- 35. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not supported by full and proper records as required by section 40(1)(a) of the PFMA.
- 36. The supporting records could not be provided subsequently, which resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

- 37. 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.
- 38. Some of the goods and services with a transaction value above R500 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids, and deviations were approved by the accounting officer despite it being practical to invite competitive bids, contrary to treasury regulations 16A6.1 and 16A6.4. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

39. 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 resulted from competitive bidding process not having been followed, as required by treasury regulations.

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

40. In some instances, disciplinary steps were not taken against officials who had incurred and permitted irregular expenditure, as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. No investigations had been conducted and/or finalised by management in some of the cases, while some of these cases had been carried forward from prior years.

OTHER INFORMATION

- 41. 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.
- 42. 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.
- 43. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- 44. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to 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

- 45. 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 opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
- 46. Leadership did not take the appropriate action for irregular expenditure incurred by the department, resulting in a lack of consequences for certain transgressions of legislation, related to supply chain management.
- 47. Leadership did not exercise oversight responsibility regarding financial and performance reporting and compliance as well as related internal controls.



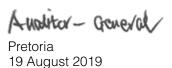
- 48. The department developed an action plan to address audit findings, but the appropriate level of management did not monitor adherence to the plan in a timely manner, resulting in certain repeat findings especially relating to reporting on performance information and supply chain management.
- 49. Weaknesses in the internal controls relating to systems of maintaining proper records and accessibility to support daily and monthly processing of transactions, resulted in the regressed audit outcomes of predetermined objectives.
- 50. Senior management was slow to implement key controls and address risk areas related to performance information and financial statements, which resulted in uncorrected material misstatements.
- 51. Management did not adequately implement proper preventative reviewing and monitoring controls to prevent non-compliance with legislation, relating to supply chain management. The resultant irregular expenditure was also not fully detected and disclosed.

OTHER REPORTS

52. 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

53. The department had instituted a number of investigations relating to various instances of transgressions of supply chain management legislation in previous years. Some of these investigations were still ongoing at the date of this report and many had been under investigation for a number of years with no indicated completion date or 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.





Auditing to build public confidence



ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due
 to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain
 audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease continuing as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

- 3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- 4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.



677,686

563,149

92,247,310

87,438,814

0

86,605,048

90,428,742



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | Ap | propriation p | Appropriation per Programme | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | | 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 |
| Progr | Programme | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Administration | 19,403,113 | 0 | (679,872) | 18,723,241 | 18,600,634 | 122,607 | %8:66 | 18,500,073 | 18,441,973 |
| 2. | Visible Policing | 46,872,313 | 0 | 246,645 | 47,118,958 | 47,117,278 | 1,680 | 100.0% | 43,946,295 | 43,932,665 |
| რ | Detective Services | 18,661,647 | 0 | 297,651 | 18,959,298 | 17,828,166 | 1,131,132 | 94.0% | 17,771,032 | 17,686,682 |
| 4. | Crime Intelligence | 3,804,713 | 0 | 77,522 | 3,882,235 | 3,882,235 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,704,787 | 3,704,787 |
| 2. | Protection and Security Services | 2,942,375 | 0 | 58,054 | 3,000,429 | 3,000,429 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,838,941 | 2,838,941 |
| | Total | 91,684,161 | 0 | 0 | 91,684,161 | 90,428,742 | 1,255,419 | %9.86 | 86,761,128 | 86,605,048 |
| Reco | Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance | | | | | | | | | |

Departmental receipts Add:

Aid assistance

Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)

Add: Aid assistance

Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)

| | | Approprie | ation per Eco | Appropriation per Economic classification | ion | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 87,083,997 | (128,995) | 188,583 | 87,143,585 | 86,118,696 | 1,024,889 | %8.86 | 82,625,381 | 82,469,301 |
| Compensation of employees | 70,801,896 | 0 | 480,496 | 71,282,392 | 71,282,392 | 0 | 100.0% | 67,124,496 | 67,124,496 |
| Salaries and wages | 55,586,006 | 0 | 487,281 | 56,073,287 | 56,073,287 | 0 | 100.0% | 52,598,442 | 52,598,442 |
| Social contributions | 15,215,890 | 0 | (6,785) | 15,209,105 | 15,209,105 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,526,054 | 14,526,054 |
| Goods and services | 16,282,101 | (128,995) | (291,913) | 15,861,193 | 14,836,304 | 1,024,889 | 93.5% | 15,500,885 | 15,344,805 |
| Administrative fees | 62,806 | 924 | 0 | 63,730 | 63,730 | 0 | 100.0% | 57,507 | 57,507 |
| Advertising | 29,453 | (6,902) | 0 | 22,551 | 22,551 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,828 | 16,828 |
| Minor assets | 281,524 | (20,239) | (345) | 260,940 | 218,394 | 42,546 | 83.7% | 230,622 | 230,622 |
| Audit costs: External | 37,280 | 2,496 | 0 | 39,776 | 39,776 | 0 | 100.0% | 29,292 | 29,292 |
| Bursaries: Employees | 9,032 | 2,371 | 0 | 11,403 | 11,403 | 0 | 100.0% | 4,735 | 4,735 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 38,738 | (4,884) | 0 | 33,854 | 33,854 | 0 | 100.0% | 33,080 | 33,080 |
| Communication (G&S) | 620,487 | (113,628) | (41,713) | 465,146 | 465,146 | 0 | 100.0% | 496,250 | 496,250 |
| Computer services | 2,914,053 | (206,687) | (560,637) | 2,146,729 | 1,733,551 | 413,178 | 80.8% | 2,951,120 | 2,808,670 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 19,973 | 829 | 0 | 20,802 | 19,823 | 626 | 95.3% | 26,620 | 26,620 |
| Infrastructure and planning services | 0 | 20 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Laboratory services | 6,751 | 53 | 4,087 | 10,891 | 4,147 | 6,744 | 38.1% | 6,363 | 6,363 |
| Legal services | 344,300 | (924) | 1,124 | 344,470 | 344,470 | 0 | 100.0% | 333,124 | 333,124 |
| Contractors | 466,451 | (33,232) | (8,540) | 424,679 | 378,888 | 45,791 | 89.2% | 436,860 | 423,230 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | 414,823 | 27,996 | 0 | 442,819 | 426,183 | 16,636 | 96.2% | 415,073 | 415,073 |
| Entertainment | 2,168 | (1,524) | 0 | 644 | 644 | 0 | 100.0% | 707 | 707 |







| | | Appropri | ation per Eco | Appropriation per Economic classification | ion | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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) | 4,141,775 | 140,876 | 266,918 | 4,549,569 | 4,549,569 | 0 | 100.0% | 4,038,683 | 4,038,683 |
| Inventory: Clothing material and accessories | 271,902 | (13,760) | (40,000) | 218,142 | 218,142 | 0 | 100.0% | 191,230 | 191,230 |
| Inventory: Other supplies | 85,141 | (33,849) | (17,000) | 34,292 | 33,782 | 510 | 98.5% | 39,046 | 39,046 |
| Consumable supplies | 515,827 | 25,831 | 98,034 | 639,692 | 361,121 | 278,571 | 26.5% | 548,593 | 548,593 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 423,102 | (41,341) | 18,853 | 400,614 | 331,434 | 69,180 | 82.7% | 416,711 | 416,711 |
| Operating leases | 3,053,155 | 12,977 | (107,472) | 2,958,660 | 2,943,316 | 15,344 | 89.5% | 2,791,274 | 2,791,274 |
| Property payments | 1,208,011 | (2,864) | 49,546 | 1,254,693 | 1,254,693 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,173,681 | 1,173,681 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 2,091 | (741) | 0 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 | 100.0% | 954 | 954 |
| Travel and subsistence | 1,054,377 | 163,247 | 33,423 | 1,251,047 | 1,177,763 | 73,284 | 94.1% | 1,008,201 | 1,008,201 |
| Training and development | 82,900 | (23,724) | 1,870 | 61,046 | 25,048 | 35,998 | 41.0% | 77,221 | 77,221 |
| Operating payments | 163,529 | (4,761) | 12,716 | 171,484 | 146,004 | 25,480 | 85.1% | 145,127 | 145,127 |
| Venues and facilities | 32,452 | 2,445 | (2,777) | 32,120 | 31,472 | 648 | %0.86 | 31,983 | 31,983 |

| | | Appropri | ation per Eco | Appropriation per Economic classification | ion | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | //18 |
| | 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 | 1,145,396 | 111,883 | 142,487 | 1,399,766 | 1,399,766 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,173,976 | 1,173,976 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 47,596 | 1,870 | 0 | 49,466 | 49,466 | 0 | 100.0% | 44,518 | 44,518 |
| Municipalities | 47,596 | 1,870 | 0 | 49,466 | 49,466 | 0 | 100.0% | 44,518 | 44,518 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 176,799 | 48 | 0 | 176,847 | 176,847 | 0 | 100.0% | 164,399 | 164,399 |
| Departmental agencies (non-busi- ness entities) | 176,799 | 48 | 0 | 176,847 | 176,847 | 0 | 100.0% | 164,399 | 164,399 |
| Non-profit institutions | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Households | 920,001 | 109,965 | 142,487 | 1,172,453 | 1,172,453 | 0 | 100.0% | 965,059 | 965,059 |
| Social benefits | 483,647 | 117,434 | 0 | 601,081 | 601,081 | 0 | 100.0% | 522,777 | 522,777 |
| Other transfers to households | 436,354 | (7,469) | 142,487 | 571,372 | 571,372 | 0 | 100.0% | 442,282 | 442,282 |
| Payment for capital assets | 3,454,768 | 1,555 | (331,070) | 3,125,253 | 2,894,723 | 230,530 | 95.6% | 2,947,898 | 2,947,898 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 824,854 | 1,258 | (139,812) | 686,300 | 686,300 | 0 | 100.0% | 575,390 | 575,390 |
| Buildings | 824,854 | 1,258 | (139,812) | 686,300 | 686,300 | 0 | 100.0% | 565,594 | 565,594 |
| Other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 9,796 | 962'6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 2,622,979 | 206 | (191,258) | 2,431,927 | 2,201,397 | 230,530 | 30.5% | 2,340,357 | 2,340,357 |
| Transport equipment | 1,873,494 | 66,024 | (64,925) | 1,874,593 | 1,862,175 | 12,418 | %8'66 | 1,802,679 | 1,802,679 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 749,485 | (65,818) | (126,333) | 557,334 | 339,222 | 218,112 | %6:09 | 537,678 | 537,678 |
| Biological assets | 6,935 | 91 | 0 | 7,026 | 7,026 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,925 | 5,925 |
| Software and other intangible assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0.0 | 26,226 | 26,226 |
| Payment for financial assets | 0 | 15,557 | 0 | 15,557 | 15,557 | 0 | 100.0% | 13,873 | 13,873 |
| Total | 91,684,161 | 0 | 0 | 91,684,161 | 90,428,742 | 1,255,419 | %9.86 | 86,761,128 | 86,605,048 |





| | Sub Programme | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |))) | | | | |) |
| | | 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 |
| <u></u> | MINISTRY | 61,592 | 0 | (11,399) | 50,193 | 50,193 | 0 | 100.0% | 67,231 | 67,231 |
| 1.2 | MANAGEMENT | 80,921 | 0 | (11,656) | 69,265 | 69,265 | 0 | 100.0% | 47,328 | 47,328 |
| 1.3 | CORPORATE SERVICES | 19,129,381 | 0 | (656,817) | 18,472,564 | 18,349,957 | 122,607 | %8'66 | 18,260,841 | 18,202,741 |
| 1.4 | CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT | 131,219 | 0 | 0 | 131,219 | 131,219 | 0 | 100.0% | 124,673 | 124,673 |
| Total | Total for sub programmes | 19,403,113 | 0 | (679,872) | 18,723,241 | 18,600,634 | 122,607 | %8:66 | 18,500,073 | 18,441,973 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 17,503,867 | (49,920) | (554,056) | 16,899,891 | 16,790,758 | 109,133 | 99.4% | 16,833,701 | 16,775,601 |
| Compensation of employees | 12,793,453 | 0 | 115,024 | 12,908,477 | 12,908,477 | 0 | 100.0% | 12,245,743 | 12,245,743 |
| Salaries and wages | 10,451,130 | 0 | 64,140 | 10,515,270 | 10,515,270 | 0 | 100.0% | 9,959,355 | 9,959,355 |
| Social contributions | 2,342,323 | 0 | 50,884 | 2,393,207 | 2,393,207 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,286,388 | 2,286,388 |
| Goods and services | 4,710,414 | (49,920) | (669,080) | 3,991,414 | 3,882,281 | 109,133 | 97.3% | 4,587,958 | 4,529,858 |
| Administrative fees | 18,985 | (2,334) | 0 | 16,651 | 16,651 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,258 | 16,258 |
| Advertising | 20,857 | (2,638) | 0 | 18,219 | 18,219 | 0 | 100.0% | 13,664 | 13,664 |
| Minor assets | 35,381 | 70,369 | 0 | 105,750 | 105,750 | 0 | 100.0% | 81,838 | 81,838 |
| Audit costs: External | 37,280 | 2,467 | 0 | 39,747 | 39,747 | 0 | 100.0% | 29,292 | 29,292 |
| Bursaries: Employees | 9,032 | 2,371 | 0 | 11,403 | 11,403 | 0 | 100.0% | 4,734 | 4,734 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 20,010 | (009'6) | 0 | 10,410 | 10,410 | 0 | 100.0% | 9,650 | 9,650 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 |
| Communication (G&S) | 110,545 | 0 | (17,496) | 93,049 | 93,049 | 0 | 100.0% | 97,633 | 97,633 |
| Computer services | 2,580,891 | (201,424) | (584,637) | 1,794,830 | 1,685,697 | 109,133 | %6'86 | 2,486,602 | 2,428,502 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 12,651 | 4,226 | 0 | 16,877 | 16,877 | 0 | 100.0% | 22,313 | 22,313 |
| Infrastructure and planning services | 0 | 20 | 0 | 90 | 50 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Legal services | 343,246 | 0 | 1,124 | 344,370 | 344,370 | 0 | 100.0% | 332,101 | 332,101 |
| Contractors | 165,401 | 7,434 | 0 | 172,835 | 172,835 | 0 | 100.0% | 173,731 | 173,731 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | 159,645 | 53,868 | 0 | 213,513 | 213,513 | 0 | 100.0% | 172,822 | 172,822 |
| Entertainment | 1,345 | (1,036) | 0 | 309 | 309 | 0 | 100.0% | 368 | 368 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 294,868 | 49,175 | 0 | 344,043 | 344,043 | 0 | 100.0% | 326,600 | 326,600 |
| Inventory: Clothing material and accessories | 271,902 | (13,760) | (40,000) | 218,142 | 218,142 | 0 | 100.0% | 191,209 | 191,209 |
| Inventory: Other supplies | 80,000 | (32,990) | (17,000) | 30,010 | 30,010 | 0 | 100.0% | 36,802 | 36,802 |
| Consumable supplies | 64,992 | 24,484 | 0 | 89,476 | 89,476 | 0 | 100.0% | 77,819 | 77,819 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 92,371 | (22,537) | (2,027) | 208,79 | 67,807 | 0 | 100.0% | 123,303 | 123,303 |
| Operating leases | 36,198 | 19,597 | 0 | 55,795 | 55,795 | 0 | 100.0% | 49,662 | 49,662 |
| Property payments | 692'6 | 1,988 | 0 | 11,757 | 11,757 | 0 | 100.0% | 9,179 | 9,179 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 156 | (142) | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 100.0% | 36 | 36 |
| Travel and subsistence | 247,734 | 28,289 | (6,267) | 269,756 | 269,756 | 0 | 100.0% | 254,394 | 254,394 |
| Training and development | 38,037 | (22,043) | 0 | 15,994 | 15,994 | 0 | 100.0% | 30,314 | 30,314 |
| Operating payments | 39,000 | (2,190) | 0 | 36,810 | 36,810 | 0 | 100.0% | 33,185 | 33,185 |
| Venues and facilities | 20,118 | (3,544) | (2,777) | 13,797 | 13,797 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,449 | 14,449 |









