

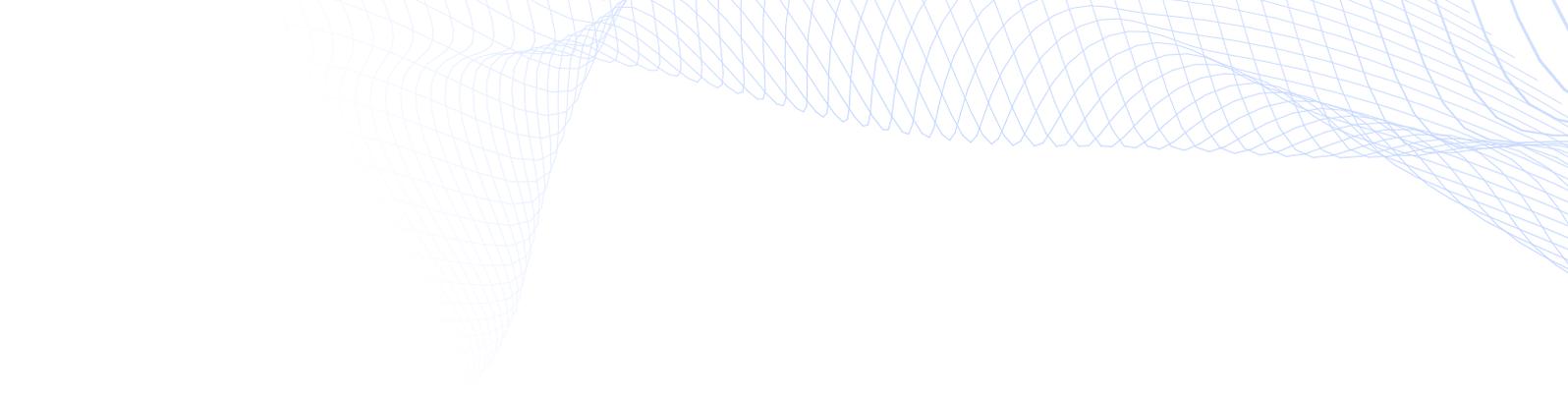
2021  
2022

VOTE 28



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

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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 2021 to 31 March 2022.



**GENERAL SF MASEMOLA**

Accounting Officer  
Department of Police

31 August 2022

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# PART A

## GENERAL INFORMATION



# 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

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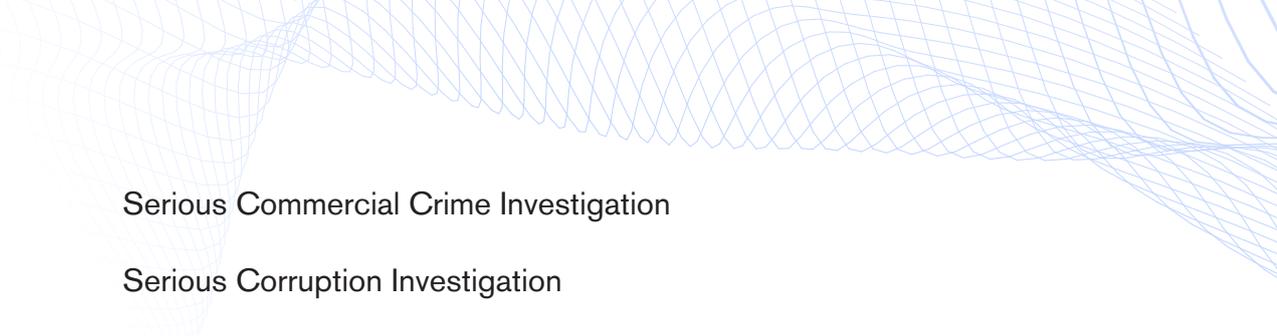
## 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>4IR</b>	Fourth Industrial Revolution
<b>AFIS</b>	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
<b>AGSA</b>	Auditor-General of South Africa
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BBBEE</b>	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
<b>BRRR</b>	Budget Review and Recommendation Report
<b>BRVs</b>	Bullet-Resistant Vests
<b>CAS</b>	Crime Administration System
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed-Circuit Television
<b>CI</b>	Crime Index
<b>CIT</b>	Cash-in-Transit
<b>CJS</b>	Criminal Justice System
<b>CoGTA</b>	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease, 2019
<b>CPF</b>	Community Police Forum
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perception Index
<b>DDM</b>	District Development Model
<b>DeafSA</b>	Deaf Federation of South Africa
<b>DIRCO</b>	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
<b>DPCI</b>	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

<b>DPME</b>	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration
<b>DSO</b>	Designated Second-Hand Goods Officer
<b>EFRS</b>	Enhanced Firearms Register System
<b>EHW</b>	Employee Health and Wellness
<b>EMCS</b>	Enhanced Movement Control System
<b>ENE</b>	Estimates of National Expenditure
<b>ERRP</b>	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
<b>ETD</b>	Education, Training and Development
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FCS</b>	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
<b>FSDM</b>	Frontline Service Delivery Model
<b>FSL</b>	Forensic Science Laboratory
<b>GBH</b>	Grievous Bodily Harm
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GBVF</b>	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HRA</b>	Health Risk Assessment
<b>IBIS</b>	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
<b>ICDMS</b>	Integrated Case Docket Management System
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>ICVPS</b>	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organisation
<b>IPID</b>	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Person Management

<b>JCPS</b>	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>MCS</b>	Movement Control System
<b>MEC</b>	Member of the Executive Council
<b>MMS</b>	Middle Management Service
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
<b>NASP</b>	National Annual Strategic Plan
<b>NATJOC</b>	National Joint Operational Centre
<b>NATJOINTS</b>	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
<b>NCCF</b>	National Crime Combating Forum
<b>NDMP</b>	National Drug Master Plan
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NDPWI</b>	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
<b>NFDD</b>	National Forensic DNA Database
<b>NFMCCC</b>	National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
<b>NICOC</b>	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
<b>NIU</b>	National Intervention Unit
<b>NKP</b>	National Key Point
<b>NOC</b>	National Operational Coordination
<b>NOCC</b>	National Operational Command Centre
<b>NPA</b>	National Prosecuting Authority
<b>NQF</b>	National Qualifications Framework
<b>OCPI</b>	Organised Crime Project Investigations
<b>PCoP</b>	Portfolio Committee on Police