| Adjusted Appropriation Shifting of Funds Virement Appropriation Final Appropriation Expension Funds Final Appropriation Funds Final | Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rion Rion <th< th=""><th></th><th>Adjusted Appropriation</th><th>Shifting of Funds</th><th>Virement</th><th>Final Appropriation</th><th>Actual Expenditure</th><th>Variance</th><th>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</th><th>Final Appropriation</th><th>Actual Expenditure</th></th<> | | Adjusted Appropriation | Shifting of Funds | Virement | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure | Variance | Expenditure as % of final appropriation | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure |
| ricipalities 735,370 34,272 142,487 912,129 91 cipalities 7,776 (45) 645 0 7,731 17 cies and accounts 176,799 48 0 176,847 17 cies and accounts 176,799 48 0 176,847 17 titles 550,795 34,269 142,487 727,551 72 fits 170,995 34,269 142,487 727,551 72 fits 1,163,876 91 (139,812) 685,042 68 finert to households 1,163,876 91 (128,491) 685,042 68 gipment 332,087 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 quipment 96,743 (829) (102,485) 133,688 12 quipment 96,743 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 fix 935 91 0 7,026 fts 938 91 0 15,557 | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % | R'000 | R'000 |
| cicipalities 7,776 (45) 0 7,731 es 7,776 (45) 0 7,731 eies and accounts 176,799 48 0 176,847 17 tal agencies (non-tities) 176,799 48 0 176,847 17 tities 170,995 34,269 142,487 727,551 72 fils 170,995 34,269 142,487 727,551 72 first to households 17163,876 91 (139,812) 685,042 68 rixed structures 824,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 ipment 332,087 0 (128,491) 203,596 19 quipment 96,743 (829) (128,491) 203,596 6 quipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 finery and equipment 235,344 91 66,908 66,908 66,908 66,908 fish 66,936 66,908 66,908 </th <th>Transfers and subsidies</th> <th>735,370</th> <th>34,272</th> <th>142,487</th> <th>912,129</th> <th>912,129</th> <th>0</th> <th>100.0%</th> <th>734,212</th> <th>734,212</th> | Transfers and subsidies | 735,370 | 34,272 | 142,487 | 912,129 | 912,129 | 0 | 100.0% | 734,212 | 734,212 |
| es 7,776 (45) 0 7,731 176,847 176,848 | Provinces and municipalities | 2,776 | (42) | 0 | 7,731 | 7,731 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,196 | 6,196 |
| cies and accounts 176,799 48 0 176,847 17 cial agencies (non-lities) 176,799 48 0 176,847 175,847 17 | Municipalities | 7,776 | (42) | 0 | 7,731 | 7,731 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,196 | 6,196 |
| gal agencies (non-sities) 176,799 48 0 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 176,847 727,551 727,552 | Departmental agencies and accounts | 176,799 | 48 | 0 | 176,847 | 176,847 | 0 | 100.0% | 164,399 | 164,399 |
| fits 34,269 142,487 727,551 72 fits 170,995 34,269 0 205,264 20 fers to households 379,900 0 (139,812) 522,287 52 rixed structures 824,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 sg24,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 ipment 332,087 0 (128,491) 685,042 68 quipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 12 quipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 fes 6935 91 15,557 145,557 145,557 | Departmental agencies (non- business entities) | 176,799 | 48 | 0 | 176,847 | 176,847 | 0 | 100.0% | 164,399 | 164,399 |
| fifts 170,996 34,269 0 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,264 205,664 88 205,664 88 205,664 88 205,642 68 205,642 68 205,642 68 205,642 68 205,642 68 40 203,596 19 203,596 19 203,596 19 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,596 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 203,696 10 200,696 10 200,696 10 20 | Households | 550,795 | 34,269 | 142,487 | 727,551 | 727,551 | 0 | 100.0% | 563,617 | 563,617 |
| first to households 379,900 0 (139,812) 522,287 58 rifxed structures 824,854 91 (268,303) 895,664 88 rifxed structures 824,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 ipment 332,087 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 quipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 69 inery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 4s 15,557 15,557 145,557 145,557 | Social benefits | 170,995 | 34,269 | 0 | 205,264 | 205,264 | 0 | 100.0% | 168,094 | 168,094 |
| fixed structures 824,854 91 (268,303) 895,664 88 rfixed structures 824,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 ipment 332,087 0 (128,491) 203,596 19 quipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 69,908 12 inery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 4s 15,557 0 15,557 145,557 1 | Other transfers to households | 379,900 | 0 | (139,812) | 522,287 | 522,287 | 0 | 100.0% | 395,523 | 395,523 |
| xed structures 824,854 0 (139,812) 685,042 68 ment 332,087 0 (128,491) 203,596 19 ipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 6 ery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 6,935 0 15,557 15,557 1 | Payment for capital assets | 1,163,876 | 91 | (268,303) | 895,664 | 882,190 | 13,474 | 98.5% | 918,287 | 918,287 |
| ment 332,087 0 (139,812) 685,042 685,042 ipment 332,087 0 (128,491) 203,596 19 ipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 6 ery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 6,935 91 0 7,026 1 | Buildings and other fixed structures | 824,854 | 0 | (139,812) | 685,042 | 685,042 | 0 | 100.0% | 565,079 | 565,079 |
| ment 332,087 0 (128,491) 203,596 19 ipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 6 ery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 6,936 91 0 7,026 145,557 145,557 145,557 | Buildings | 824,854 | 0 | (139,812) | 685,042 | 685,042 | 0 | 100.0% | 565,079 | 565,079 |
| ipment 96,743 (829) (26,006) 69,908 6 ery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 6,935 91 0 7,026 145,557 1 | Machinery and equipment | 332,087 | 0 | (128,491) | 203,596 | 190,122 | 13,474 | 93.4% | 347,283 | 347,283 |
| ery and equipment 235,344 829 (102,485) 133,688 12 6,935 91 0 7,026 15,557 1 | Transport equipment | 96,743 | (828) | (26,006) | 806'69 | 806'69 | 0 | 100.0% | 153,278 | 153,278 |
| 6,935 91 0 7,026 0 15,557 0 15,557 1 | Other machinery and equipment | 235,344 | 829 | (102,485) | 133,688 | 120,214 | 13,474 | 89.9% | 194,005 | 194,005 |
| 0 15 557 0 15 557 | Biological assets | 6,935 | 91 | 0 | 7,026 | 7,026 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,925 | 5,925 |
| 2000 | Payment for financial assets | 0 | 15,557 | 0 | 15,557 | 15,557 | 0 | 100.0% | 13,873 | 13,873 |
| Total 19,403,113 0 (679,872) 18,723,241 18,600,634 | Total | 19,403,113 | 0 | (679,872) | 18,723,241 | 18,600,634 | 122,607 | %8:66 | 18,500,073 | 18,441,973 |

| 1.1 Ministry | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation | Shifting of Funds | Virement | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure | Variance | Expenditure as % of final appropriation | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % | R'000 | R'000 |
| Current payments | 57,451 | (1,778) | (9,382) | 46,291 | 46,291 | 0 | 100.0% | 61,294 | 61,294 |
| Compensation of employees | 26,341 | 0 | (3,115) | 23,226 | 23,226 | 0 | 100.0% | 22,393 | 22,393 |
| Goods and services | 31,110 | (1,778) | (6,267) | 23,065 | 23,065 | 0 | 100.0% | 38,901 | 38,901 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 15 | 1,778 | 0 | 1,793 | 1,793 | 0 | 100.0% | 18 | 18 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 15 | (7) | 0 | 8 | ∞ | 0 | 100.0% | 18 | 18 |
| Households | 0 | 1 785 | 0 | 1 785 | 1 785 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Payment for capital assets | 4,126 | 0 | (2,017) | 2,109 | 2,109 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,919 | 5,919 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,126 | 0 | (2,017) | 2,109 | 2,109 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,919 | 5,919 |
| Total | 61,592 | 0 | (11,399) | 50,193 | 50,193 | 0 | 100.0% | 67,231 | 67,231 |

| 1.2 Management | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 7/18 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation | Shifting of Funds | Virement | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure | Variance | Expenditure as % of final appropriation | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % | R'000 | R'000 |
| Current payments | 77,574 | 0 | (12,688) | 64,886 | 64,886 | 0 | 100.0% | 44,299 | 44,299 |
| Compensation of employees | 50,587 | 0 | (7,083) | 43,504 | 43,504 | 0 | 100.0% | 30,678 | 30,678 |
| Goods and services | 26,987 | 0 | (2,605) | 21,382 | 21,382 | 0 | 100.0% | 13,621 | 13,621 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 100.0% | 35 | 35 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 100.0% | 17 | 17 |
| Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 18 | 18 |
| Payment for capital assets | 3,319 | 0 | 1,032 | 4,351 | 4,351 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,994 | 2,994 |
| Machinery and equipment | 3,319 | 0 | 1,032 | 4,351 | 4,351 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,994 | 2,994 |
| Total | 80,921 | 0 | (11,656) | 69,265 | 69,265 | 0 | 100.0% | 47,328 | 47,328 |





| 1.3 Corporate Services | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 17,368,842 | (48,142) | (531,986) | 16,788,714 | 16,679,581 | 109,133 | 99.3% | 16,728,108 | 16,670,008 |
| Compensation of employees | 12,716,525 | 0 | 125,222 | 12,841,747 | 12,841,747 | 0 | 100.0% | 12,192,672 | 12,192,672 |
| Goods and services | 4,652,317 | (48,142) | (657,208) | 3,946,967 | 3,837,834 | 109,133 | 97.2% | 4,535,436 | 4,477,336 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 604,108 | 32,494 | 142,487 | 779,089 | 779,089 | 0 | 100.0% | 609,486 | 609,486 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 7,733 | (38) | 0 | 7,695 | 7,695 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,161 | 6,161 |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 45,580 | 48 | 0 | 45,628 | 45,628 | 0 | 100.0% | 39,726 | 39,726 |
| Households | 550,795 | 32,484 | 142,487 | 725,766 | 725,766 | 0 | 100.0% | 563,599 | 563,599 |
| Payment for capital assets | 1,156,431 | 91 | (267,318) | 889,204 | 875,730 | 13,474 | 98.5% | 909,374 | 909,374 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 824,854 | 0 | (139,812) | 685,042 | 685,042 | 0 | 100.0% | 565,079 | 565,079 |
| Machinery and equipment | 324,642 | 0 | (127,506) | 197,136 | 183,662 | 13,474 | 93.2% | 338,370 | 338,370 |
| Biological assets | 6,935 | 91 | 0 | 7,026 | 7,026 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,925 | 5,925 |
| Payment for financial assets | 0 | 15,557 | 0 | 15,557 | 15,557 | 0 | 100.0% | 13,873 | 13,873 |
| Total | 19,129,381 | 0 | (656,817) | 18,472,564 | 18,349,957 | 122,607 | %8:66 | 18,260,841 | 18,202,741 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 1.4 Civilian Secretariat | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 131,219 | 0 | 0 | 131,219 | 131,219 | 0 | 100.0% | 124,673 | 124,673 |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 131,219 | 0 | 0 | 131,219 | 131,219 | 0 | 100.0% | 124,673 | 124,673 |
| Total | 131,219 | 0 | 0 | 131,219 | 131,219 | 0 | 100.0% | 124,673 | 124,673 |

| Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sub programme | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 36,278,902 | 0 | 194,576 | 36,473,478 | 36,473,478 | 0 | 100.0% | 34,101,436 | 34,101,436 |
| 2.2 BORDER SECURITY SPECIAL ISED INTERVIENTIONS | 2,101,127 | 0 | (79,640) | 2,021,487 | 2,021,487 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,923,630 | 1,923,630 |
| 2.3 FACILITIES | 4,383,690 | 0 | 256,120 | 4,639,810 | 4,638,130 | 1,680 | 100.0% | 4,117,893 | 4,117,893 |
| 2.4 | 4,108,594 | 0 | (124,411) | 3,984,183 | 3,984,183 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,803,336 | 3,789,706 |
| Total for sub programmes | 46,872,313 | 0 | 246,645 | 47,118,958 | 47,117,278 | 1,680 | 100.0% | 43,946,295 | 43,932,665 |





| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 45,082,322 | (41,031) | 128,218 | 45,169,509 | 45,169,509 | 0 | 100.0% | 42,274,891 | 42,261,261 |
| Compensation of employees | 36,797,752 | 0 | 122,866 | 36,920,618 | 36,920,618 | 0 | 100.0% | 34,587,971 | 34,587,971 |
| Salaries and wages | 28,407,267 | 0 | 47,244 | 28,454,511 | 28,454,511 | 0 | 100.0% | 26,611,940 | 26,611,940 |
| Social contributions | 8,390,485 | 0 | 75,622 | 8,466,107 | 8,466,107 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,976,031 | 7,976,031 |
| Goods and services | 8,284,570 | (41,031) | 5,352 | 8,248,891 | 8,248,891 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,686,920 | 7,673,290 |
| Administrative fees | 23,056 | 2,642 | 0 | 25,698 | 25,698 | 0 | 100.0% | 22,023 | 22,023 |
| Advertising | 3,047 | (1,676) | 0 | 1,371 | 1,371 | 0 | 100.0% | 947 | 947 |
| Minor assets | 188,134 | (90,847) | 0 | 97,287 | 97,287 | 0 | 100.0% | 112,764 | 112,764 |
| Audit costs: External | 0 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Bursaries: Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | T- | - |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 13,575 | 4,544 | 0 | 18,119 | 18,119 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,511 | 16,511 |
| Communication (G&S) | 323,793 | (990'89) | (2,824) | 252,903 | 252,903 | 0 | 100.0% | 261,530 | 261,530 |
| Computer services | 2,631 | (689) | 0 | 1,942 | 1,942 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,858 | 1,858 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 1,558 | (1,220) | 0 | 338 | 338 | 0 | 100.0% | 374 | 374 |
| Laboratory services | 0 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 53 | 0 | 100.0% | 33 | 33 |
| Legal services | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Contractors | 241,243 | (36,794) | (44,188) | 160,261 | 160,261 | 0 | 100.0% | 219,820 | 206,190 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | 233,548 | (26,471) | 0 | 207,077 | 207,077 | 0 | 100.0% | 217,382 | 217,382 |
| Entertainment | 347 | (197) | 0 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 100.0% | 122 | 122 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 2,368,211 | 80,888 | 116,416 | 2,565,515 | 2,565,515 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,280,145 | 2,280,145 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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: Clothing material and accessories | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 18 | 18 |
| Inventory: Other supplies | 4,483 | (9/2) | 0 | 3,707 | 3,707 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,674 | 1,674 |
| Consumable supplies | 112,283 | (3,033) | 0 | 109,250 | 109,250 | 0 | 100.0% | 119,794 | 119,794 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 200,430 | (19,399) | (1,247) | 179,784 | 179,784 | 0 | 100.0% | 185,311 | 185,311 |
| Operating leases | 2,960,240 | (6,671) | (128,791) | 2,824,778 | 2,824,778 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,683,328 | 2,683,328 |
| Property payments | 1,189,985 | (2,749) | 48,568 | 1,235,804 | 1,235,804 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,159,823 | 1,159,823 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 1,448 | (248) | 0 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 100.0% | 784 | 784 |
| Travel and subsistence | 377,067 | 131,100 | 17,418 | 525,585 | 525,585 | 0 | 100.0% | 371,052 | 371,052 |
| Training and development | 1,540 | (1,340) | 0 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 100.0% | 693 | 693 |
| Operating payments | 28,983 | (3,784) | 0 | 25,199 | 25,199 | 0 | 100.0% | 21,893 | 21,893 |
| Venues and facilities | 8,968 | 3,573 | 0 | 12,541 | 12,541 | 0 | 100.0% | 9,040 | 9,040 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 268,460 | 41,031 | 0 | 309,491 | 309,491 | 0 | 100.0% | 276,500 | 276,500 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 27,067 | 1,863 | 0 | 28,930 | 28,930 | 0 | 100.0% | 25,750 | 25,750 |
| Municipalities | 27,067 | 1,863 | 0 | 28,930 | 28,930 | 0 | 100.0% | 25,750 | 25,750 |
| Non-profit institutions | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Households | 240,393 | 39,168 | 0 | 279,561 | 279,561 | 0 | 100.0% | 250,750 | 250,750 |
| Social benefits | 183,839 | 48,238 | 0 | 232,077 | 232,077 | 0 | 100.0% | 204,903 | 204,903 |
| Other transfers to households | 56,554 | (9,070) | 0 | 47,484 | 47,484 | 0 | 100.0% | 45,847 | 45,847 |



| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Adjusted Appropriation | Shifting of Funds | Virement | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure | Variance | Expenditure as % of final appropriation | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % | R'000 | R'000 |
| Payment for capital assets | 1,521,531 | 0 | 118,427 | 1,639,958 | 1,638,278 | 1,680 | %6'66 | 1,394,904 | 1,394,904 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 0 | 1,258 | 0 | 1,258 | 1,258 | 0 | 100.0% | 293 | 293 |
| Buildings | 0 | 1,258 | 0 | 1,258 | 1,258 | 0 | 100.0% | 293 | 293 |
| Machinery and equipment | 1,521,531 | (1,258) | 118,427 | 1,638,700 | 1,637,020 | 1,680 | %6:66 | 1,394,611 | 1,394,611 |
| Transport equipment | 1,322,103 | 75,442 | 119,002 | 1,516,547 | 1,514,867 | 1,680 | %6'66 | 1,242,277 | 1,242,277 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 199,428 | (76,700) | (222) | 122,153 | 122,153 | 0 | 100.0% | 152,334 | 152,334 |
| Total | 46,872,313 | 0 | 246,645 | 47,118,958 | 47,117,278 | 1,680 | 100.0% | 43,946,295 | 43,932,665 |

| 2.1 Crime Prevention | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 34,894,104 | (33,675) | 153,234 | 35,013,663 | 35,013,663 | 0 | 100.0% | 32,810,150 | 32,810,150 |
| Compensation of employees | 31,518,141 | 0 | 26,264 | 31,544,405 | 31,544,405 | 0 | 100.0% | 29,627,028 | 29,627,028 |
| Goods and services | 3,375,963 | (33,675) | 126,970 | 3,469,258 | 3,469,258 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,183,122 | 3,183,122 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 246,752 | 33,675 | 0 | 280,427 | 280,427 | 0 | 100.0% | 248,470 | 248,470 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 19,257 | 947 | 0 | 20,204 | 20,204 | 0 | 100.0% | 18,851 | 18,851 |
| Non profit institutions | 1 000 | 0 | 0 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 226,495 | 32,728 | 0 | 259,223 | 259,223 | 0 | 100.0% | 229,619 | 229,619 |
| Payment for capital assets | 1,138,046 | 0 | 41,342 | 1,179,388 | 1,179,388 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,042,816 | 1,042,816 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 0 | 1,258 | 0 | 1,258 | 1,258 | 0 | 100.0% | 293 | 293 |
| Machinery and equipment | 1,138,046 | (1,258) | 41,342 | 1,178,130 | 1,178,130 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,042,523 | 1,042,523 |
| Total | 36,278,902 | 0 | 194,576 | 36,473,478 | 36,473,478 | 0 | 100.0% | 34,101,436 | 34,101,436 |





| 2.2 Border Security | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 2,071,512 | (2,399) | (79,065) | 1,990,048 | 1,990,048 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,900,154 | 1,900,154 |
| Compensation of employees | 1,955,105 | 0 | (56,912) | 1,898,193 | 1,898,193 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,807,305 | 1,807,305 |
| Goods and services | 116,407 | (2,399) | (22,153) | 91,855 | 91,855 | 0 | 100.0% | 92,849 | 92,849 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 4,649 | 2,399 | 0 | 7,048 | 7,048 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,580 | 6,580 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 818 | (117) | 0 | 701 | 701 | 0 | 100.0% | 688 | 688 |
| Households | 3,831 | 2,516 | 0 | 6,347 | 6,347 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,892 | 5,892 |
| Payment for capital assets | 24,966 | 0 | (222) | 24,391 | 24,391 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,896 | 16,896 |
| Machinery and equipment | 24,966 | 0 | (222) | 24,391 | 24,391 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,896 | 16,896 |
| Total | 2,101,127 | 0 | (79,640) | 2,021,487 | 2,021,487 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,923,630 | 1,923,630 |

| 2.3 Specialised Interventions | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 4,008,112 | (4,957) | 178,460 | 4,181,615 | 4,181,615 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,761,251 | 3,761,251 |
| Compensation of employees | 3,324,506 | 0 | 153,514 | 3,478,020 | 3,478,020 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,153,638 | 3,153,638 |
| Goods and services | 909'889 | (4,957) | 24,946 | 703,595 | 703,595 | 0 | 100.0% | 607,613 | 607,613 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 17,059 | 4,957 | 0 | 22,016 | 22,016 | 0 | 100.0% | 21,450 | 21,450 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 6,992 | 1,033 | 0 | 8,025 | 8,025 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,211 | 6,211 |
| Households | 10,067 | 3,924 | 0 | 13,991 | 13,991 | 0 | 100.0% | 15,239 | 15,239 |
| Payment for capital assets | 358,519 | 0 | 77,660 | 436,179 | 434,499 | 1,680 | %9.66 | 335,192 | 335,192 |
| Machinery and equipment | 358,519 | 0 | 77,660 | 436,179 | 434,499 | 1,680 | %9.66 | 335,192 | 335,192 |
| Total | 4,383,690 | 0 | 256,120 | 4,639,810 | 4,638,130 | 1,680 | 100.0% | 4,117,893 | 4,117,893 |

| 2.4 Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 4,108,594 | 0 | (124,411) | 3,984,183 | 3,984,183 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,803,336 | 3,789,706 |
| Goods and services | 4,108,594 | 0 | (124,411) | 3,984,183 | 3,984,183 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,803,336 | 3,789,706 |
| Total | 4,108,594 | 0 | (124,411) | 3,984,183 | 3,984,183 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,803,336 | 3,789,706 |





| Sub programme | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 12,789,920 | 0 | (18,103) | 12,771,817 | 12,655,818 | 115,999 | 99.1% | 12,091,956 | 12,091,956 |
| 3.2 CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE | 2,551,836 | 0 | 77,883 | 2,629,719 | 2,365,938 | 263,781 | %0:06 | 2,359,167 | 2,359,167 |
| 3.3 SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS | 1,702,384 | 0 | 227,902 | 1,930,286 | 1,178,934 | 751,352 | 61.1% | 1,767,090 | 1,682,740 |
| 3.4 | 1,617,507 | 0 | 696'6 | 1,627,476 | 1,627,476 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,552,819 | 1,552,819 |
| Total for sub programmes | 18,661,647 | 0 | 297,651 | 18,959,298 | 17,828,166 | 1,131,132 | 94.0% | 17,771,032 | 17,686,682 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 17,899,926 | (19,602) | 452,162 | 18,332,486 | 17,416,730 | 915,756 | 92.0% | 17,159,736 | 17,075,386 |
| Compensation of employees | 15,120,143 | 0 | 111,543 | 15,231,686 | 15,231,686 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,397,134 | 14,397,134 |
| Salaries and wages | 11,858,719 | 0 | 140,529 | 11,999,248 | 11,999,248 | 0 | 100.0% | 11,294,538 | 11,294,538 |
| Social contributions | 3,261,424 | 0 | (28,986) | 3,232,438 | 3,232,438 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,102,596 | 3,102,596 |
| Goods and services | 2,779,783 | (19,602) | 340,619 | 3,100,800 | 2,185,044 | 915,756 | 70.5% | 2,762,602 | 2,678,252 |
| Administrative fees | 17,687 | 464 | 0 | 18,151 | 18,151 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,430 | 16,430 |
| Advertising | 4,829 | (2,761) | 0 | 2,068 | 2,068 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,693 | 1,693 |
| Minor assets | 51,095 | 2,638 | 0 | 53,733 | 11,187 | 42,546 | 20.8% | 26,662 | 26,662 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 4,031 | (167) | 0 | 3,864 | 3,864 | 0 | 100.0% | 5,498 | 5,498 |
| Communication (G&S) | 154,261 | (33,055) | (20,220) | 100,986 | 100,986 | 0 | 100.0% | 115,845 | 115,845 |
| Computer services | 329,055 | (3,300) | 24,000 | 349,755 | 45,710 | 304,045 | 13.1% | 462,474 | 378,124 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 5,680 | (2,106) | 0 | 3,574 | 2,595 | 979 | 72.6% | 3,803 | 3,803 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 6,751 | 0 | 4,087 | 10,838 | 4,094 | 6,744 | 37.8% | 6,330 | 6,330 |
| Legal services | 1,054 | (1,054) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| Contractors | 53,967 | (327) | 36,088 | 89,728 | 43,937 | 45,791 | 49.0% | 41,502 | 41,502 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | 20,613 | 284 | 0 | 20,897 | 4,261 | 16,636 | 20.4% | 23,865 | 23,865 |
| Entertainment | 267 | (508) | 0 | 58 | 58 | 0 | 100.0% | 141 | 141 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 1,292,331 | 10,298 | 131,285 | 1,433,914 | 1,433,914 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,252,941 | 1,252,941 |
| Inventory: Other supplies | 295 | 0 | 0 | 295 | 25 | 510 | 10.1% | 564 | 564 |
| Consumable supplies | 325,960 | 1,578 | 97,501 | 425,039 | 146,468 | 278,571 | 34.5% | 334,801 | 334,801 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 108,850 | 707 | 21,048 | 130,605 | 61,425 | 69,180 | 47.0% | 87,001 | 87,001 |
| Operating leases | 37,437 | 2,531 | 21,319 | 61,287 | 45,943 | 15,344 | 75.0% | 40,387 | 40,387 |
| Property payments | 5,225 | (1,333) | 926 | 4,870 | 4,870 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,171 | 3,171 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 345 | (306) | 0 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 100.0% | 48 | 48 |
| Travel and subsistence | 233,247 | 2,093 | 13,318 | 248,658 | 175,374 | 73,284 | 70.5% | 203,917 | 203,917 |
| Training and development | 43,240 | (244) | 1,870 | 44,566 | 8,568 | 35,998 | 19.2% | 46,039 | 46,039 |
| Operating payments | 80,272 | 2,972 | 9,345 | 92,589 | 62,109 | 25,480 | 72.5% | 80,652 | 80,652 |
| Venues and facilities | 3,019 | 1,995 | 0 | 5,014 | 4,366 | 648 | 87.1% | 7,815 | 7,815 |





| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 116,989 | 19,602 | 0 | 136,591 | 136,591 | 0 | 100.0% | 117,708 | 117,708 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 10,449 | 73 | 0 | 10,522 | 10,522 | 0 | 100.0% | 10,249 | 10,249 |
| Municipalities | 10,449 | 73 | 0 | 10,522 | 10,522 | 0 | 100.0% | 10,249 | 10,249 |
| Households | 106,540 | 19,529 | 0 | 126,069 | 126,069 | 0 | 100.0% | 107,459 | 107,459 |
| Social benefits | 106,540 | 17,944 | 0 | 124,484 | 124,484 | 0 | 100.0% | 107,033 | 107,033 |
| Other transfers to households | 0 | 1,585 | 0 | 1,585 | 1,585 | 0 | 100.0% | 426 | 426 |
| Payment for capital assets | 644,732 | 0 | (154,511) | 490,221 | 274,845 | 215,376 | 26.1% | 493,588 | 493,588 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | 10,018 | 10,018 |
| Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | 222 | 222 |
| Other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | 96,796 | 962'6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 644,732 | 0 | (154,511) | 490,221 | 274,845 | 215,376 | 26.1% | 457,344 | 457,344 |
| Transport equipment | 355,046 | (6,831) | (140,213) | 208,002 | 197,264 | 10,738 | 94.8% | 291,475 | 291,475 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 289,686 | 6,831 | (14,298) | 282,219 | 77,581 | 204,638 | 27.5% | 165,869 | 165,869 |
| Software and other intangible assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0.0 | 26,226 | 26,226 |
| Total | 18,661,647 | 0 | 297,651 | 18,959,298 | 17,828,166 | 1,131,132 | 94.0% | 17,771,032 | 17,686,682 |

| 3.1 Crime Investigations | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 12,399,539 | (15,674) | 78,703 | 12,462,568 | 12,346,569 | 115,999 | 99.1% | 11,719,481 | 11,719,481 |
| Compensation of employees | 10,892,655 | 0 | (33,700) | 10,858,955 | 10,858,955 | 0 | 100.0% | 10,316,893 | 10,316,893 |
| Goods and services | 1,506,884 | (15,674) | 112,403 | 1,603,613 | 1,487,614 | 115,999 | 92.8% | 1,402,588 | 1,402,588 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 96,280 | 15,674 | 0 | 111,954 | 111,954 | 0 | 100.0% | 94,803 | 94,803 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 8,037 | (15) | 0 | 8,022 | 8,022 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,719 | 7,719 |
| Households | 88,243 | 15,689 | 0 | 103,932 | 103,932 | 0 | 100.0% | 87,084 | 87,084 |
| Payment for capital assets | 294,101 | 0 | (96,806) | 197,295 | 197,295 | 0 | 100.0% | 277,672 | 277,672 |
| Machinery and equipment | 294,101 | 0 | (96,806) | 197,295 | 197,295 | 0 | 100.0% | 277,672 | 277,672 |
| Total | 12,789,920 | 0 | (18,103) | 12,771,817 | 12,655,818 | 115,999 | 99.1% | 12,091,956 | 12,091,956 |





| 3.2 Criminal Record Centre | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 2,392,323 | 2,394 | 131,101 | 2,525,818 | 2,333,956 | 191,862 | 92.4% | 2,289,584 | 2,289,584 |
| Compensation of employees | 2,019,567 | 0 | 75,912 | 2,095,479 | 2,095,479 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,964,332 | 1,964,332 |
| Goods and services | 372,756 | 2,394 | 55,189 | 430,339 | 238,477 | 191,862 | 55.4% | 325,252 | 325,252 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 7,438 | (2,394) | 0 | 5,044 | 5,044 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,243 | 7,243 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 1,132 | 131 | 0 | 1,263 | 1,263 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,199 | 1,199 |
| Households | 908'9 | (2,525) | 0 | 3,781 | 3,781 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,044 | 6,044 |
| Payment for capital assets | 152,075 | 0 | (53,218) | 98,857 | 26,938 | 71,919 | 27.2% | 62,340 | 62,340 |
| Machinery and equipment | 152,075 | 0 | (53,218) | 98,857 | 26,938 | 71,919 | 27.2% | 62,340 | 62,340 |
| Total | 2,551,836 | 0 | 77,883 | 2,629,719 | 2,365,938 | 263,781 | %0.06 | 2,359,167 | 2,359,167 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 1,544,530 | 289 | 227,902 | 1,772,721 | 1,164,826 | 607,895 | 65.7% | 1,653,344 | 1,568,994 |
| Compensation of employees | 885,939 | 0 | 60,731 | 946,670 | 946,670 | 0 | 100.0% | 864,854 | 864,854 |
| Goods and services | 658,591 | 289 | 167,171 | 826,051 | 218,156 | 607,895 | 26.4% | 788,490 | 704,140 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 609 | (289) | 0 | 320 | 320 | 0 | 100.0% | 202 | 202 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 232 | 25 | 0 | 257 | 257 | 0 | 100.0% | 240 | 240 |
| Households | 377 | (314) | 0 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 100.0% | 267 | 267 |
| Payment for capital assets | 157,245 | 0 | 0 | 157,245 | 13,788 | 143,457 | 8.8% | 113,239 | 113,239 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0.0 | 962'6 | 962'6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 157,245 | 0 | 0 | 157,245 | 13,788 | 143,457 | 8.8% | 77,217 | 77,217 |
| טטוויישמים מויט טווים ווימושוטום מססמוס | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 26,226 | 26,226 |
| Total | 1.702.384 | 0 | 227.902 | 1.930.286 | 1.178.934 | 751.352 | 61.1% | 1.767.090 | 1.682.740 |





| 3.4 Specialised Investigations | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 1,563,534 | (6,611) | 14,456 | 1,571,379 | 1,571,379 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,497,327 | 1,497,327 |
| Compensation of employees | 1,321,982 | 0 | 8,600 | 1,330,582 | 1,330,582 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,251,055 | 1,251,055 |
| Goods and services | 241,552 | (6,611) | 5,856 | 240,797 | 240,797 | 0 | 100.0% | 246,272 | 246,272 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 12,662 | 6,611 | 0 | 19,273 | 19,273 | 0 | 100.0% | 15,155 | 15,155 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 1,048 | (89) | 0 | 086 | 086 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,091 | 1,091 |
| Households | 11,614 | 6,679 | 0 | 18,293 | 18,293 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,064 | 14,064 |
| Payment for capital assets | 41,311 | 0 | (4,487) | 36,824 | 36,824 | 0 | 100.0% | 40,337 | 40,337 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 222 | 222 |
| Machinery and equipment | 41,311 | 0 | (4,487) | 36,824 | 36,824 | 0 | 100.0% | 40,115 | 40,115 |
| Total | 1,617,507 | 0 | 696'6 | 1,627,476 | 1,627,476 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,552,819 | 1,552,819 |