<b>PCSI</b>	Priority Crime Specialised Investigations
<b>PERSAP</b>	Personnel and Salary Subsystem
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act
<b>PIVA</b>	Person Identification and Verification Application
<b>POCA</b>	Proceeds of Organised Crime Act
<b>POLFIN</b>	Police Financial Management System
<b>POP</b>	Public Order Police
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PPPFA</b>	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
<b>PRASA</b>	Passenger Raid Agency of South Africa
<b>PRECCA</b>	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities
<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Act
<b>PVS</b>	Person Verification System
<b>RI</b>	Reference Index
<b>RIMAS</b>	Risk Information Management Support System
<b>RSA</b>	Republic of South Africa
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SAHRC</b>	South African Human Rights Commission
<b>SANDF</b>	South African National Defence Force
<b>SANEB</b>	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>SAQA</b>	South African Qualification Authority
<b>SARPPCO</b>	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
<b>SARS</b>	South African Revenue Service
<b>SASSETA</b>	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority



<b>SCCI</b>	Serious Commercial Crime Investigation
<b>SCI</b>	Serious Corruption Investigation
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SITA</b>	State Information Technology Agency
<b>SMS</b>	Senior Management Service
<b>SOCI</b>	Serious Organised Crime Investigation
<b>SONA</b>	State of the Nation Address
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SSSBC</b>	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
<b>StatsSA</b>	Statistics South Africa
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TPP</b>	Training Provisioning Plan
<b>TRT</b>	Tactical Response Team
<b>UAMP</b>	User Asset Management Plan
<b>UIF</b>	Unemployment Insurance Fund
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>USSD</b>	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
<b>VFR</b>	Victim-Friendly Room
<b>VIP</b>	Very Important Person
<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network

### 3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



**GENERAL BH CELE, MP**  
Minister of Police

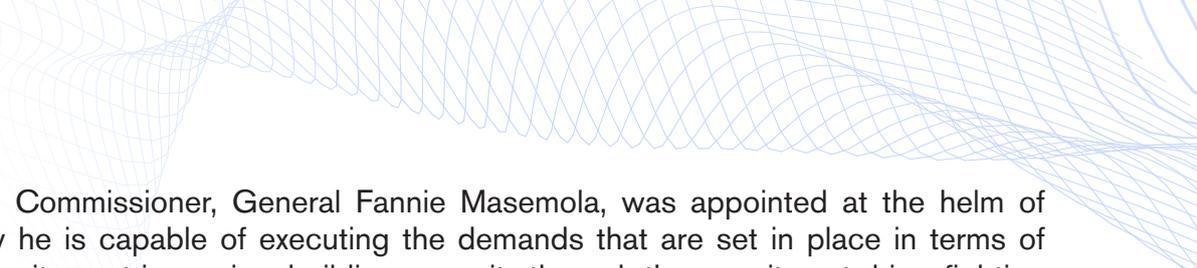
To quote in the wisdom of the father of our democracy, his Excellency, the late President Nelson Mandela, where he says, “safety and security don’t just happen, they are the result of collective consensus and public investment”. The men and women in blue of this Country, ensure that this Country does not go into turmoil, by doing and acting with everything in their power, under the most difficult of circumstances. The Annual Report, 2021/22, is a reflection of the dedication of those men and women who put their lives in the crossfire against ruthless criminals.

Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) remains our priority crime in the South African Police Service (SAPS), based on the reality that we are still awoken by the news of another GBVF-related incident. The SAPS saw the need to provide training to its members to be educated more on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and understand the sense of urgency on these offences committed. The training will allow our Police at ground force level to react appropriately and accordingly to the GBV crimes, when they are being reported.

As part of intensifying the fight against GBVF, our President, Cyril Ramaphosa, announced the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF during the 2022 State of the Nation Address (SONA). New legislation was introduced, in order to strengthen the Criminal Justice System (CJS), promote accountability across the State and support GBVF survivors. The SAPS capacitated 1 763 members across all provinces, to deal with GBVF.

High levels of unemployment and drugs are pushing our youth to turn to crime, but there is a call for communities to work with the Police and be part of the solution and the overall fight against crime. The SAPS saw the need to recruit and train the youth in which they will complete their training at the end of the year, bolstering the fight against crime and join the Service. Resources were made available to recruit and train an additional 12 000 new police personnel, to ensure that the SAPS urgently get the capacity it needs.

umuntu  
ngumuntu  
ngabantu,  
iphoyisa,  
iphoyisa  
ngomphakathi



The new National Commissioner, General Fannie Masemola, was appointed at the helm of the SAPS. I know he is capable of executing the demands that are set in place in terms of providing a community-centric service, building capacity through the recruitment drive, fighting crime, addressing the issues of police safety and also working on the morale and integrity of our members.

Specialised teams, including a national anti-extortion team will be established and rolled out to all nine provinces that will focus on extortion at economic, construction sites and business premises. There are also specialised teams established to decisively deal with kidnapping syndicates. An illicit mining task team will be enhanced and the Cash-in-Transit (CIT) task team has been established.

The SAPS has established specialised units to deal with organised crimes, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Gauteng. Organised crime investigation units are tackling murder and robberies, as well as taxi violence, in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Anti-gang units will be enhanced and reinforced in the three provinces. The drug unit will be further strengthened. During the 2022 SONA, President Cyril Ramaphosa mentioned that the staffing of the Public Order Police (POP) Unit of the SAPS will be brought to an acceptable level, with the aid of training courses in place.

The manpower and resources of the SAPS is heavily overstretched to meet this growing demand, hence the approach announced two years ago, to embark on an infrastructure plan that will reduce the oversized police stations to be reduced and more police stations to improve access to policing needs, in both new settlements and rural areas.

The Community Police Forums (CPFs) and business, together with the Police, must establish and maintain a partnership with the community and promote communication between the Police and the community. Furthermore, to promote cooperation and ensure that the Police fulfil the needs of the community, in respect of policing, improve the service of the Police to the community, improve transparency and accountability of the SAPS and promote joint problem identification and problem solving.

The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), which is an implementing tool for the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security, with the primary objective of addressing the root causes of crime and violence through ‘whole of government and whole of society approach to crime and violence prevention in the Country.’

Policing at station level must be enhanced and adequately resourced. This includes significant investment towards boosting the morale of our members. No matter the willingness of the communities to enhance partnerships with the Police, a demoralised workforce will not add value in the fight against crime. I call upon the National Commissioner and his management to prioritise the wellness of police members across the board.

In 2022/23, our theme is on rebuilding and strengthening community relations in the fight against crime, we say “umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu, iphoyisa, iphoyisa ngomphakathi” – we are anchoring our Police to the communities they serve. We are advocating for progressive change, when communities must be able to say these are our police and the Police must equally embrace communities and continue to serve and protect. As we roll out plans to rebuild and strengthen community relations in the fight against crime - key to this, is to channel adequate and

functional resources and manpower to police stations, to ensure that the fight against crime is effective and efficient in winning public confidence in policing. The organisation seeks to renew the trust and confidence amongst the people of South Africa, through enhanced service and performance. As we affirm our commitment of rebuilding and strengthening community relations in the fight against crime; supporting entities for better community-centered policing. The Police need the community and the community need the Police – “iphoyisa, iphoyisa ngomphakathi”.

We have pulled ourselves back from the brink of despair and improving the workings of the Country’s security services is non-negotiable. Indeed, safety and security won’t just happen, it will take a lot of action and change, which will be accompanied by discomforts, but ultimately it will be done. As Nelson Mandela has said, we owe it to the children of this Country to live a life free of violence and fear.

Lastly, may I take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr. Cassel Mathale, the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP), Ms. Tina Joemat Peterson and members of the Portfolio Committee, the National Commissioner of the SAPS, General Fannie Masemola, his management team and all SAPS members, the National Head of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), Dr./Adv. Lt Gen Godfrey Lebeya and his team, the DPCI Judge Diale Frans Kgomo *and his team, the Chairperson of the DNA Board, Senior Counsel Adv. Lindiwe Nkosi-Thomas and her team and the Chairperson of the Firearms Appeals Board, Ms. Lungelo Shandu.*



**GENERAL BH CELE (MP)**  
Minister of Police

Date: 12 September 2022

## 4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



**Mr. CC MATHALE, MP**  
Deputy Minister of Police

One of the renowned Japanese authors, Mr Hauki Murakami said:

*"...once the storm is over, you won't remember how you made it through, how you managed to survive. You won't even be sure whether the storm is really over. But one thing is certain. When you come out of the storm, you won't be the same person who walked in. That's what this storm's all about".*

The SAPS is charged with an enormous responsibility of keeping our nation safe. We have a pressing obligation to continue pursuing every effort that will realise a crime-free South Africa, where the people of our Country and everyone within our borders live without fear of being attacked or becoming a victim of any form of criminality, where our women and children do not live in fear of falling victim to GBVF.

The past two years were the stormiest years of our recent history, with South Africa and the world emerging from the overwhelming effects of the Coronavirus Disease, 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic. We are not even sure if the storm is really over or we are still within the storm.

The previous financial year was a difficult year for all of us. We lost lot of people, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, which left many people unemployed, as well as the economy not performing well. A lot of changes were made in organisations, both the public and private and people had to shift from going to the office into working from home.

Working together and making sure that we all complied with the regulations of COVID-19, ensured us overcoming this difficult time. Sadly, the Pandemic challenged frontline services, such as the SAPS, health workers and employees providing essential services to the general public. Police officers were placed on duty, rules were implemented and enforced during lockdown. Members of the SAPS were responsible for the enforcement of COVID-19

“When you come out of the storm, you won't be the same person who walked in.”

regulations, whilst performing its functions, which are derived directly from its constitutional mandate.

The Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and the Safer Cities Framework have been implemented and will continue to be implemented, requiring active engagement from relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors, aimed at a crime-free city or town, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct, to enhance the role of traditional leaders and other relevant structures in the fight against crime and mobilising and encouraging the community, to work with the Police as eyes and ears on the ground and to enhance police visibility with the ultimate goal to reduce crime.

In 2019, we demonstrated that we are going to start a detective academy, in order to intensify and upgrade the quality of our detection services when it comes to fighting crime.

The Ministry and the family of the SAPS are ready for the task at hand and we further invite everyone to join in our determination to fight crime. As we have always iterated, fighting crime is not the sole responsibility of our men and women in blue, but a shared responsibility, which should be acted upon. Under all circumstances we should always remember that fighting crime is a national commitment that must never be failed or compromised.

By its nature, the policing or law enforcement environment lends itself to an imbalanced exercise or execution of power. Necessary as this maybe, it needs to be balanced in one way or the other.

As an ancient historian, Lord Acton stated, “**power has the tendency to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely**”. We have, therefore, ensured that we establish internal oversight institutions, which are part of the SAPS family, but are tasked with independent oversight, checks and balances over the SAPS, as well as ensuring monitoring and evaluating of its interventions and impact.

The emergent theory of change finds its premise in Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030, which highlights the need for an integrated approach to safety and security.

We need to embrace technology in the fight against crime and criminality who have advanced their modus operandi through technology.

Over the remainder of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period, the Department has identified the following as its revised institutional outcomes:

- » Strengthened community police relations;
- » a transformed and accountable police service;
- » strengthened community participation in the fight against crime;
- » strengthened collaboration, coordination and integration towards the implementation of the ICVPS; and
- » strengthened relationships to ensure responsive policing.

During 2021/22, we have fought a long battle and will continue fighting and pushing back criminals, in order to protect our people and their respective properties. People must be discouraged to leave this Country because of criminals. Instead, we must jointly assist each other in fighting these criminals for we have no option but to win. South Africa will never become a lawless Country, never.

As the Deputy Minister of Police, I am bound to say that I am going to make sure that all people working for the SAPS, together with their management, will receive my ongoing support, in striving towards feelings of safety, in that people feel safe and enjoy a community life free of crime. With regard to the work that has been done by police officers committed to their tasks, together with the patrollers that were recruited, in ensuring that our people, especially our women and children, are safe, I would like to acknowledge and thank those working hard to accomplish this.