| Deta | Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Sub programme | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | | 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 | 1,567,498 | 0 | 22,956 | 1,590,454 | 1,590,454 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,499,111 | 1,499,111 |
| 4.2 | INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT | 2,237,215 | 0 | 54,566 | 2,291,781 | 2,291,781 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,205,676 | 2,205,676 |
| Tota | Total for sub programmes | 3,804,713 | 0 | 77,522 | 3,882,235 | 3,882,235 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,704,787 | 3,704,787 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 3,735,848 | (15,160) | 77,945 | 3,798,633 | 3,798,633 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,600,191 | 3,600,191 |
| Compensation of employees | 3,482,926 | 0 | 58,222 | 3,541,148 | 3,541,148 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,366,261 | 3,366,261 |
| Salaries and wages | 2,763,039 | 0 | 133,976 | 2,897,015 | 2,897,015 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,701,491 | 2,701,491 |
| Social contributions | 719,887 | 0 | (75,754) | 644,133 | 644,133 | 0 | 100.0% | 664,770 | 664,770 |
| Goods and services | 252,922 | (15,160) | 19,723 | 257,485 | 257,485 | 0 | 100.0% | 233,930 | 233,930 |
| Administrative fees | 2,051 | 35 | 0 | 2,086 | 2,086 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,821 | 1,821 |
| Advertising | 237 | 338 | 0 | 275 | 575 | 0 | 100.0% | 136 | 136 |
| Minor assets | 2,317 | (77) | 0 | 2,240 | 2,240 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,035 | 3,035 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 208 | (196) | 0 | 312 | 312 | 0 | 100.0% | 322 | 322 |
| Communication (G&S) | 25,233 | (11,641) | 0 | 13,592 | 13,592 | 0 | 100.0% | 16,633 | 16,633 |
| Computer services | 1,466 | (1,292) | 0 | 174 | 174 | 0 | 100.0% | 171 | 171 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 63 | (51) | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 100.0% | 122 | 122 |
| Contractors | 2,697 | (1,567) | 0 | 1,130 | 1,130 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,047 | 1,047 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | S | 92 | 0 | 81 | 81 | 0 | 100.0% | 59 | 29 |
| Entertainment | 127 | (41) | 0 | 86 | 86 | 0 | 100.0% | 99 | 99 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 109,641 | 515 | 12,310 | 122,466 | 122,466 | 0 | 100.0% | 103,037 | 103,037 |





| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Adjusted Appropriation | Shifting of Funds | Virement | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure | Variance | Expenditure as % of final appropriation | Final Appropriation | Actual Expenditure |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | % | R'000 | R'000 |
| Consumable supplies | 8,747 | 1,685 | 191 | 10,623 | 10,623 | 0 | 100.0% | 11,438 | 11,438 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 14,493 | 0 | 1,305 | 15,798 | 15,798 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,044 | 14,044 |
| Operating leases | 16,572 | (2,563) | 0 | 14,009 | 14,009 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,099 | 14,099 |
| Property payments | 2,441 | (222) | 0 | 1,884 | 1,884 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,133 | 1,133 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 141 | (44) | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 100.0% | 85 | 85 |
| Travel and subsistence | 54,481 | 0 | 2,546 | 57,027 | 57,027 | 0 | 100.0% | 902'29 | 902,73 |
| Training and development | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 100.0% | 175 | 175 |
| Operating payments | 11,538 | 0 | 3,371 | 14,909 | 14,909 | 0 | 100.0% | 8,526 | 8,526 |
| Venues and facilities | 164 | 185 | 0 | 349 | 349 | 0 | 100.0% | 275 | 275 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 18,900 | 13,696 | 0 | 32,596 | 32,596 | 0 | 100.0% | 34,315 | 34,315 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 1,220 | (12) | 0 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,238 | 1,238 |
| Municipalities | 1,220 | (12) | 0 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,238 | 1,238 |
| Households | 17,680 | 13,708 | 0 | 31,388 | 31,388 | 0 | 100.0% | 33,077 | 33,077 |
| Social benefits | 17,680 | 13,692 | 0 | 31,372 | 31,372 | 0 | 100.0% | 32,827 | 32,827 |
| Other transfers to households | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 100.0% | 250 | 250 |
| Payment for capital assets | 49,965 | 1,464 | (423) | 51,006 | 51,006 | 0 | 100.0% | 70,281 | 70,281 |
| Machinery and equipment | 49,965 | 1,464 | (423) | 51,006 | 51,006 | 0 | 100.0% | 70,281 | 70,281 |
| Transport equipment | 40,659 | (1,759) | (423) | 38,478 | 38,478 | 0 | 100.0% | 58,889 | 58,889 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 908'6 | 3,222 | 0 | 12,528 | 12,528 | 0 | 100.0% | 11,392 | 11,392 |
| Total | 3,804,713 | 0 | 77,522 | 3,882,235 | 3,882,235 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,704,787 | 3,704,787 |



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| 2019 |
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| 4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 1,533,459 | (9,216) | 17,786 | 1,542,029 | 1,542,029 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,461,083 | 1,461,083 |
| Compensation of employees | 1,431,359 | 0 | 17,786 | 1,449,145 | 1,449,145 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,371,720 | 1,371,720 |
| Goods and services | 102,100 | (9,216) | 0 | 92,884 | 92,884 | 0 | 100.0% | 89,363 | 89,363 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 7,571 | 7,752 | 0 | 15,323 | 15,323 | 0 | 100.0% | 12,298 | 12,298 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 790 | (160) | 0 | 630 | 089 | 0 | 100.0% | 684 | 684 |
| Households | 6,781 | 7,912 | 0 | 14,693 | 14,693 | 0 | 100.0% | 11,614 | 11,614 |
| Payment for capital assets | 26,468 | 1,464 | 5,170 | 33,102 | 33,102 | 0 | 100.0% | 25,730 | 25,730 |
| Machinery and equipment | 26,468 | 1,464 | 5,170 | 33,102 | 33,102 | 0 | 100.0% | 25,730 | 25,730 |
| Total | 1,567,498 | 0 | 22,956 | 1,590,454 | 1,590,454 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,499,111 | 1,499,111 |



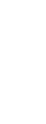


| 4.2 Intelligence and Information Management | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 2,202,389 | (2,944) | 60,159 | 2,256,604 | 2,256,604 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,139,108 | 2,139,108 |
| Compensation of employees | 2,051,567 | 0 | 40,436 | 2,092,003 | 2,092,003 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,994,541 | 1,994,541 |
| Goods and services | 150,822 | (5,944) | 19,723 | 164,601 | 164,601 | 0 | 100.0% | 144,567 | 144,567 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 11,329 | 5,944 | 0 | 17,273 | 17,273 | 0 | 100.0% | 22,017 | 22,017 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 430 | 148 | 0 | 578 | 829 | 0 | 100.0% | 554 | 554 |
| Households | 10,899 | 962'5 | 0 | 16,695 | 16,695 | 0 | 100.0% | 21,463 | 21,463 |
| Payment for capital assets | 23,497 | 0 | (5,593) | 17,904 | 17,904 | 0 | 100.0% | 44,551 | 44,551 |
| Machinery and equipment | 23,497 | 0 | (5,593) | 17,904 | 17,904 | 0 | 100.0% | 44,551 | 44,551 |
| Total | 2,237,215 | 0 | 54,566 | 2,291,781 | 2,291,781 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,205,676 | 2,205,676 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Deta | Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services | ervices | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Sub programme | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | | 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 | 1,528,343 | 0 | 45,030 | 1,573,373 | 1,573,373 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,472,776 | 1,472,776 |
| 5.5 | STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY | 1,062,132 | 0 | 19,283 | 1,081,415 | 1,081,415 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,026,589 | 1,026,589 |
| 5.3 | GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR | 84,676 | 0 | (2,452) | 82,224 | 82,224 | 0 | 100.0% | 91,794 | 91,794 |
| 5.4 | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT | 267,224 | 0 | (3,807) | 263,417 | 263,417 | 0 | 100.0% | 247,782 | 247,782 |
| Total | Total for sub programmes | 2,942,375 | 0 | 58,054 | 3,000,429 | 3,000,429 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,838,941 | 2,838,941 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 2,862,034 | (3,282) | 84,314 | 2,943,066 | 2,943,066 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,756,862 | 2,756,862 |
| Compensation of employees | 2,607,622 | 0 | 72,841 | 2,680,463 | 2,680,463 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,527,387 | 2,527,387 |
| Salaries and wages | 2,105,851 | 0 | 101,392 | 2,207,243 | 2,207,243 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,031,118 | 2,031,118 |
| Social contributions | 501,771 | 0 | (28,551) | 473,220 | 473,220 | 0 | 100.0% | 496,269 | 496,269 |
| Goods and services | 254,412 | (3,282) | 11,473 | 262,603 | 262,603 | 0 | 100.0% | 229,475 | 229,475 |
| Administrative fees | 1,027 | 117 | 0 | 1,144 | 1,144 | 0 | 100.0% | 975 | 975 |
| Advertising | 483 | (165) | 0 | 318 | 318 | 0 | 100.0% | 388 | 388 |
| Minor assets | 4,597 | (2,322) | (345) | 1,930 | 1,930 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,323 | 6,323 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 614 | 535 | 0 | 1,149 | 1,149 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,099 | 1,099 |







| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 7/18 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 |
| Communication (G&S) | 6,655 | (998) | (1,173) | 4,616 | 4,616 | 0 | 100.0% | 4,609 | 4,609 |
| Computer services | 10 | 18 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 100.0% | 15 | 15 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 21 | (20) | 0 | - | - | 0 | 100.0% | 8 | ω |
| Contractors | 3,143 | (1,978) | (440) | 725 | 725 | 0 | 100.0% | 260 | 092 |
| Agency and support / outsourced services | 1,012 | 239 | 0 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 0 | 100.0% | 945 | 945 |
| Entertainment | 82 | (41) | 0 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 100.0% | 10 | 10 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 76,724 | 0 | 6,907 | 83,631 | 83,631 | 0 | 100.0% | 75,960 | 75,960 |
| Inventory: Clothing material and accessories | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | က | m |
| Inventory: Other supplies | 91 | (83) | 0 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 100.0% | 9 | 9 |
| Consumable supplies | 3,845 | 1,117 | 342 | 5,304 | 5,304 | 0 | 100.0% | 4,741 | 4,741 |
| Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 6,958 | (112) | (226) | 6,620 | 6,620 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,052 | 7,052 |
| Operating leases | 2,708 | 83 | 0 | 2,791 | 2,791 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,798 | 3,798 |
| Property payments | 591 | (213) | 0 | 378 | 378 | 0 | 100.0% | 375 | 375 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | 1 | (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | | |
| Travel and subsistence | 141,848 | 1,765 | 6,408 | 150,021 | 150,021 | 0 | 100.0% | 121,132 | 121,132 |
| Training and development | 83 | 168 | 0 | 251 | 251 | 0 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Operating payments | 3,736 | (1,759) | 0 | 1,977 | 1,977 | 0 | 100.0% | 871 | 871 |
| Venues and facilities | 183 | 236 | 0 | 419 | 419 | 0 | 100.0% | 404 | 404 |

| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017 | 2017/18 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | 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 | 5,677 | 3,282 | 0 | 8,959 | 8,959 | 0 | 100.0% | 11,241 | 11,241 | |
| Provinces and municipalities | 1,084 | (6) | 0 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,085 | 1,085 | |
| Municipalities | 1,084 | (6) | 0 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,085 | 1,085 | |
| Households | 4,593 | 3,291 | 0 | 7,884 | 7,884 | 0 | 100.0% | 10,156 | 10,156 | |
| Social benefits | 4,593 | 3,291 | 0 | 7,884 | 7,884 | 0 | 100.0% | 9,920 | 9,920 | |
| Other transfers to households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | %0:0 | 236 | 236 | |
| Payment for capital assets | 74,664 | 0 | (26,260) | 48,404 | 48,404 | 0 | 100.0% | 70,838 | 70,838 | |
| Machinery and equipment | 74,664 | 0 | (26,260) | 48,404 | 48,404 | 0 | 100.0% | 70,838 | 70,838 | |
| Transport equipment | 58,943 | 0 | (17,285) | 41,658 | 41,658 | 0 | 100.0% | 56,760 | 26,760 | |
| Other machinery and equipment | 15,721 | 0 | (8,975) | 6,746 | 6,746 | 0 | 100.0% | 14,078 | 14,078 | |
| Total | 2,942,375 | 0 | 58,054 | 3,000,429 | 3,000,429 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,838,941 | 2,838,941 | |





| 5.1 VIP Protection Services | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 1,469,792 | (1,914) | 64,356 | 1,532,234 | 1,532,234 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,421,405 | 1,421,405 |
| Compensation of employees | 1,282,313 | 0 | 49,629 | 1,331,942 | 1,331,942 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,252,724 | 1,252,724 |
| Goods and services | 187,479 | (1,914) | 14,727 | 200,292 | 200,292 | 0 | 100.0% | 168,681 | 168,681 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2,472 | 1,914 | 0 | 4,386 | 4,386 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,697 | 7,697 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 829 | (99) | 0 | 612 | 612 | 0 | 100.0% | 899 | 899 |
| Households | 1,794 | 1,980 | 0 | 3,774 | 3,774 | 0 | 100.0% | 7,029 | 7,029 |
| Payment for capital assets | 56,079 | 0 | (19,326) | 36,753 | 36,753 | 0 | 100.0% | 43,674 | 43,674 |
| Machinery and equipment | 56,079 | 0 | (19,326) | 36,753 | 36,753 | 0 | 100.0% | 43,674 | 43,674 |
| Total | 1,528,343 | 0 | 45,030 | 1,573,373 | 1,573,373 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,472,776 | 1,472,776 |

| 5.2 Static and Mobile Security | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | /18 |
| | 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 | 1,049,165 | (828) | 23,911 | 1,072,248 | 1,072,248 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,003,174 | 1,003,174 |
| Compensation of employees | 1,010,838 | 0 | 24,474 | 1,035,312 | 1,035,312 | 0 | 100.0% | 967,857 | 967,857 |
| Goods and services | 38,327 | (828) | (263) | 36,936 | 36,936 | 0 | 100.0% | 35,317 | 35,317 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2,514 | 828 | 0 | 3,342 | 3,342 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,087 | 2,087 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 240 | 30 | 0 | 270 | 270 | 0 | 100.0% | 250 | 250 |
| Households | 2,274 | 798 | 0 | 3,072 | 3,072 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,837 | 1,837 |
| Payment for capital assets | 10,453 | 0 | (4,628) | 5,825 | 5,825 | 0 | 100.0% | 21,328 | 21,328 |
| Machinery and equipment | 10,453 | 0 | (4,628) | 5,825 | 5,825 | 0 | 100.0% | 21,328 | 21,328 |
| Total | 1,062,132 | 0 | 19,283 | 1,081,415 | 1,081,415 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,026,589 | 1,026,589 |





| 5.3 Government Security Regulator | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 18 |
| | 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 | 81,302 | (28) | (1,438) | 79,836 | 79,836 | 0 | 100.0% | 89,217 | 89,217 |
| Compensation of employees | 71,877 | 0 | 2,073 | 73,950 | 73,950 | 0 | 100.0% | 82,589 | 82,589 |
| Goods and services | 9,425 | (28) | (3,511) | 5,886 | 5,886 | 0 | 100.0% | 6,628 | 6,628 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 39 | 28 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 100.0% | 134 | 134 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 39 | (2) | 0 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 100.0% | 30 | 30 |
| Households | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 100.0% | 104 | 104 |
| Payment for capital assets | 3,335 | 0 | (1,014) | 2,321 | 2,321 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,443 | 2,443 |
| Machinery and equipment | 3,335 | 0 | (1,014) | 2,321 | 2,321 | 0 | 100.0% | 2,443 | 2,443 |
| Total | 84,676 | 0 | (2,452) | 82,224 | 82,224 | 0 | 100.0% | 91,794 | 91,794 |

| 5.4 Operational Support | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2017/18 | 7/18 |
| | 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 | 261,775 | (512) | (2,515) | 258,748 | 258,748 | 0 | 100.0% | 243,066 | 243,066 |
| Compensation of employees | 242,594 | 0 | (3,335) | 239,259 | 239,259 | 0 | 100.0% | 224,217 | 224,217 |
| Goods and services | 19,181 | (212) | 820 | 19,489 | 19,489 | 0 | 100.0% | 18,849 | 18,849 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 652 | 512 | 0 | 1,164 | 1,164 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,323 | 1,323 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 127 | 29 | 0 | 156 | 156 | 0 | 100.0% | 137 | 137 |
| Households | 525 | 483 | 0 | 1,008 | 1,008 | 0 | 100.0% | 1,186 | 1,186 |
| Payment for capital assets | 4,797 | 0 | (1,292) | 3,505 | 3,505 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,393 | 3,393 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,797 | 0 | (1,292) | 3,505 | 3,505 | 0 | 100.0% | 3,393 | 3,393 |
| Total | 267,224 | 0 | (3,807) | 263,417 | 263,417 | 0 | 100.0% | 247,782 | 247,782 |



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTE 23

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 5** to the Annual Financial Statements.