Let me assure you that a lot of things have been accomplished, although only limited accomplishments are reported on in the Annual Report. There are a lot of things that still need to be achieved within the Department, but together we will strive towards achieving the targets that we have set for ourselves.



**Mr. CC MATHALE, MP**  
Deputy Minister of Police

Date: 1 September 2022

## 5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



**GENERAL  
SF MASEMOLA**  
National Commissioner

### OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

*“A safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all”.* That’s the commitment we are promising the people of South Africa, as set out in the NDP, envisioned by 2030. Let me start by thanking the honourable President of South Africa for entrusting me with carrying out this key pillar, as set out in the NDP.

Allow me to present the 2021/22 Annual Report, as the incoming National Commissioner for the SAPS. When we have to build and strengthen community-police relations and subsequently change the prevailing negative public perception, as well as the need to work on both the morale and the integrity of our members, who ultimately, have a constitutional duty to serve and protect our communities. The year that has passed, has come with its many challenges and new trends that might have taken us by surprise. We, as the SAPS, must now take the lead in improving the lives of South Africans, by repositioning the SAPS as a community-centric Service that, through its operational and strategic efforts, will inspire not only public confidence, but also the confidence of the international world.

Our Country went through testing times with the July/August 2021 unrest and the easing of COVID-19 lockdown regulations that has exposed our organisation to new criminal trends or activities, such as looting and the increase in GBV among other crimes. There are key lessons that emerge from the July/August 2021 protests that the government, businesses, communities and society must consider for future prevention, management and resolution of such socio-political unrest.

The revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) outlines the Country’s priorities for the electoral mandate and identifies the priorities to be undertaken, during 2019-2024 and sets targets for implementation of the priorities and interventions, for the five years

We, as the SAPS, must now take the lead in improving the lives of South Africans

and states the outcomes and indicators to be monitored, during the period 2019 to 2024. The revised MTSF promotes coordination and alignment of priorities across all spheres of government and with non-government stakeholders and assists with integrating all components of national development into mainstream planning processes.

The revised MTSF (2019-2024) identifies the following five fundamental goals:

- » No person in South Africa will go hungry.
- » Our economy will grow at a much faster rate than our population.
- » Two million more young people will be in employment.
- » Our schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10 year-old will be able to read for meaning.
- » Violent crime will be halved.

The revised MTSF (2019-2024) further consists of the following seven priorities:

- » Priority 1: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State
- » Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation
- » Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health
- » Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services
- » Priority 5: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government
- » Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safer Communities
- » Priority 7: A Better Africa and World

## THE DEPARTMENT'S IMPACT AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19

The COVID-19 Pandemic has impacted negatively on the SAPS's resources and in particular, its human and financial resources. The impact of COVID-19 has been both direct, in that SAPS members have been affected by the virus and indirect, as their ability to perform their mandated functions has been adversely affected. SAPS members have contracted and unfortunately succumbed to the virus and as at 30 March 2022, approximately 8 725 287 screenings of and 171 202 tests on SAPS members have been conducted. The impact of COVID-19 on the SAPS's members and their ability to perform their functions became particularly evident when considering that, as at 31 March 2022, there were approximately 47 461 confirmed cases involving SAPS members and 884 fatalities, as a result of COVID-19. The SAPS has spent approximately R1,867 billion in total, in its efforts to contain and manage COVID-19 within its ranks, but also in terms of the operational requirements associated with enforcing the Disaster Management Act Regulations.

The SAPS established national and provincial COVID-19 steering committees. The SAPS also participated in the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), as well as the National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC), at both national and provincial level, functioning as a multidisciplinary approach in providing inputs on a continuous basis by various departments on the containment and management of COVID-19. A number of departmental (SAPS) protocols, directives and/or communication plans were developed and disseminated, to raise awareness and sensitise SAPS members on exercising preventative measures on the spread and containment of the virus. Furthermore, the SAPS ensured the procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), through the assistance of National Treasury with regard to compliance to set procurement regulations. In the past year, we have seen many efforts

undertaken by our men and women in blue to continue providing basic policing services to the communities, as mandated by the Constitution of the Country. The SAPS, through its airfleet, responded to the call to assist the Department of Health with the distribution of vaccines across the Country. The SAPS Air Wing undertook 18 flight requests for the distribution of vaccines. The SAPS also provided static security at vaccine storage centres and escorted the vaccines to various provincial centres. The organisation does not have any other scientifically proven way of preventing the severe effects of this virus other than getting vaccinated, with the first roll out of the vaccine drive that was launched, at Orlando Stadium, in Soweto, in 2021, with the management of the SAPS, with members showing up in numbers for this initiative that was later rolled out to different sites, across the Country.

## GOVERNANCE

The institutionalisation of sound corporate governance at all levels within the SAPS is guided by national and internal standards, which is a key requirement underlying the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS. Sound governance of the SAPS is strengthened by the National Management Forum/Board of Commissioners. Governance and oversight is further strengthened by the Audit Committee and the SAPS Internal Audit Component, who maintains objectivity and neutrality through their respective functioning. The institutionalisation of sound corporate governance at all levels within the SAPS is guided by national and internal standards, which is a key requirement underlying the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS.

## STAFF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAPS

The SAPS's staff establishment has been declining steadily over the past 10-year period. Measured against the peak of 2011/12, where the Department had a total staff compliment of 199 345, the decrease in the establishment represents 8,8% (from 199 345 to 182 126), at the end of 2020/21. Taking into account the establishment projections incorporated within the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE), the SAPS's staff establishment will stabilise at 178 708, in the 2022/23 financial year. This figure will be maintained over the medium-term, as the SAPS has been allocated additional funding of R5,8 billion to accommodate the appointment of 12 000 entry-level members, of which 10 000 will replace personnel losses, due to natural attrition and 2 000 will result in increases to the establishment. As such, the number of personnel is expected to increase, by 2 000, to 178 708, in 2022/23, which will be maintained over the medium-term. The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,48% or 176 180, in relation to the target of 175 345. The approved fixed establishment was reduced, due to the compensation budget of the SAPS that was significantly reduced by National Treasury, in-year, which resulted in the revision (decrease) of the approved establishment (to be achieved through natural attrition).

Approval was granted for the recruitment of 3 000 new entry level police trainees, during 2019/20, comprising 2 000 current serving Public Service Act (PSA) employees to the Police Service Act and 1 000 current serving reservists as permanent members. The Minister of Police directed that 7 000 additional trainees need are to be enlisted, by 1 April 2022 and additional funding was made available by National Treasury for the enlistment of the additional trainees.

In 2021/22, a total of 2 897 vacant posts were advertised. A total of 2 322 posts (which constitutes 80,15% of the total number of advertised posts), were filled within the prescribed timeframe.

Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2021/22, followed by retirements and deaths. Resignations increased from 1 540, in 2020/21, to 1 901, in 2021/22. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the Service, was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities. Retirements decreased, by 29,63% from 2 538, in 2020/21 to 1 786, in 2021/22. The decrease in retirements can be as a result of the early retirement without penalisation initiative that took place, between March 2020 and March 2021, or owing to the fact that there was an increase in resignations. Deaths decreased, by 14,43% from 1 435, in 2020/21 to 1 228, in 2021/22.

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No 55 of 1998) provides the foundation for sustainable and transformative progress on gender equity in the workforce and the employment of people with disabilities. The current overall gender representivity in the SAPS is at 61,38% (109 134) male and 38,62% (68 660) females, against the target of 54,94% males and 45,06% females. The current representivity of people with disability in the SAPS is 1,74% (3 059 of the total workforce of 176 180).

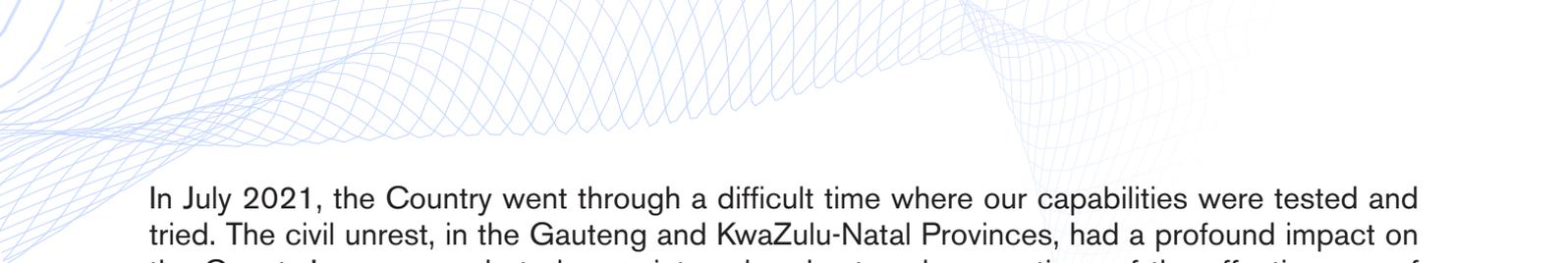
## POLICE SAFETY

The Police Safety Strategy was enhanced by incorporating all protocols issued for the containment and management of COVID-19. The amended Police Safety Strategy has been implemented, in all nine provinces and the National Police Safety Committee convened, quarterly, to ensure that all matters related to police safety are addressed on all levels. A total number of 110 police members were murdered, 28 on duty and 82 off duty, during 2021/22, compared to 81 police members murdered, in 2020/21. There was a decrease of three or 9,68% police members murdered, on duty and an increase of 32 or 64% police members murdered, off duty, in 2021/22. In total, there was an increase of 29 or 35,80% police members murdered, on and off duty, in 2021/22. From the total number of 110 police members murdered, 92 or 83,64% members were males and 18 or 16,36% were females. Two female members were murdered, on duty and 16 female members were murdered, off duty. A total number of 26 male members were murdered, on duty and 66 male members were murdered, off duty. The provinces that were mostly affected with police murders, on and off duty, were KwaZulu-Natal, with 32, Gauteng, with 21, Eastern Cape and Head Office, with 12 each and the Western Cape, with 11. On duty murders occurred when members were attending to complains, searching suspects, responding to complaints and during police actions (stop-and-search, etc.).

## INTERNAL STABILITY

Political, economic, socio-economic and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that, if left unaddressed, will undermine our democracy, rule of law and development trajectory of the Country. Issues that contribute to instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority. It is, therefore, imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that accompanies violent protest action.

The Country has, in the past few years, experienced a vast amount of violent incidents of public disorder, which required urgent, additional interventions from the SAPS. Labour strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive. The current climate of service delivery-related protest actions and land invasions remains a challenge with an increase in unrest and violent protest.



In July 2021, the Country went through a difficult time where our capabilities were tested and tried. The civil unrest, in the Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, had a profound impact on the Country's economy, but also on internal and external perceptions of the effectiveness of the Government's safety and security capabilities. The SAPS deployed thousands of officials in reaction to the widespread unrest/protests, in July 2021, which were extended until late, in August 2021, for stabilisation purposes. The July/August civil unrest has also had a marked impact on the SAPS, as the total expenditure concerning the July/August civil unrest, is over R940 million.

POP personnel were rapidly deployed from all provinces, for three months, to stabilise both provinces. POP capacity was stretched to its limits. Reports indicate that over 300 people have been killed, hundreds of businesses were lost or destroyed and billions of rand in damages to the economy, as a result of the violence that erupted during looting across the Country.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF GBVF, THROUGH STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The SAPS has prioritised GBVF through its GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan and will focus on ensuring a responsive approach to the policing of GBV, through the rendering of victim-friendly services to victims of crime, including GBVF and the reducing of levels of violence and against women and children.

There are 1 017 police stations that have established designated Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs), to enable the victim to make a statement, in private. It is particularly important for victims who experienced intimate violence (such as sexual offences, domestic violence and child abuse) and other traumatised victims, to be able to make their statement, privately, to promote unhindered communication regarding their cases. Where there are no designated VFRs, alternative arrangements are in place for statement taking, in private. Other than VFRs at police stations, VFRs at other police facilities, such as contact points and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) offices, are used. The SAPS has a multi-year plan for the establishment of designated VFRs at the remainder of the police stations that currently do not have designated VFRs, until the year 2025.