Final

91,684,161

3 Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

3.1 Per programme:

Programme name

Administration
Visible Policing
Detective Services
Crime Intelligence
Protection and Security Services

Total

| Appropriation | Expenditure | R'000 | of Final Appropriation. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | |
| 18,723,241 | 18,600,634 | 122,607 | 0.66% |
| 47,118,958 | 47,117,278 | 1,680 | 0.00% |
| 18,959,298 | 17,828,166 | 1,131,132 | 6.34% |
| 3,882,235 | 3,882,235 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 000 429 | 3 000 429 | 0 | 0.00% |

Variance

1,255,419

Variance as a %

1.39%

Actual

3.2 Per economic classification:

Final Actual Variance Variance as a % of Final Appropriation R'000 R'000 R'000 R'000

90,428,742

Current expenditure

| Compensation of employees | 71,282,392 | 71,282,392 | 0 | 0.00% |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Goods and services | 15,861,193 | 14,836,304 | 1,024,889 | 6.91% |
| Transfers and subsidies | | | | |
| Provinces and municipalities | 49,466 | 49,466 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 176,847 | 176,847 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Non-profit institutions | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Households | 1,172,453 | 1,172,453 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Payments for capital assets | | | | |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 686,300 | 686,300 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Machinery and equipment | 2,431,927 | 2,201,397 | 230,530 | 10.47% |
| Biological assets | 7,026 | 7,026 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Payments for financial assets | 15,557 | 15,557 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 91.684.161 | 90.428.742 | 1.255.419 | 1.39% |

Variances on program per economic classification are in respect of unspent amounts allocated in respect of the Criminal Justice System

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|--|------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| REVENUE | | | |
| Annual appropriation | 1 | 91,684,161 | 86,761,128 |
| Departmental revenue | 2 | 563,149 | 677,686 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | | 92,247,310 | 87,438,814 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Current expenditure | | | |
| Compensation of employees | 3 | 71,282,392 | 67,124,496 |
| Goods and services | 4 | 14,836,304 | 15,344,805 |
| Total current expenditure | | 86,118,696 | 82,469,301 |
| Transfers and subsidies | | | |
| Transfers and subsidies | 6 | 1,399,766 | 1,173,976 |
| Total transfers and subsidies | | 1,399,766 | 1,173,976 |
| Expenditure for capital assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 7 | 2,894,723 | 2,921,672 |
| Intangible assets | 7 | 0 | 26,226 |
| Total expenditure for capital assets | | 2,894,723 | 2,947,898 |
| Payments for financial assets | 5 | 15,557 | 13,873 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | 90,428,742 | 86,605,048 |
| | | | |
| SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR | | 1,818,568 | 833,766 |
| December of Net Complex //Defects for the constraint | | | |
| Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year | | 1 055 410 | 150,000 |
| Voted funds | | 1,255,419 1,255,419 | 156,080 |
| Annual appropriation Departmental revenue | 12 | 563,149 | 156,080 677,686 |
| SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR | 12 | 1,818,568 | 833,766 |
| 33 103(21/101) 1 311 TIE 12A11 | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|--|------|-----------|---------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | 1,353,648 | 242,888 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 8 | 1,107,398 | 15,865 |
| Prepayments and advances | 9 | 48,139 | 46,198 |
| Receivables | 10 | 198,111 | 180,825 |
| Non-current assets | | 223,159 | 201,496 |
| Receivables | 10 | 223,159 | 201,496 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 1,576,807 | 444,384 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities | | 1,301,866 | 191,472 |
| Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund | 11 | 1,255,419 | 156,080 |
| Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund | 12 | 80 | 379 |
| Bank overdraft | 13 | 0 | 13,442 |
| Payables | 14 | 46,367 | 21,571 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 1,301,866 | 191,472 |
| NET ASSETS | | 274,941 | 252,912 |
| Represented by: | | | |
| Recoverable revenue | | 274,941 | 252,912 |
| TOTAL | | 274,941 | 252,912 |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---|------|----------|-----------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| Recoverable revenue | | | |
| Opening balance | | 252,912 | 227,872 |
| Transfers: | | 22,029 | 25,040 |
| Irrecoverable amounts written off | 5.3 | (6,042) | (8,351) |
| Debts revised | 10.5 | (8,640) | (33,314) |
| Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts) | | (17,286) | (132,478) |
| Debts raised | | 53,997 | 199,183 |
| Closing balance | | 274,941 | 252,912 |



PART E

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts | | 92,161,079 | 87,278,375 |
| Annual appropriated funds received | 1.1 | 91,684,161 | 86,761,128 |
| Departmental revenue received | 2 | 475,585 | 515,881 |
| Interest received | 2.3 | 1,333 | 1,366 |
| | | | |
| Net (increase)/decrease in working capital | | (16,094) | (19,785) |
| Surrendered to Revenue Fund | 11&12 | (719,528) | (677,381) |
| Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor | | 0 | 0 |
| Current payments | | (86,118,696) | (82,469,301) |
| Payments for financial assets | | (15,557) | (13,873) |
| Transfers and subsidies paid | | (1,399,766) | (1,173,976) |
| Net cash flow available from operating activities | 15 | 3,891,438 | 2,924,059 |
| | | | |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Payments for capital assets | 7 | (2,894,723) | (2,947,898) |
| Proceeds from sale of capital assets | 2.4 | 86,231 | 160,439 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | | (2,808,492) | (2,787,459) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in net assets | | 22,029 | 25,040 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | | 22,029 | 25,040 |
| | | | |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 1,104,975 | 161,640 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | | 2,423 | (159,217) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 16 | 1,107,398 | 2,423 |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

- Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of: cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

9 Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position.

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

11 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

12 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

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.



PART E

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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

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.

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-inprogress 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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
- 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 therefore 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 derecognised 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.

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 VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Annual Appropriation

2.

| 1.1 | Annual Appropriation | | 2018/19 | | 201 | 7/18 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | | 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 | 18,723,241 | 18,723,241 | 0 | 18,500,073 | 18,500,073 |
| | Visible Policing | 47,118,958 | 47,118,958 | 0 | 43,946,295 | 43,946,295 |
| | Detective Services | 18,959,298 | 18,959,298 | 0 | 17,771,032 | 17,771,032 |
| | Crime Intelligence | 3,882,235 | 3,882,235 | 0 | 3,704,787 | 3,704,787 |
| | Protection and Security Services | 3,000,429 | 3,000,429 | 0 | 2,838,941 | 2,838,941 |
| | Total | 91,684,161 | 91,684,161 | 0 | 86,761,128 | 86,761,128 |

| Depar | tmental revenue | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-------|--|------|---------|---------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Sales of goods and services other than capital assets | 2.1 | 329,367 | 333,134 |
| | Fines, penalties and forfeits | 2.2 | 6,732 | 31,354 |
| | Interest, dividends and rent on land | 2.3 | 1,333 | 1,366 |
| | Sales of capital assets | 2.4 | 86,231 | 160,439 |
| | Transactions in financial assets and liabilities | 2.5 | 139,486 | 151,393 |
| | Departmental revenue collected | | 563,149 | 677,686 |
| 2.1 | Sales of goods and services other than capital assets | 2 | | |
| | Sales of goods and services produced by the department | | 318,863 | 325,00 |
| | Administrative fees | | 31,904 | 31,599 |
| | Other sales | | 286,959 | 293,400 |
| | Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods | | 10,504 | 8,129 |
| | Total | | 329,367 | 333,134 |
| 2.2 | Fines, penalties and forfeits | 2 | | |
| | Fines | | 259 | 1,263 |
| | Forfeits | | 6,473 | 30,09 |
| | Total | | 6,732 | 31,354 |
| 2.3 | Interest, dividends and rent on land | 2 | | |
| | Interest | | 1,333 | 1,366 |
| | Total | | 1,333 | 1,366 |
| 2.4 | Sale of capital assets | 2 | | |
| | Tangible assets | | 86,231 | 160,439 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 29.2 | 86,226 | 160,42 |
| | Biological assets | 29.2 | 5 | 1: |
| | Total | | 86,231 | 160,439 |

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DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 | | |
| | 2.5 | Transactions in financial assets and liabilities | 2 | | | | |
| | | Stale cheques written back | | 4,452 | 2,983 | | |
| | | Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue | | 135,034 | 148,410 | | |
| | | Total | | 139,486 | 151,393 | | |
| 3. | Compensation of employees | | | | | | |
| | 3.1 | Salaries and wages | | | | | |
| | | Basic salary | | 46,121,112 | 43,389,908 | | |
| | | Performance award | | 33,921 | 25,099 | | |
| | | Service Based | | 260,404 | 187,175 | | |
| | | Compensative/circumstantial | | 1,707,317 | 1,399,854 | | |
| | | Other non-pensionable allowances | | 7,950,533 | 7,596,406 | | |
| | | Total | | 56,073,287 | 52,598,442 | | |
| | 3.2 | Social contributions | | | | | |
| | | Employer contributions | | | | | |
| | | Pension | | 7,208,308 | 6,795,470 | | |
| | | Medical | | 7,988,884 | 7,718,726 | | |
| | | Official unions and associations | | 11,913 | 11,858 | | |
| | | Total | | 15,209,105 | 14,526,054 | | |
| | | Total compensation of employees | | 71,282,392 | 67,124,496 | | |
| | | Average number of employees | | 190,144 | 191,760 | | |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4.

| | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-------|---|------|------------|------------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| Goods | and services | | | |
| | Administrative fees | | 63,730 | 57,507 |
| | Advertising | | 22,551 | 16,828 |
| | Minor assets | 4.1 | 218,394 | 230,622 |
| | Bursaries (employees) | | 11,403 | 4,735 |
| | Catering | | 33,854 | 33,080 |
| | Communication | | 465,146 | 496,250 |
| | Computer services | 4.2 | 1,733,551 | 2,808,670 |
| | Consultants: Business and advisory services | | 19,823 | 26,620 |
| | Infrastructure and planning services | | 50 | 0 |
| | Laboratory services | | 4,147 | 6,363 |
| | Legal services | | 344,470 | 333,124 |
| | Contractors | | 378,888 | 423,230 |
| | Agency and support/outsourced services | | 426,183 | 415,073 |
| | Entertainment | | 644 | 707 |
| | Audit cost - external | 4.3 | 39,776 | 29,292 |
| | Fleet services | | 4,549,569 | 4,038,683 |
| | Inventory | 4.4 | 251,924 | 230,276 |
| | Consumables | 4.5 | 692,555 | 965,304 |
| | Operating leases | | 2,943,316 | 2,791,274 |
| | Property payments | 4.6 | 1,254,693 | 1,173,681 |
| | Transport provided as part of the departmental activities | | 1,350 | 954 |
| | Travel and subsistence | 4.7 | 1,177,763 | 1,008,201 |
| | Venues and facilities | | 31,472 | 31,983 |
| | Training and development | | 25,048 | 77,221 |
| | Other operating expenditure | 4.8 | 146,004 | 145,127 |
| | Total | | 14,836,304 | 15,344,805 |
| 4.1 | Minor Assets | 4 | | |
| | Tangible assets | | 218,394 | 230,622 |
| | Machinery and equipment | | 218,394 | 230,622 |
| 4.2 | Computer services | 4 | | |
| | SITA computer services | | 1,069,356 | 1,910,899 |
| | External computer service providers | | 664,195 | 897,771 |
| | Total | | 1,733,551 | 2,808,670 |
| 4.3 | Audit cost - External | 4 | | |
| | Regularity audits | | 33,637 | 29,292 |
| | Investigations | | 6,139 | 0 |
| | Total | | 39,776 | 29,292 |

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DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 4 continued....

| | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-------|---|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 4.4 | Inventory | 4 | | |
| | Clothing material and accessories | | 218,142 | 191,230 |
| | Other supplies | 4.4.1 | 33,782 | 39,046 |
| | Total | | 251,924 | 230,276 |
| 4.4.1 | Other Supplies | | | |
| | Ammunition and security supplies | | 33,782 | 39,046 |
| | Total | | 33,782 | 39,046 |
| 4.5 | Consumables | 4 | | |
| | Consumable supplies | | 361,121 | 548,593 |
| | Uniform and clothing | | 121,198 | 134,300 |
| | Household supplies | | 70,508 | 75,923 |
| | Building material and supplies | | 24,155 | 46,137 |
| | Communication accessories | | 62 | 55 |
| | Other consumables | | 145,198 | 292,178 |
| | Stationery, printing and office supplies | | 331,434 | 416,711 |
| | Total | | 692,555 | 965,304 |
| 4.6 | Property payments | 4.4 | 251,924 | 230,276 |
| | Municipal services | | 1,156,822 | 1,079,245 |
| | Property management fees | | 57,763 | 53,960 |
| | Other | | 40,108 | 40,476 |
| | Total | | 1,254,693 | 1,173,681 |
| 4.7 | Travel and subsistence | 4 | | |
| | Local | | 1,071,656 | 931,625 |
| | Foreign | | 106,107 | 76,576 |
| | Total | | 1,177,763 | 1,008,201 |
| 4.8 | Other operating expenditure | 4 | | |
| | Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees | | 10,203 | 9,749 |
| | Resettlement costs | | 56,430 | 36,608 |
| | Other | | 79,371 | 98,770 |
| | Total | | 146,004 | 145,127 |
| | | | | |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-------|---|------|---------|---------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| Payme | ents for financial assets | | | |
| | Material losses through criminal conduct | | 0 | 0 |
| | Theft | | 0 | 0 |
| | Other material losses | 5.1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other material losses written off | 5.2 | 4,200 | 640 |
| | Debts written off | 5.3 | 11,357 | 13,233 |
| | Total | | 15,557 | 13,873 |
| 5.1 | Other material losses | | | |
| | Nature of other material losses | 5 | | |
| | Incident Disciplinary Steps Taken/ Criminal proceedings | | | |
| | Total | | 0 | 0 |
| 5.2 | Other material losses written off | 5 | | |
| | Nature of losses | | | |
| | Advances | | 22 | 8 |
| | Cash: Cashier | | 6 | 13 |
| | Erroneous payments | | 0 | 619 |
| | Fraud | | 4,171 | 0 |
| | Counterfeit money | | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | | 4,200 | 640 |

A criminal investigation with regards to fraudulent transactions relating to auctions was instituted and write-off confirmed by State Attorney.

5.3 Debts written off

5.

Nature of debts written off

| Recoverable | revenue | written | off |
|-------------|---------|---------|-----|
| | | | |

| Salary related debt | 5 | 3,454 | 6,935 |
|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Property related debt | | 2,529 | 1,380 |
| Admin related debt | | 39 | 36 |
| Fruitless and Wasteful | _ | 20 | 0 |
| Total | _ | 6,042 | 8,351 |
| | | | |
| Other debt written off | | | |
| Salary related debt | | 5,086 | 4,856 |
| Property related debt | | 220 | 6 |
| Admin related debt | _ | 9 | 20 |
| Total | _ | 5,315 | 4,882 |
| | | | |
| Total debt written off | | 11,357 | 13,233 |



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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|----|--------|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 6. | Transf | fers and subsidies | | | |
| | | Provinces and municipalities | | 49,466 | 44,518 |
| | | Departmental agencies and accounts | | 176,847 | 164,399 |
| | | Non-profit institutions | | 1,000 | 0 |
| | | Households | | 1,172,453 | 965,059 |
| | | Total | | 1,399,766 | 1,173,976 |
| | 6.1 | Provinces and municipalities | 6 | | |
| | | Fines and penalties | | 199 | 34 |
| | | Vehicle licences | | 49,267 | 44,484 |
| | | Total | | 49,466 | 44,518 |
| | 6.2 | Departmental agencies and accounts | 6 | | |
| | | Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority | | 45,628 | 39,726 |
| | | Civilian Secretariat | | 131,219 | 124,673 |
| | | Total | | 176,847 | 164,399 |
| | 6.3 | Non - Profit Institutions | 6 | | |
| | | Donations and Gifts NPI | | 1,000 | 0 |
| | | Total | | 1,000 | 0 |
| | 6.4 | Households | | | |
| | | Employer social benefit | 6 | 601,081 | 522,777 |
| | | Claims against the State (Households) | | 527,018 | 396,700 |
| | | Payment as an act of grace | | 0 | 0 |
| | | Medical expenses detainees | | 44,354 | 45,582 |
| | | Total | | 1,172,453 | 965,059 |
| 7 | Expen | nditure for capital assets | | | |
| | | Tangible assets | | 2,894,723 | 2,921,672 |
| | | Buildings and other fixed structures | 31.1 | 686,300 | 575,390 |
| | | Machinery and equipment | 29.1 | 2,201,397 | 2,340,357 |
| | | Biological assets | 29.1 | 7,026 | 5,925 |
| | | Total | | | |
| | | Intangible assets | | 0 | 26,226 |
| | | Software | 30.1 | 0 | 26,226 |
| | | Total | | 2,894,723 | 2,947,898 |
| | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 7 continued....