A pilot project was initiated to establish GBV desks at GBV hotspot police stations. The establishment, thereof, was piloted in three phases, in 2021/22, namely; at the top 30 national hotspot police stations and in the Western Cape, by 30 September 2021 (sexual offences and domestic violence-related crime police stations - phase 1), at the top 30 hotspot police stations, identified by each province, by 31 December 2021 (police stations with sexual offences and domestic violence flashpoints - phase 2) and at the remaining police stations, by 31 March 2022 (phase 3). By 31 March 2022, GBV desks were established at 1 155 police stations. The Department is currently assessing lessons learnt from the establishment, to inform improvement of services rendered to victims of GBV.

## CITIZENRY ACTIVELY SUPPORTING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

The implementation of community policing concepts, such as CPFs and Sector Crime Forums continues to serve as platforms of engagement between the SAPS and the community, in an

effort to encourage a shared responsibility, in matters relating to the prevention of crime and community safety.

In furthering the SAPS's stated intention of ingraining a community-centred approach to policing, specific attention is paid to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable partnerships with key local, national (including the public and private sectors) and international stakeholders. These partnerships include international policing organisations, such as the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), seeking to harness innovative solutions to common challenges impacting on safety, security and economic prosperity, by focusing efforts to align and integrate the application of resources, in addressing crime-related issues that constrain or undermine socio-economic development in the Country.

## IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

In 2021/22, a total number of 37 095 learners were assessed on specified training, in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) and 36 934 or 99,57% were declared competent upon completion of such training. Specified training interventions included crime prevention, crimes against women and children, crime investigation, public order policing, forensic service, crime intelligence and cybercrime-related learning areas.

## IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The processes within the Central Firearms Register, which has a key role to play in the reduction of the availability of illegal firearms, have been improved by the introduction of short- and medium-term interventions, including the transitioning of the firearm license application process from a tedious manual process, to an on-line process. In 2021/22, a total of 3 210 stolen/lost illegal firearms were circulated as recovered. These firearms were owned by individuals, dealers and institutions (excluding SAPS-owned firearms), compared to 2 035 stolen/lost illegal firearms reported recovered during the same period, in 2020/21. A total of 2 913 firearms were reported stolen/lost, in 2021/22.

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 581 235 firearm-related applications were received from individuals and institutions. The total number of applications received, comprised 226 205 competency certificates, 131 247 new firearm licences, 213 631 firearm licence renewals, 7 962 import/export permits, 1 726 commercial import/export permits and 464 temporary authorisations. The most immense categories of firearm license applications received, were for competency certificates, new licenses (individuals and business) and the renewal of firearm licences. These three categories constitute 571 083 of all applications received, of which 521 907 applications were finalised, in 2021/22. A total of 158 326 or 30,34% applications were finalised, within the stipulated turnaround time of 120 working days. A further 9 342 applications for the three categories of permits were finalised, of which 9 101 or 97,42% were finalised, within the turnaround time of 90 working days. The number of outstanding applications is still a concern. Despite this, there was a notable increase in the number of applications finalised, in 2021/22, compared to previous financial years.

## REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

The SAPS plays a pivotal role in enforcing compliance to national and provincial liquor legislation. To address the termination of the illegal trade in liquor by unlicensed liquor outlets, a total number of 31 449 illegal liquor outlets were closed, in all nine provinces, of which 12 792 were closed, in KwaZulu-Natal, 6 712, in Gauteng, 3 370, in the Western Cape, 3 116, in the North West, 3 076, in Limpopo, 1 297, in the Eastern Cape, 513, in the Free State, 410, in Mpumalanga and 163, in the Northern Cape.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A lack of key infrastructure in informal settlement areas, the high unemployment rate, illegal shebeens that operates for long hours, proliferation of illegal firearms and community negativity towards the police, coupled with high moral decay contributed to the increase in the 17 community-reported serious crimes, by 8,7%, from 1 367 516 to 1 486 438, compared with the same period, in 2020/21.

Increases were noted in drug confiscations, in 2021/22, compared to 2020/21, except for cannabis and heroin. Confiscations in Mandrax increased from 1 047 037.75 tablets to 1 106 031.5 tablets, Crystal Meth from 1 311,763 kg to 2 451,022 kg and cocaine from 60,456 kg to 1 322,815 kg.

A total number of 36 084 roadblocks were conducted, countrywide, in 2021/22, compared to 46 321, in 2020/21. Decreases were noted in most police actions, which can be attributed to incidences, such as spontaneous protests and lootings, an upsurge in taxi violence and political killings. Provinces which contributed to the decrease, were KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape. The continued violence perpetuated by organised criminal gangs, in the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape also contributed to the decrease.

There was a remarkable reduction in the number of arrests, from 2 797 097, in 2020/21 to 1 412 879, in 2021/22. The categories of crimes that contributed to the most arrests were contact crime, with 341 724, followed by property-related crime, with 164 656, contact-related crime, with 56 538 and other serious crime, with 25 186.

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 61 381 vehicles were reported as stolen or robbed. This represented a 15,10% increase in reported cases, compared to 2020/21. A total number of 32 529 vehicles were recovered, including 28 945 identified vehicles, 3 457 unidentified vehicles and 127 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations. The recovery rate was 52,60%, a 2,57% decrease, compared to the previous financial year. Increases in reported cases were recorded after COVID-19 lockdown regulations were eased.

Reported contact crime at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations increased, by 11,1%, from 76 940, in 2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22. There was a significant increase in the following 10 police station precincts, namely; Cape Town Central and Harare, in the Western Cape; Phoenix and Durban Central, in KwaZulu-Natal; and Kagiso, Temba, Johannesburg Central, Alexandra, Jeppe and Randfontein, in Gauteng. Khayelitsha Police Station, in the Western

Cape recorded a decrease. Although Hillbrow, Nyanga, Ivory Park and Witbank Police Stations recorded reductions, the set targets were not achieved.