7.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2018/19

| | Voted Funds | Aid assistance | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Tangible assets | 2,894,723 | 0 | 2,894,723 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 686,300 | 0 | 686,300 |
| Machinery and equipment | 2,201,397 | 0 | 2,201,397 |
| Biological assets | 7,026 | 0 | 7,026 |
| | | | |
| Intangible assets | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Software | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| Total | 2,894,723 | 0 | 2,894,723 |
| | | | |

7.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2017/18

| ·· - | Analysis of funds utilised to dequire capital assets - 2017/10 | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | 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 | 0 | 575,390 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 2,340,357 | 0 | 2,340,357 |
| | Biological assets | 5,925 | 0 | 5,925 |
| | Intangible assets | 26,226 | 0 | 26,226 |
| | Software | 26,226 | 0 | 26,226 |
| | Total | 2,947,898 | 0 | 2,947,898 |
| 7.3 | Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| | Tangible assets | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Machinery and equipment | | 164,701 | 159,167 |
| | Total | | 164,701 | 159,167 |
| Cash a | nd cash equivalents | | | |
| | Consolidated Paymaster General Account | | 1,091,957 | 0 |
| | Cash on hand | | 14,314 | 14,451 |
| | Cash with commercial banks (Local) | _ | 1,127 | 1,414 |
| | Total | | 1,107,398 | 15,865 |
| | | | | |

9. Prepayments and advances

| | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---|------|---------|---------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| Staff advances | | 171 | 499 |
| Travel and subsistence Advances paid (Not expensed) | | 43,269 | 38,066 |
| Advances paid (Not expensed) | 9.1 | 4,699 | 7,633 |
| Total | | 48,139 | 46,198 |

| | | Note | Balance as at 1 April 2018 | Less: Amount expensed in current year | Add/Less: Other | Add: Current Year advances | Balance as at 31 March 2019 |
|-----|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9.1 | Advances paid (Not expensed) | 9 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | National departments | | 4774 | 34,773 | 2,221 | 34,708 | 2,488 |
| | Provincial departments | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Public entities | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other institutions | | 2859 | 46,879 | 12,759 | 58,990 | 2,211 |
| | Total | | 7,633 | 81,652 | 14,980 | 93,698 | 4,699 |

The total amount of R14,980 million under Add/Less:Other represent advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

| | Note | Balance as at 1 April 2017 | Less: Amount expensed in current year | Add/Less: Other | Add: Current Year advances | Balance as at 31 March 2018 |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Advances paid (Not expensed) | 10 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| National departments | | 590 | 21,386 | 518 | 26,088 | 4,774 |
| Provincial departments | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public entities | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other institutions | | 3,119 | 48,374 | 9,331 | 57,445 | 2,859 |
| Total | | 3,709 | 69,760 | 9,849 | 83,533 | 7,633 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| 10. | Receivables | Note | | 2018/19 | | | 2017/18 | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--|
| | | | Current | Non-current | Total | Current | Non-current | Total | |
| | | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | |
| | Claims recoverable | 10.1 | 79,634 | 0 | 79,634 | 59,117 | 0 | 59,117 | |
| | ANNEXURE | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Staff debt | 10.2 | 104,567 | 219,224 | 323,791 | 101,492 | 198,381 | 299,873 | |
| | Fruitless and wasteful expenditure | 10.3 | 153 | 0 | 153 | 193 | 0 | 193 | |
| | Other debtors | 10.4 | 13,757 | 3,935 | 17,692 | 20,023 | 3,115 | 23,138 | |
| | Total | | 198,111 | 223,159 | 421,270 | 180,825 | 201,496 | 382,321 | |

| | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|------|---|-------|----------|----------|
| 10.1 | Claims recoverable | 33333 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | National departments | 10 | 53,912 | 51,280 |
| | Provincial departments | | 25,408 | 7,348 |
| | Private enterprises | | 314 | 489 |
| | Total | | 79,634 | 59,117 |
| 10.2 | Staff debt | | | |
| | Salary related debt | 10 | 290,827 | 270,708 |
| | Administration related debt | | 15,020 | 11,253 |
| | Inventory/property related debt | | 17,944 | 17,912 |
| | Total | | 323,791 | 299,873 |
| 10.3 | Fruitless and wasteful expenditure | | | |
| | Opening balance | 10 | 193 | 88 |
| | Less amounts recovered | | (154) | (112) |
| | Less amounts written off | | (20) | 0 |
| | Transfers from note 25 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure | | 134 | 217 |
| | Total | | 153 | 193 |
| 10.4 | Other debtors | | | |
| | Administration related debt | 10 | 1,810 | 5,728 |
| | Salary related debt | | 3,450 | 5,967 |
| | Inventory/property related debt | | 12,432 | 11,443 |
| | Total | | 17,692 | 23,138 |
| 10.5 | Debts revised | | | |
| | Capital increase | | 4,942 | 2,881 |
| | Capital decrease | | (13,539) | (36,112) |
| | Interest correction | | (43) | (83) |
| | Total | | (8,640) | (33,314) |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-----|---------|--|------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 11. | Voted f | funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund | | | |
| | | Opening balance | | 156,080 | 15 |
| | | Transfer from statement of financial performance | | 1,255,419 | 156,080 |
| | | Paid during the year | | (156,080) | (15) |
| | | Closing balance | | 1,255,419 | 156,080 |
| 12. | Depart | mental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund | | | |
| | | Opening balance | | 379 | 59 |
| | | Transfer from statement of financial performance | | 563,149 | 677,686 |
| | | Paid during the year | | (563,448) | (677,366) |
| | | Closing balance | | 80 | 379 |
| 13. | Bank C | Overdraft | | | |
| | Consol | idated Paymaster General Account | | 0 | 13,442 |
| | Total | | | 0 | 13,442 |
| 14. | Payabl | es – current | | | |
| | • | Clearing accounts | 14.1 | 1,367 | 1,985 |
| | | Other payables | 14.2 | 45,000 | 19,586 |
| | | Total | | 46,367 | 21,571 |
| | 14.1 | Clearing accounts | 14 | | |
| | | Description | | | |
| | | Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions | | 1,367 | 1,985 |
| | | Total | | 1,367 | 1,985 |
| | 14.2 | Other payables | 14 | | |
| | | External receivables | | 39,318 | 5,799 |
| | | Debt related payables | | 2,244 | 1,660 |
| | | Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS) | | 2,596 | 11,009 |
| | | Service Terminations | | 842 | 1,118 |
| | | Total | | 45,000 | 19,586 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | Note | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-----|--|--------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 15. | Net cash flow available from operating activit | ies | | | |
| | Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement | of Financial Performance | | 1,818,568 | 833,766 |
| | Add back non cash/cash movements | not deemed operating act | ivities | 2,072,870 | 2,090,293 |
| | (Increase)/decrease in receivables - c | current | | (38,949) | (13,039) |
| | (Increase)/decrease in prepayments a | and advances | | (1,941) | (9,014) |
| | Increase/(decrease) in payables - cur | rent | | 24,796 | 2,268 |
| | Proceeds from sale of capital assets | | | (86,231) | (160,439) |
| | Expenditure on capital assets | | | 2,894,723 | 2,947,898 |
| | Surrenders to Revenue Fund | | | (719,528) | (677,381) |
| | Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor | | | 0 | 0 |
| | Net cash flow generated by operating | g activities | _ | 3,891,438 | 2,924,059 |
| | Consolidated Paymaster General accordance Cash on hand Cash with commercial banks Total | ount | _ | 1,091,957 14,314 1,127 1,107,398 | (13,442) 14,451 1,414 2,423 |
| 17. | Contingent liabilities Liable to | Nature | | | |
| | Housing loan guarantees | Employees | ANNEXURE 1 | 780 | 1,240 |
| | Claims against the department | Private parties | ANNEXURE 5 | 6,790,335 | 6,273,274 |
| | Other departments (unconfirmed balances) | | ANNEXURE 3 | 768,909 | 403,022 |
| | Total | | - | 7,560,024 | 6,677,536 |
| 18. | Commitments | | | | |
| | Current expenditure | | | | |
| | Current expenditure | | | | |

Capital expenditure Approved and contracted

Total Commitments



896,672

395,396

395,396

1,292,068

1,626,656

135,183

135,183

1,761,839

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DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | | | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-----|-------|---|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| 19. | Accru | als and payables not recognised | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | 19.1 | Accruals | | | | |
| | | Listed by economic classification | 30 Days | 30+ Days | Total | Total |
| | | Goods and services | 582,428 | 37,343 | 619,771 | 507,397 |
| | | Transfers and subsidies | 21,713 | 42,808 | 64,521 | 73,914 |
| | | Capital assets | 28,622 | 299 | 28,921 | 68,326 |
| | | Other | 3,428 | 1 | 3,429 | 241 |
| | | Total | 636,191 | 80,451 | 716,642 | 649,878 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| | | Listed by programme level | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| , | | Administration | | | 387,862 | 230,971 |
| | | Visible Policing | | | 240,417 | 308,977 |
| | | Detective Services | | | 52,219 | 92,430 |
| | | Crime Intelligence | | | 11,280 | 9,172 |
| | | Protection and Security Services | | - | 24,864 | 8,328 |
| | | Total | | | 716,642 | 649,878 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 19.2 | Payables not recognised | | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| | | Listed by economic classification | 30 Days | 30+ Days | Total | Total |
| | | Goods and services | 179,278 | 7,518 | 186,796 | 210,156 |
| | | Transfers and subsidies | 6,008 | 21,495 | 27,503 | 9,615 |
| | | Capital assets | 3,466 | 0 | 3,466 | 3,617 |
| | | Other | | | | |
| | | Total | 188,752 | 29,013 | 217,765 | 223,388 |
| | | | | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| | | Listed by programme level | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | | Administration | | | 168,878 | 189,268 |
| | | Visible Policing | | | 30,806 | 21,175 |
| | | Detective Services | | | 14,137 | 11,903 |
| | | Crime Intelligence | | | 1,440 | 964 |
| | | Protection and Security Services | | | 2,504 | 78 |
| | | Total | | | 217,765 | 223,388 |
| | | | | : | , | |
| | | | | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| | | Included in the above totals are the following: | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | | Confirmed balances with departments | | ANNEXURE 3 | 232,612 | 156,273 |
| | | Confirmed balances with other government entities | | | 48,482 | 51,666 |

281,094

207,939

Total

2018/19

Machinery

Machinery

Total

Total

2017/18

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | R'000 | R'000 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 20. | Employee benefits | | |
| | Leave entitlement | 2,711,069 | 2,532,611 |
| | Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque) | 2,011,427 | 1,899,692 |
| | Capped leave commitments | 4,627,908 | 4,820,068 |
| | Long Service Awards | 22,020 | 136,370 |
| | Total | 9,372,424 | 9,388,741 |

Negative Leave totals amounting to R 103, 991 million that represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits

Lease Commitments 21.

21.1 Operating leases expenditure

| | and equipment | Iotai |
|--|---------------|---------|
| 2018/19 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Not later than 1 year | 106,646 | 106,646 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 72,084 | 72,084 |
| Later than five years | 0 | 0 |
| Total lease commitments | 178,730 | 178,730 |

Amounts disclosed as operating leases relate to photocopy machines

| | and equipment | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| 2017/18 | 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 | 239,932 | 239,932 |

21.2 Finance leases expenditure

| | and equipment | |
|--|------------------|---------|
| 2018/19 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Not later than 1 year | 159,160 | 159,160 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 54,021 | 54,021 |
| Later than five years | 0 | 0 |
| Total lease commitments | 213,181 | 213,181 |

Amounts disclosed as finance leases relate to cell phones.





Total

Machinery

3,565

(100)

(196)

1,183,375

320

(869)

(320)

1,163,986

23.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | | and equipment | |
|--------|---|---------------|-----------|
| | 2017/18 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | 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 | 11,146 | 11,146 |
| | | | |
| | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
| Accrue | ed departmental revenue | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Sales of goods and services other than capital assets | 518 | 318 |
| | Fines, penalties and forfeits | 47 | 3 |
| | Interest, dividends and rent on land | 0 | 9 |
| | Sale of capital assets | 1 | 8 |
| | Transactions in financial assets and liabilities | 171 | 791 |
| | Total | 737 | 1,129 |
| | | | |
| 22.1 | Analysis of accrued departmental revenue | | |
| | Opening balance | 1,129 | 2,363 |
| | Less: amounts received | 1,129 | 2,363 |
| | Add: amounts recognised | 737 | 1,129 |
| | Closing balance | 737 | 1,129 |
| | | | |
| _ | ar expenditure | | |
| 23.1 | Reconciliation of irregular expenditure | | |
| | Opening Balance | 1,163,986 | 20,705 |
| | Prior period error | 0 | 1,144,074 |
| | As restated | 1,163,986 | 1,164,779 |
| | Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year | 16,120 | 76 |

The reason for the increase from R20.7 million in prior year to R1,163 billion was due to improved processes and controls to detect and confirm alleged irregular transactions in respect of contracts entered into in prior years that resulted from the noncompliance of applicable regulatory framework.

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year

Less: Prior year amounts condoned

Closing balance

Less: Current year amounts condoned

| Current year | 3,369 | 0 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Prior years | 1,180,006 | 1,163,986 |
| Total | 1,183,375 | 1,163,986 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 23 continued....

| Details of irregular expenditure – added current year (relating to current and prior y | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Incident | Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings | | |
| | Number of cases investigated by the BAC and where necessary disciplinary steps were instituted | | |

| | | R'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------|
| Accommodation | 1 | 18 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 2 | 3181 |
| Cleaning Services | 2 | 16 |
| Clothing | 3 | 6017 |
| Communication | 1 | 581 |
| Exceeded Contract Thresholds | 1 | 2834 |
| Flight Ticket | 6 | 18 |
| Food & Beverages | 2 | 5 |
| Funeral Costs | 1 | 17 |
| Furniture | 1 | 33 |
| Leases | 4 | 112 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 4 | 1541 |
| Maintenance | 1 | 6 |
| Medical Related | 1 | 3 |
| Repairs | 3 | 20 |
| Stationery | 1 | 28 |
| Storage Fees | 1 | 147 |
| Towing Cost | 1 | 1 |
| Training | 1 | 1303 |
| Venues and Facilities | 4 | 3691 |
| Verification of Qualifications | 2 | 113 |
| Total | 43 | 19,685 |

The outcome/progress on disciplinary steps instituted for these cases are summarised below:

| | Number of Cases | R'000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Disciplinary actions instituted | 18 | 325 |
| Disciplinary actions to be intituted | 18 | 13,222 |
| No disciplinary actions instituted | 4 | 3,290 |
| Employee resigned | 1 | 7 |
| Under Investigation | 2 | 2,841 |
| | | |



2018/19

PART E

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DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 23 continued....

23.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

| Incident | Number of cases investigated and | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | condoned | |
| | | |
| Accommodation | 1 | |
| Catering | 1 | |
| Flight Ticket | 6 | |
| Food & Beverages | 2 | |
| Funeral Costs | 1 | |
| Leases | 1 | |
| Maintenance | 1 | |
| Repairs | 3 | |
| Storage Fees | 1 | |
| Towing Cost | 2 | |
| Venues and Facilities | 1 | |
| | 20 | |

23.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation

| Condoned Buildings and other fixed structures Catering 1 Cleaning Services 5 Communication 1 Flight Ticket 2 Food & Beverages 1 Fuel 1 |
|--|
| tructures Catering 1 Cleaning Services 5 Communication 1 Clight Ticket 2 Cood & Beverages 1 Cuel 1 |
| leaning Services 5 ommunication 1 ight Ticket 2 ood & Beverages 1 uel 1 |
| Communication 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| Flight Ticket Food & Beverages 1 Fuel 1 |
| food & Beverages 1 fuel 1 |
| Fuel 1 |
| |
| |
| iumigation 1 |
| rurniture 1 |
| eases 2 |
| Machinery & Equipment 1 |
| laintenance 2 |
| Medical Related 1 |
| ther 10 |
| epairs 4 |
| ubscription Fees 1 |
| owing Cost 9 |
| raining 1 |
| ravelling Allowances 1 |
| 1 |
| 47 |

These cases are currently under investigation in terms of National Treasury instruction note 2 of 2019/2020 in respect of the confirmation on the non-compliance, the determination on any losses and investigation on possible fraud, corruption and criminal conduct.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 23 continued....

23.5

24.

| Prior period error | | Note | 2017/18 | |
|---|-----------------|------|-----------|---|
| | Number of cases | | R'000 | |
| Nature of prior period error Relating to prior 2017/18 | 14 | 23 | 1,144,074 | |
| Catering | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cleaning Services | 1 | | 58 | |
| Clothing | 1 | | 2 | |
| Communication | 1 | | 475,084 | |
| Conference | 1 | | 60 | |
| Laboratory Supplies | 2 | | 16,501 | |
| Licencing | 1 | | 15,280 | |
| Maintenance | 1 | | 524 | |
| Repairs | 1 | | 23 | |
| SITA | 1 | | 636,456 | 7 |
| Towing Cost | 1 | | 11 | |
| Venues and Facilities | 1 | | 31 | |
| Printing & Publications | 1 | | 43 | |
| | | | | |
| Relating to 2017/18 | 0 | | 0 | |
| | 0 | | 0 | |
| | | | | |
| | 14 | | 1,144,074 | _ |
| | | | | = |

The cases and amounts disclosed in this note represents finalised cases after the reporting date.

| Fruitle | ss and wasteful expenditure | | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---------|---|------|---------|---------|
| 24.1 | Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Opening balance | | 8,110 | 8,427 |
| | Prior period error | | 0 | 185 |
| | As restated | | 8,110 | 8,612 |
| | Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year | | 496 | 246 |
| | Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year | | 285 | 297 |
| | Less: Amounts resolved | | (455) | (828) |
| | Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery | 10.3 | (134) | (217) |
| | Closing balance | | 8,302 | 8,110 |
| 24.2 | Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification | | | |
| | Current | | 714 | 698 |
| | Capital | | 7,370 | 7,370 |
| | Transfers and subsidies | | 218 | 42 |
| | Total | | 8,302 | 8,110 |

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 24 continued....

Analysis of Current year's (relating to current & prior years) fruitless and wasteful expenditure 24.3

| Incident | Disciplinary steps / | 2018/19 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | Liability investigations instituted | R'000 |
| Accommodation | 8 | 19 |
| Air/Bus Tickets | 17 | 46 |
| Incorrect Payment | 2 | 48 |
| Installed garage doors | 1 | 7 |
| License Fees | 84 | 202 |
| No Service Rendered | 1 | 221 |
| Service Vehicles | 4 | 21 |
| Supplier Payments | 1 | 3 |
| Training | 13 | 90 |
| Vehicle Registration | 36 | 27 |
| Wrong Fuel | 19 | 97 |
| | | |
| | 186 | 781 |

The outcome/ progress on the liability investigations to determine liability and disciplinary steps institued is summarised below:

| | Number of Incidents | R'000 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Under investigation | 92 | 524 |
| Recovered not disciplined | 22 | 78 |
| Recovered and disciplined | 3 | 8 |
| Disciplined not recovered | 11 | 27 |
| No official liable | 58 | 144 |

| Prior period error | | Note | 2018/19 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------|
| | Number of incidents | | R'000 |
| Nature of prior period error | | | |
| Relating to prior 2017/18 | 22 | 24 | 185 |
| Accommodation | 3 | | 23 |
| Air/Bus Tickets | 4 | | 2 |
| Incorrect Payment | 3 | | 30 |
| License Fees | 2 | | 1 |
| No Service Rendered | 1 | | 96 |
| Service Vehicles | 2 | | 23 |
| Training | 5 | | 9 |
| Vehicle Registration | 1 | | 0 |
| Wrong Fuel | 1 | | 1 |
| Relating to 2017/18 | 4 | | 7 |
| Air/Bus Tickets | 3 | | 6 |
| Training | 1 | | 1 |
| | 26 | | 192 |

The cases and amounts disclosed in this note represents finalised cases after the reporting date.



24.4

PART E

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 24 continued....

24.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not included in the main note)

| Incident | Number of cases under investigation | 2018/19 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | R'000 |
| ccommodation | 23 | 5 |
| ir/Bus Tickets | 50 | 2 |
| Cell Phone and Internet Cost | 2 | |
| uneral Cost | 7 | |
| ncorrect Payment | 10 | 2,1 |
| icense Fees | 66 | 1 |
| Municipal Rates | 1 | |
| ervice Vehicles | 10 | |
| Sita Procurement | 1 | 269,6 |
| storage Fees | 1 | |
| Supplier payment | 2 | |
| owing cost | 2 | |
| raining | 18 | 1 |
| ehicle Registration | 53 | |
| Replaced Locks | 1 | |
| Vrong Fuel | 18 | |
| | 265 | 273,0 |

The 265 incidents are still under investigation and a new process to investigate and determine liability was implemented to assist with the finalisation of these outstanding incidents in the 2019/2020 financial year

25. 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.

26. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation of the senior management of

| the department is as follows: | No of | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|
| Description | Individuals | R'000 | R'000 |
| Political Office Bearers | 2 | 4,379 | 4,513 |
| Officials: | | | |
| Board of Commissioners | 45 | 73,552 | 65,671 |
| Family members of key management personnel | 15 | 12,620 | 10,910 |
| Total | | 90,551 | 81,094 |

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| 27. | Impairment | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-----|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Staff debtors | 11,508 | 10,236 |
| | Other debtors | 629 | 790 |
| | Fruitless and Wasteful | 5 | 7 |
| | Total | 12,142 | 11,032 |

28. **Provisions**

R'000 R'000 Civil claims 247,679 236,334

> 247,679 236,334

2017/18

Total

provisions

Total provisions

2018/19

Civil

Claims

Civil

Claims

Provisions are in respect of not defendable pending claims raised against the department

Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2018/19 28.1

| | R'000 | R'000 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Opening balance | 236,334 | 236,334 |
| Settlement of provision | (180,332) | (180,332) |
| Change in provision due to change in estimation remove | 191,677 | 191,677 |
| Closing balance | 247,679 | 247,679 |

Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2017/18

| | R'000 | R'000 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Opening balance | 332,288 | 332,288 |
| Settlement of provision | (192,370) | (192,370) |
| Change in provision due to change in estimation remove | 96,416 | 96,416 |
| Closing balance | 236,334 | 236,334 |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

29. **Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Opening balance | Value adjustments | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | | | | | |
| HERITAGE ASSETS | 1052 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| Heritage assets | 1052 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| | | | | | |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 20,292,673 | 0 | 2,231,685 | 938,878 | 21,585,480 |
| Transport assets | 12,688,912 | 0 | 1,890,284 | 741,558 | 13,837,638 |
| Computer equipment | 2,422,494 | 0 | 49,299 | 74,835 | 2,396,958 |
| Furniture and Office equipment | 275,905 | 0 | 27,284 | 5,154 | 298,035 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 4,905,362 | 0 | 264,818 | 117,331 | 5,052,849 |
| | | | | | • |
| BIOLOGICAL ASSETS | 39,939 | 0 | 16,071 | 4,799 | 51,211 |
| Biological assets | 39,939 | 0 | 16,071 | 4,799 | 51,211 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 20,333,664 | 0 | 2,247,756 | 943,677 | 21,637,743 |

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

| | Number | Value |
|--|--------|---------|
| Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation: | | R'000 |
| Transport assets | 10 | 179,999 |

The department is in a process of investigation and determination for disposal of these Helicopters

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 29 continued....

29.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | 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 |
| HERITAGE ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heritage assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 2,201,397 | 231,299 | (173,345) | (27,666) | 2,231,685 |
| Transport assets | 1,862,175 | 53,345 | (7,808) | (17,428) | 1,890,284 |
| Computer equipment | 17,195 | 32,328 | 0 | (224) | 49,299 |
| Furniture and office equipment | 25,446 | 2,768 | (52) | (878) | 27,284 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 296,581 | 142,858 | (165,485) | (9,136) | 264,818 |
| BIOLOGICAL ASSETS | 7,026 | 9,045 | 0 | 0 | 16,071 |
| Biological assets | 7,026 | 9,045 | | 0 | 16,071 |
| TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 2,208,423 | 240,344 | (173,345) | (27,666) | 2,247,756 |

29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Sold for (cash) | Non-cash disposal | Total | | Cash Received |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|-----|------------------|
| HERITAGE ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | | | | 1 [| |
| Heritage assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | | R'000 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 481,793 | 457,085 | 938,878 | | 86,226 |
| Transport assets | 452,753 | 288,805 | 741,558 | | 84,440 |
| Computer equipment | 21,244 | 53,591 | 74,835 | | |
| Furniture and office equipment | 1,794 | 3,360 | 5,154 | | |
| Other machinery and equipment | 6,002 | 111,329 | 117,331 | | 1,786 |
| | | | | | |
| BIOLOGICAL ASSETS | 480 | 4,319 | 4,799 | | 5 |
| Biological assets | 480 | 4,319 | 4,799 | | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL DISPOSAL OF | 482,273 | 461,404 | 943,677 | | 86,231 |
| MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | | | | | |

PART E

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 29 continued....

29.3.1

Movement for 2017/18

29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | Opening balance | Prior Period Error | Additions | Disposals | Closing Balance |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| HERITAGE ASSETS | 0 | 1052 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| Heritage assets | 0 | 1,052 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| | | | | | |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | 18,853,906 | 303,382 | 2,364,775 | 1,229,390 | 20,292,673 |
| Transport assets | 11,991,114 | 0 | 1,767,547 | 1,069,749 | 12,688,912 |
| Computer equipment | 2,353,883 | (7,999) | 155,589 | 78,979 | 2,422,494 |
| Furniture and office equipment | 239,786 | 1,150 | 38,551 | 3,582 | 275,905 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 4,269,123 | 310,231 | 403,088 | 77,080 | 4,905,362 |
| | | | | | |
| BIOLOGICAL ASSETS | 33,045 | 228 | 10,705 | 4,039 | 39,939 |
| Biological assets | 33,045 | 228 | 10,705 | 4,039 | 39,939 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 18,886,951 | 304,662 | 2,375,480 | 1,233,429 | 20,333,664 |

| Prior period error | Note | 2017/18 |
|---|------|----------|
| | | R'000 |
| Nature of prior period error | | |
| Relating to the period Prior to 2017/2018 (affecting the opening balance) | | 304,662 |
| Heritage assets (in SAPS museums) | | 1,052 |
| Computer equipment | | (7,999) |
| Furniture and office equipment | | 1,150 |
| Other machinery and equipment | | 310,231 |
| Biological assets | | 228 |
| | | |
| Relating to 2017/18 | | (22,824) |
| Machinery and Equipment | | (22,753) |
| Biological assets | | (71) |
| | | |
| Total | | 281,838 |

These prior year errors are as a result of reconciliations to ensure data integrity on the asset register of the department, all exceptions are then disclosed accordingly.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 29 continued....

29.4 **Minor Assets**

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Intangible assets | Heritage assets | Machinery and equipment | Biological assets | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | | | | | |
| Opening balance | 0 | 0 | 1,505,862 | 0 | 1,505,862 |
| Additions | 0 | 0 | 110,710 | 0 | 110,710 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | (26,520) | 0 | (26,520) |
| TOTAL MINOR ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 1,590,052 | 0 | 1,590,052 |
| | | | | | |
| | Intangible assets | Heritage assets | Machinery and equipment | Biological assets | Total |
| Number of minor assets | 0 | 0 | 510,565 | 0 | 510,565 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 510,565 | 0 | 510,565 |
| | | | | | |

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 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 | 1,448,033 | 0 | 1,448,033 |
| Prior period error | 0 | 0 | 540 | 0 | 540 |
| Additions | 0 | 0 | 86,962 | 0 | 86,962 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | (29,673) | 0 | (29,673) |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 1,505,862 | 0 | 1,505,862 |
| | | | | | |
| | Intangible assets | Heritage assets | Machinery and equipment | Biological assets | Total |
| Number of minor assets | 0 | 0 | 486,060 | 0 | 486,060 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 486,060 | 0 | 486,060 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 29 continued....

29.4.1 Prior period error

Note 2017/18 R'000

Nature of prior period error

Machinery and Equipment

Relating to the period Prior to $\,$ 2017/2018 (affecting the opening balance)

540 540

Relating to 2017/18

Machinery and Equipment

(354)

Total 186

These prior year errors are as a result of continuous reconciliations to ensure data integrity on the asset register of the department, all exceptions are then disclosed accordingly.

29.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| | 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 | 938,878 | 4,799 | 943,677 |
| TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 938,878 | 4,799 | 943,677 |

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 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

30 **Intangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Opening balance | Value adjustments | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| SOFTWARE | 197,333 | 0 | 0 | 197,333 | 0 |
| TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 197,333 | 0 | 0 | 197,333 | 0 |

30.1 **Additions**

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

30.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Sold for cash | Non-cash disposal | Total disposals | Cash received Actual |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| SOFTWARE | 0 | 197,333 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 0 | 197,333 | 0 | 0 |

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 30 continued....

30.3 Movement for 2017/18

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | Opening balance | Prior Period Error | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| SOFTWARE | 171,107 | 0 | 26,226 | 0 | 197,333 |
| TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 171,107 | 0 | 26,226 | 0 | 197,333 |

| 30.3.1 | Prior period error | Note | 2016/2017 |
|--------|---|------|-----------|
| | | | R'000 |
| | Nature of prior period error Relating to the period Prior to 2017/2018 (affecting the opening balance) Software on the network and hosting assets | | 0 |
| | Relating to 2017/18 | | 0 |
| | | | 0 |
| | Total | | 0 |

PART I

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

31. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Opening balance | Value adjustments | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES | 5,157,576 | 0 | 334,259 | 1,483 | 5,490,352 |
| Dwellings | 39,181 | 0 | 848 | 1,325 | 38,704 |
| Non-residential buildings | 1,475,753 | 0 | 333,411 | 158 | 1,809,006 |
| Other fixed structures | 3,642,642 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,642,642 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 5,157,576 | 0 | 334,259 | 1,483 | 5,490,352 |

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

| | Number | Value |
|--|--------|---------|
| Included in the above total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation: | | R'000 |
| Other fixed structures | 1,996 | 373,361 |

A process of disposal of network infrastructure assets commenced in order to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

31.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| Cash | Non-cash | (Capital Work-in- Progress | Received current, not paid (Paid | Total |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | costs and finance lease payments) | received prior year | |
| R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| 686,300 | 263,927 | (572,392) | (43,576) | 334,259 |
| 1,035 | 5 | 0 | (192) | 848 |
| 685,265 | 263,922 | (572,392) | (43,384) | 333,411 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | |
| 686,300 | 263,927 | (572,392) | (43,576) | 334,259 |
| | R'000 686,300 1,035 685,265 0 | R'000 R'000 686,300 263,927 1,035 5 685,265 263,922 0 0 | Work-in- Progress current costs and finance lease payments) R'000 R'000 R'000 686,300 263,927 (572,392) 1,035 5 0 685,265 263,922 (572,392) 0 0 0 | Work-in-Progress current costs and finance lease payments) R'000 R'000 </td |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 31 continued....

31.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| | Sold for cash | Non-cash disposal | Total disposals | Cash received Actual |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES | 0 | 1,483 | 1,483 | 0 |
| Dwellings | 0 | 1,325 | 1,325 | 0 |
| Non-residential buildings | 0 | 158 | 158 | 0 |
| Other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS | 0 | 1,483 | 1,483 | 0 |

31.3 Movement for 2017/18

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | Opening balance | Prior Period Error | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES | 3,115,950 | 1,925,611 | 197,947 | 81,932 | 5,157,576 |
| Dwellings | 39,585 | 0 | 1,101 | 1,505 | 39,181 |
| Non-residential buildings | 1,367,586 | 1,544 | 187,050 | 80,427 | 1,475,753 |
| Other fixed structures | 1,708,779 | 1,924,067 | 9,796 | 0 | 3,642,642 |
| TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE | | | | | |
| CAPITAL ASSETS | 3,115,950 | 1,925,611 | 197,947 | 81,932 | 5,157,576 |

| 31.3.1 | Prior period error | Note | 2017/2018 |
|--------|---|------|-----------|
| | | | R'000 |
| | Nature of prior period error | | |
| | Relating to the period prior to 2017/2018 (affecting the opening balance) | | 1,925,611 |
| | Non-residential buildings | | 1,544 |
| | Other fixed structures | | 1,924,067 |
| | | | |
| | Relating to 2017/18 | | 0 |
| | | | 0 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Total | | 1,925,611 |

The Department received a qualified audit opinion on the disclosure of the asset register in respect of network infrastructure inprior years. The outcome of the process that allowed for the disclosure of the asset register in 2018/19 required a restatement of the closing balance. This was a result of the identification and valuation process on network infrastructure that took place with a redesigned infrastructure asset register in terms of chapter 11 of the accounting manual for departments

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 31 continued....

Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019 31.4

| | Note | Opening Balance 1 April 2018 | Current Year WIP | Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated | Closing Balance 31 March 2019 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Annexure 7 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | | 475,973 | 201,818 | 263,922 | 413,869 |
| TOTAL | | 475,973 | 201,818 | 263,922 | 413,869 |

| Age analysis on or | naoina | projects |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
|--------------------|--------|----------|

0 to 1 year 1 to 3 year(s) 3 to 5 years Longer than 5 years

Total

| Number o | 2018/19 | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Planned, construction not started | Planned, construction started | Total R'000 |
| 11,893 | 1,362 | 13,255 |
| 2,084 | 1,795 | 3,879 |
| 738 | 101,695 | 102,433 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14,715 | 104,852 | 119,567 |

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]

| 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---------|---------|
| R'000 | R'000 |
| 1,697 | 74 |
| 1,697 | 74 |

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

| | Note | Opening Balance | Current Year WIP | Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated | Closing Balance 31 March 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Annexure 7 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | | 368,120 | 213,340 | 105,487 | 475,973 |
| TOTAL | | 368,120 | 213,340 | 105,487 | 475,973 |

Age analysis on ongoing projects

| 0 to 1 year | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 to 3 year(s) | |
| 3 to 5 years | |
| Longer than 5 years | |
| Total | |

| Number o | 2017/18 | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Planned, construction not started | Planned, construction started | Total R'000 |
| 6 | 88 | 201,859 |
| 17 | 2 | 22,365 |
| 18 | 30 | 251,749 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | 120 | 475 973 |



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Detail note 31 continued....

31.5 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| | Buildings and other fixed structures | Heritage assets | Land and subsoil assets | Total |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Assets written off | 1,483 | 0 | 0 | 1,483 |
| TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF | 1,483 | 0 | 0 | 1,483 |

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 |



PART E

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| 32 | Prior | period errors | Note | Amount before error correction | Prior period error | Restated amount |
|----|-------|---|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | 32.1 | Correction of prior period errors | | | | 0 |
| | | Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.) | | | | |
| | | Contingent liabilities | | 6,509,609 | (236,335) | 6,273,274 |
| | | Irregular expenditure | | 19,912 | 1,144,074 | 1,163,986 |
| | | Fruitless and wasteful expenditure | | 7,918 | 192 | 8,110 |
| | | Provisions | | 0 | 236,334 | 236,334 |
| | | Minor Assets (additions) | | 1,505,676 | 186 | 1,505,862 |
| | | Immovable Tangible Capital Assets | | 3,231,965 | 1,925,611 | 5,157,576 |
| | Net e | ffect | | 31,326,906 | 3,351,900 | 34,678,806 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIALSTATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019 - LOCAL

| Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution | Original Guaranteed capital amount | Opening balance 1 April 2018 | 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 2019 | 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 | | 469 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 376 | 0 |
| NEDBANK PTY LTD | | 99 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| ABSA | | 593 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 404 | 0 |
| NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD | | 78 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1,239 | 0 | 0 | 459 | 780 | 0 |



PART E

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 2 CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

| Government Entity Confirmed outstar | | | | ed balance anding | TOTAL | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| The Presidency | 0 | 0 | 423 | 126 | 423 | 126 |
| Department of Defence | 145 | 0 | 1 | 252 | 146 | 252 |
| Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 1,433 | 0 | 118 | 1,000 | 1,551 | 1,000 |
| Department of Arts and Culture | 299 | 834 | 131 | - | 430 | 834 |
| Civilian Secretariat for Police | 0 | 1 | 421 | 436 | 421 | 437 |
| Department of Communications | 440 | 0 | 167 | 598 | 607 | 598 |
| Department of Correctional Services | 0 | 0 | 481 | 809 | 481 | 809 |
| Department of Cooperative Governance | 0 | 105 | 137 | - | 137 | 105 |
| Department of Basic Education | 3 | 64 | 118 | 76 | 121 | 140 |
| Department of Higher Education and Training | 1 | 58 | 27 | 72 | 28 | 130 |
| Department of Environmental Affairs | 401 | 959 | 237 | 32 | 638 | 991 |
| Department of Energy | 99 | 262 | - | - | 99 | 262 |
| Department of International Relation & Cooperation | 0 | 33,258 | 33,934 | 71 | 33,934 | 33,329 |
| Department of Health | 97 | 5,972 | 298 | 4 | 395 | 5,976 |
| Department of Home Affairs | 0 | 0 | 541 | 393 | 541 | 393 |
| Department of Human Settlement | 27 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 101 | 6 |
| Department of Justice and Constitutional Development | 0 | 1 | 1,994 | 527 | 1,994 | 528 |
| Department of Labour | 507 | 49 | 91 | 60 | 598 | 109 |
| Department of Rural Development and Land Reform | 0 | 0 | 252 | 131 | 252 | 131 |
| Parliament : National Assembly | 42 | 0 | 227 | 171 | 269 | 171 |
| Parliament : National Council of Provinces | 0 | 0 | 146 | 76 | 146 | 76 |
| Department of Public Enterprises | 23 | 0 | 91 | 32 | 114 | 32 |
| Department of Public Works | 0 | 883 | 2,145 | 2,061 | 2,145 | 2,944 |
| Department of Social Development | 312 | 246 | - | - | 312 | 246 |
| Department of Trade and Industry | 16 | 197 | 524 | 91 | 540 | 288 |
| Department of Transport | 0 | 49 | 168 | - | 168 | 49 |
| Department of Water and Sanitation | 36 | 69 | 108 | 66 | 144 | 135 |
| Department of Mineral Resources | 86 | 0 | 177 | 139 | 263 | 139 |
| Department of Public Service and Administration | 0 | 0 | 355 | 89 | 355 | 89 |
| Public Service Commission | 0 | 0 | - | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Department of Science and Technology | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa | 0 | 64 | 49 | 18 | 49 | 82 |
| Statistics South Africa | 0 | 37 | 53 | 24 | 53 | 61 |

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| ANNEXURE 2 Continue | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| Government Entity | | Confirmed balance outstanding outstanding | | тот | TOTAL | | |
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | |
| Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services | 4,650 | 47 | 1,258 | 128 | 5,908 | 175 | |
| Independent Police Investigative Directorate | 0 | 18 | - | - | 0 | 18 | |
| National Prosecuting Authority (Justice) | 14 | 49 | - | - | 14 | 49 | |
| National Treasury | 12 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 96 | 84 | |
| State security Agency | 0 | 0 | - | 368 | 0 | 368 | |
| South African social security agency | 0 | 0 | 40 | - | 40 | 0 | |
| Department of Small Business | 23 | 0 | - | 27 | 23 | 27 | |
| Public Protector | 88 | 0 | 2 | 69 | 90 | 69 | |
| Planning Monitoring and Evaluation | 0 | 0 | 106 | 9 | 106 | 9 | |
| South African Security Services (SASS) | 0 | 0 | 178 | - | 178 | 0 | |
| SUB TOTAL | 8,754 | 43,222 | 45,158 | 8,058 | 53,912 | 51,280 | |

| Provinces | Confirmed balance outstanding | | Unconfirmed balance outstanding | | ТОТ | ΓAL |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS | 19,301 | | 1,815 | 363 | 21,116 | 363 |
| MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY | 0 | | 207 | - | 207 | 0 |
| KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 70 | | 666 | 1,059 | 736 | 1,059 |
| FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 12 | | 268 | 694 | 280 | 694 |
| WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 22 | | 518 | 460 | 540 | 460 |
| LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 45 | | 171 | 423 | 216 | 423 |
| EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 0 | | 287 | 2,450 | 287 | 2,450 |
| GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 189 | | 121 | 679 | 310 | 679 |
| NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | 30 | | 140 | 399 | 170 | 399 |
| MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | | | 774 | 191 | 774 | 191 |
| NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT | | | 772 | 630 | 772 | 630 |
| SUB TOTAL | 19,669 | 0 | 5,739 | 7,348 | 25,408 | 7,348 |

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

| Other Entities | | | | ed balance anding | то | ΓAL |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| National Intelligence Agency | 244 | | 3 | - | 247 | 0 |
| SA Social security Agency | 48 | | - | 401 | 48 | 401 |
| South African Revenue Services | 19 | | - | | 19 | 0 |
| Road Traffic Management Corporative | | 88 | - | - | 0 | 88 |
| SUB TOTAL | 311 | 88 | 3 | 401 | 314 | 489 |
| TOTAL | 28,734 | 43,310 | 50,900 | 15,807 | 79,634 | 59,117 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| GOVERNMENT ENTITY | Confirmed balance outs-tanding | lance outs- | Unconfirmed balance outstanding | ed balance | TOTAL | .AL | Cash in transit at year end 2018/19* | year end |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|----------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | Payment date up | Amount |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | to six (6) working days before year end | R'000 |
| DEPARTMENTS Current | | | | | | | | |
| International Relations and Cooperation | 6,218 | 54 | 4,976 | 3,398 | 11,194 | 3,452 | | |
| Justice and Constitutional Development | 113,883 | 11,016 | 158,415 | 170,849 | 272,298 | 181,865 | 2019/3/29 | 30,002 |
| Government Communication and Information System | 1 | 81 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 81 | | |
| KZN Prov Government Social Development | | 0 | - | - | - | - | | |
| Basic Education | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | | |
| Public Works | 112,505 | 144,876 | 0 | 0 | 112,505 | 144,876 | 2019/3/29 | 70,701 |
| Environmental affairs and Tourism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2019/3/29 | 4 |
| Social Development | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | | |
| Civillian Secreteriat for police | 0 | 0 | 12 | | 12 | | | |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 463 | 0 | 463 | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 0 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | | |
| National Intelligence Agency | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 232,612 | 156,273 | 163,404 | 174,711 | 396,016 | 330,984 | | 100,707 |

INTER- GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

ANNEXURE 3



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

230,514

610,961

1,050,003

403,022

768,909

207,939

281,094

| OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY | Confirmed balance outs- tanding | alance outs- ing | Unconfirmed balance outstanding | onfirmed balance outstanding | TOTAL | AL | Cash in transit at year end 2018/19* | year end |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|----------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2019 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 31/03/2018 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | Payment date up | Amount |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | to six (6) working days before year end | R'000 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Current | | | | | | | | |
| State Information Technology Agency | 48,157 | 51,666 | 605,505 | 228,311 | 653,662 | 279,977 | 2019/3/29 | 129,807 |
| South African Post Office | 325 | | | | 325 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 48,482 | 51,666 | 605,505 | 228,311 | 653,987 | 279,977 | | 129,807 |
| | | | | | | | | |

TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL

ANNEXURE 3 Continued

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 **ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 4 STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

| | | 2018/2019 | 2017/2018 |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| NAME OF ORGANISATION | NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP | R'000 | R'000 |
| Received in cash | SPONSONSHIP | H 000 | H 000 |
| neceived iii casii | | | |
| Subtotal | | 0 | 0 |
| Received in kind | | | |
| Public & Businesses | Excellence Awards | 2,420 | 269 |
| Public & Businesses | Police day | 6,721 | 0 |
| Public & Businesses | Buildings | 108 | 496 |
| Public & Businesses | Computer equipment | 4 | 17 |
| Public & Businesses | Dogs | 119 | 227 |
| Public & Businesses | Furniture & Equipment | 127 | 610 |
| Public & Businesses | Gift Vouchers | 0 | 75 |
| | Garden Equipment | 1 | 0 |
| | Machinery and Equipment | 213 | 0 |
| Public & Businesses | Maintenance & Repairs | 8 | 123 |
| Public & Businesses | Medical Equipment | 4 | 2 |
| | Refreshments | 1 | 0 |
| Public & Businesses | Stationery | 1,416 | 1,787 |
| Public & Businesses inc foreign country | Training | 0 | 347 |
| Public & Businesses inc foreign country | Travel & Accommodation | 1,385 | 1,496 |
| Public & Businesses | Vehicles | 0 | 300 |
| Public & Businesses | Weapons & Ammunition | 0 | 30 |
| Subtotal | | 12,527 | 5,779 |
| TOTAL | | 12,527 | 5,779 |

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 5 STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| NATURE OF LIABILITY | Opening balance 1 April 2018 | Closing balance 31 March 2019 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 |
| Claims against the department | | |
| Claims against the department | 6,273,274 | 6,790,335 |
| Total | 6,273,274 | 6,790,335 |

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 | ACCUMULATED PAY | MENTS MADE AS | AT 31 MARCH 2018 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nature of recoverability | Opening | Current year | Mov | Movement during the year | ear | |
| | Balance 2018/04/01 | adjustments to prior year balances | Detail of finalized transactions | Amount | New transactions Amount | Closing Balance 3/31/2019 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Oivil claims against the Department | 42,090 | 57,094 | 57,094 Written off (TR 11.4 & 12) | 2,294 | 519,379 | 83,313 |
| | | | State funds | 4,957 | | |
| | | | Claim by the De- partment | 527,988 | | |
| | | | Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3) | | | |
| | | | MERITS OF LOSS CANNOT BE DE- TERMINED | 0 | | |
| Fotal | 42,090 | 57,094 | | 535,250 | 519,379 | 83,313 |

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 6 INVENTORY

| IVENTORY | Note | | 2018/19 | | 2017/18 |
|--|------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Quantity | R'000 | Quantity | R'000 |
| Inventory | | | | | |
| Opening balance | | 25,540,197 | 486,419 | 29,321,146 | 645,345 |
| Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash | | 10,043,018 | 269,878 | 9,531,715 | 227,311 |
| Add: Additions - Non-cash | | 22 | 13 | 9,767 | 748 |
| (Less): Disposals | | (132,256) | (3,129) | (923,173) | (8,478) |
| (Less): Issues | | (16,479,347) | (362,615) | (12,174,418) | (317,745) |
| Add/(Less): Adjustments | | 50,284 | 7,632 | (224,840) | (60,762) |
| Closing balance | | 19,021,918 | 398,198 | 25,540,197 | 486,419 |
| | | | | | |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 7

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

| Opening balance | Current Year Capital WIP | Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated | Closing balance |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| 475,973 | 201,818 | (263,922) | 413,869 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 475,973 | 201,818 | (263,922) | 413,869 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| 475 973 | 201 818 | (263 922) | 413 869 |

BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES

Dwellings Non-residential buildings

Other fixed structures

TOTAL

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

| | 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 | 368,120 | 0 | 213,340 | (105,487) | 475,973 |
| Dwellings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-residential buildings | 368,120 | 0 | 213,340 | (105,487) | 475,973 |
| Other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 368,120 | 0 | 213,340 | (105,487) | 475,973 |
| | | | | | |



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE 8 INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 9.1)

| | Confirmed I | palance out- ding | | ed balance anding | То | tal |
|---|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 31/03/2018 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS | | | | | | |
| Government Communication and Information System | 0 | 4,477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,477 |
| International Relations and Cooperation | 2,488 | 297 | | | 2,488 | 297 |
| Subtotal | 2,488 | 4,774 | 0 | 0 | 2,488 | 4,774 |
| PUBLIC ENTITIES | | | | | | |
| SA Post Office | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Institutions | | | | | | |
| Police Actions | 937 | 1,253 | 0 | 0 | 937 | 1,253 |
| Temporary Advances | 30 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 35 |
| Purchases | 1,244 | 1,571 | 0 | 0 | 1,244 | 1,571 |
| Subtotal | 2,211 | 2,859 | 0 | 0 | 2,211 | 2,859 |
| TOTAL | 4,699 | 7,633 | 0 | 0 | 4,699 | 7,633 |



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTED 23 **ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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 | 2018/2019 | 2017/2018 | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|
| (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation) | R'000 | R'000 | |
| Made in kind | | | |
| Clothing | 3 | 10 | |
| Communication equipment | 0 | 12 | |
| Computer Equipment | 1,960 | 1,750 | |
| Dogs | 686 | 443 | |
| Furniture & Equipment | 7 | 62 | |
| Horses | 0 | 81 | |
| Medical Equipment | 29 | 41 | |
| Printers | 105 | 0 | |
| Memorabilia | 0 | 15 | |
| Uniform | 3 | 0 | |
| Tyres | 476 | 0 | |
| Vehicle related | 0 | 1,184 | |
| Weapons & Ammunition | 33 | 11 | |
| | | | |
| TOTAL | 3,302 | 3,609 | |