Crimes committed against women increased, by 15,6%, from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22. Murder, sexual offences, common assault and attempted murder contributed to the increase. Crimes committed against children increased, by 13,3%, from 39 878, in 2021/22 to 45 197, in 2020/21.

## STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

CPFs provide a vital link between the SAPS and the communities that they serve and are a key element of the SAPS's community policing approach. To this end, functional police stations with functional CPFs stood at 99,83%, at the end of March 2022.

The implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and the Community-in-Blue Concept will further 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 with 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.

## REDUCED ILLEGAL MINING THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), which was launched on 15 October 2021, seeks to restore economic growth and employment and has been factored into the revised MTSF (2019-2024). The SAPS will contribute directly to the ERRP through the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and various initiatives to fight illicit economic activities, including the targeting of illegal mining operations, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State. The SAPS has established integrated provincial task teams to address illicit mining and damage to critical infrastructure, in the Free State, the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The SAPS successfully responded to six illegal mining operations, in relation to medium-to high-risk requests received, with 32 arrests. Further to this the provincial-based TRTs contributed to an additional 109 arrests during illegal mining operations.

## BORDER SECURITY

The main focus is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and illegal border crossing and migration, to enhance national security; to optimise territorial integrity; to prevent terrorist and related activities; and balance between trade and security. A total number of 1 584 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 3 324 containers were profiled and searched at the nine sea ports and 2 278 cargo consignment were profiled and searched at the 10 international airports. Furthermore, 1 023 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and 1 453 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the 53 land ports resulted in hits. A total number of 3 782 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, including 258 roadblocks, 79 497 vehicle patrols, 1 395 checkpoints, 83 483 foot patrols and 3 553 vessel patrol inspections, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry.

## PARTICIPATION IN PEACE SUPPORT

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, including the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements. A total number of 10 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including five members, in South Sudan, one member, in Darfur and two members, in Abyei Darfur, as police advisors. One female member was appointed as the Senior Police Coordinator, in Somalia, until 31 August 2021, one female member was appointed as Protection of Civilians Coordinator, in South Sudan and one female member is appointed as Police Counsellor, Permanent Mission of South Africa to UN, New York. A total of 458 members were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions.

## THE RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

The thorough and responsive investigation of crime are aligned with the categories of crime that are addressed within the Visible Policing Programme, namely; contact crime and contact crimes against women and children, by focusing on the detection rates for the aforementioned categories of crime, as the detection rate is an indication of successful investigations and withdrawals before trial, in relation to the active investigative workload. The detection rate for reported contact crimes decreased, by 1,07% to 46,36%. Common assault decreased, by 0,81% to 68,37%, attempted murder, by 1,98% to 30,02%, murder, by 0,87% to 14,50%, common robbery, by 2,02% to 23,60%, assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), by 1,56%, to 72,53%, sexual offences, by 1,82% to 58,49% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 5,09% to 10,43%.

A total of 398 life sentences were secured by Crime Investigations Service, in 2021/22, against a total of 259 persons, including 154 for murder and rape cases.

The detection rate for reported crimes against women decreased, by 1,32% to 69,97%. Murder decreased, by 2,41% to 20,74%, attempted murder, by 2,78% to 34,87%, assault GBH, by 1,71% to 54,90%, assault common, by 1,98% to 66,29% and sexual offences, by 1,31% to 79,19%. The detection rate for reported crimes against women below 18 years decreased, by 3,04% to 61,84%. Murder decreased, by 0,79% to 24,55%, attempted murder, by 2,08% to 35,78% assault GBH, by 3,88% to 58,67%, assault common, by 4,59% to 66,27% and sexual offences, by 2,36% to 73,75%.

## UTILISATION OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE AIDS

During 2021/22, 128 515 buccal samples were taken from a total number of 154 879 suspects arrested for Schedule 8 offences. A total number of 2 519 outstanding leads were identified, on 1 April 2021 and 812 of these were finalised, by 31 March 2022.

## INVESTIGATION OF CRIME SUPPORTED BY CRIMINAL RECORDS AND FORENSIC EVIDENCE

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 914 397 SAPS 76's, during the period under review and processed 91,08% or 832 868, within 15 calendar days. A total of 1 948 149 requests for fingerprint searches were received by the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management, in 2021/22, of which 914 761 or 46,96% received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 53,04% or 1 033 388, 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 914 761 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 468 070 or 51,17% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 446 691 or 48,83% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

During the period under review, the SAPS received a total number of 536 350 case exhibits (entries), compared to 355 648 in the previous financial year. A total number of 457 990 or 85,39% case exhibits (entries) were finalised, in 2021/22, compared to 130 353 or 36,65% case exhibits (entries) finalised, in 2020/21. A total number of 135 147 routine case exhibits (entries) were received, of which 30 746 or 22,75% were finalised, within 35 calendar days, compared to 27 983 or 32,23% finalised, in the previous financial year. The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) achieved a completion rate of 51,38% or 2 042 from a total of 3 974 with regard to non-routine case exhibits (entries), within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days. Non-routine case exhibits (entries) are primarily case exhibits (entries) that require research and/or extraordinary timely effort, thus, drawing more time and resources to complete. A total of 8,78% or 22 244 biology intelligence case exhibits (entries) were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days, during the reporting period. As at the end of March 2022, the backlog of case exhibits (entries) was at 57,46%, compared to 84,56%, in 2020/21. A total of 308 186 case exhibits (entries) are backlogged.

## MEASURES TO FIGHT SERIOUS CORRUPTION

The SAPS has, within the context of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster input into the revised MTSF, prioritised interventions relevant to the reduction of serious corruption in the private and public sectors, to guide planning and implementation within key JCPS Cluster departments over the medium-term. Serious Corruption Investigation is guided by the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee, which established a multi-agency Anti-Corruption Task Team, aimed at reducing levels of serious corruption (NDP 2030). The trail-ready rate for serious corruption in the public sector increased, from 72,34%, in 2020/21, to 86,49% (96 from a total of 111). The trial-ready rates for serious corruption in the private sector and the JCPS Cluster decreased, from 78,48% to 76,32% (116 from a total of 152) in the private sector and from 85,15% to 84,72% (316 from a total of 373) in the JCPS Cluster, still achieving the set target of 65%.

## FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME

The DPCI, together with Crime Intelligence, have developed a comprehensive approach to address the full spectrum of the drug supply chain, ranging from the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, drug couriers and drug outlets and emerging threats through the National Drug Master

Plan (NDMP). The dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories has been designed to address serious organised crime, linked to organised criminal groups that are manufacturing illicit drugs that are in high demand, at national and international levels.

The success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed was 72,73% (16 from a total of 22) projects successfully closed, as a result of addressing identified targets during take downs operations. During the 2021/22 reporting period, the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) has succeeded in drug seizures, with an estimated value of R697 million, ranging from Cannabis, cocaine, etc. A total number of 25 clandestine laboratories were identified, of which 23 were dismantled, with 47 arrests.

A trial-ready rate for serious commercial crime of 66,98% (1 761 from a total of 2 629) was achieved against a target of 65%, in 2021/22. During 2021/22, 66 specialised cyber-related crime investigative support case files were finalised, of which 53 were finalised, within 90 calendar days, resulting in an achievement of 80,30% against the set target of 65%.

## CRIME INTELLIGENCE

In 2021/22, network operations focused on narcotics, trio-crimes, the illicit trade of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fraud and corruption, gang and public violence, murder and public stability. A total number of 682 network operations were registered and 420 were successfully terminated. A total number of 625 security clearance applications were processed, of which 512 were issued, 56 were denied and 57 were not issued. The SAPS and its law enforcement counterparts (local law enforcement agencies, SARPPCO member countries and INTERPOL), collaborate in the facilitation of requests with regard to the participation in crime operations between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies and the arrest of transnational crime suspects. During the reporting period, a total of six requests for cross-border operations were received from INTERPOL member countries, of which all were facilitated. In relation to the arrest of transnational crime suspects that were taking refuge in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant of arrest has been issued, 25 from a total of 27 requests were facilitated. A total number of 296 215 from a total of 336 425 proactive and reactive intelligence reports that were generated were operationalised. The instability in leadership is being addressed by management.

## PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 62 national and 124 provincial dignitaries, as well as 17 ad hoc and 15 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa by the Protection and Security Services Division. There was a total number of 15 274 South African Very Important Person (VIP) movements within South African and abroad. 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. The Presidential Protection Service Component provided physical protection to 21 presidential VIPs, who participated in 46 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 61 foreign Heads of State/government were protected. No security breaches occurred during these protection duties. A total number of 85 054 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units within the Protection and Security Services environment,

which covered 83 identified VIP residences and 40 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as 11 buildings occupied by the SAPS. Two security breaches occurred, a housebreaking and theft at a VIP residence and arson, at Parliament. A total of 124 strategic installations were audited and all 220 National Key Points (NKPs) were evaluated.

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

### DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	308 246	362 182	(53 936)	293 600	344 376	(50 776)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	25 420	38 670	(13 250)	27 180	86 282	(59 102)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	950	2 067	(1 117)	2 190	3 058	(868)
Sale of capital assets	86 457	121 431	(34 974)	88 250	108 533	(20 283)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	120 809	137 994	(17 185)	127 295	130 201	(2 906)
<b>Total</b>	<b>541 882</b>	<b>662 344</b>	<b>(120 462)</b>	<b>538 515</b>	<b>672 450</b>	<b>(133 935)</b>

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.

The reasons for deviation on performance are as follow:

- » **Sales of goods and services produced by the Department:** The positive deviation of R53,936 million is, *inter alia*, due to the increase in police services rendered (R45,3 million) and the increase in administrative fees charged (R7,8 million).
- » **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R13,250 million is mainly due to money forfeited to the State, during the latter part of the financial year that was not foreseen.
- » **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R34,974 million is mainly due to more money collected at auctions held for transport equipment, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- » **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** Recovery of debt related to the previous financial year was higher than anticipated and that contributed to the deviation of R17,185 million.

## PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2021/22 financial year, amounted to R99 595 392 105, which represents a spending rate of 99,13%.

Programmes	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	19 844 295	19 526 400	317 895	19 007 044	18 702 270	304 774
2. Visible Policing	52 610 222	52 597 380	12 842	53 401 526	50 736 474	2 665 052
3. Detective Services	20 232 517	19 713 853	518 664	19 688 486	18 691 777	996 709
4. Crime Intelligence	4 296 649	4 277 394	19 255	4 200 110	4 129 774	70 336
5. Protection and Security Services	3 490 150	3 480 365	9 785	3 263 728	3 222 848	40 880
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 473 833</b>	<b>99 595 392</b>	<b>878 441</b>	<b>99 560 894</b>	<b>95 483 143</b>	<b>4 077 751</b>

## VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some capital project funding that was specifically and exclusively appropriated, as well as other underperforming areas in capital assets, in order to defray financial pressures experienced in goods and services expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved the following amounts to be viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police, for the 2021/22 financial year.

### Programme 1: Administration

A net underspending realised on this programme as a result of decreased spending on projects, as well as hosting and network upgrades within the information technology environment, especially due to third party dependencies, which did not realise the necessary expenditures as anticipated. Of the amounts not earmarked by National Treasury, an amount of R28,678 million was available for virement to Programme 5, which equals 0,14%.

### Programme 2: Visible Policing

This is the largest programme that had been allocated more than 52% or R52,2 billion of the Adjusted Appropriation Budget. No overspending realised on this programme, even though expenditure was incurred on this programme for substantial deployments to police unrest and looting incidents, in July/August 2021. These deployments were not planned for and reprioritisation within the baseline of SAPS had to be performed to fund the expenditure, in addition to the additional amount allocated by National Treasury and the in-year virement, approved during the 2021 Adjustment Estimates and by National Treasury.

### **Programme 3: Detective Services**

No overspending realised on this programme.

### **Programme 4: Crime Intelligence**

No overspending realised on this programme.

### **Programme 5: Protection and Security Services**

A net overspending of 0,83% or R28,7 million was anticipated to realise on total programme spending, mainly as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Compensation of employees contributed to a weight of more than 89% of this programme. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in the 2021 MTEF and overtime payable, contributed towards the compensation pressures. The amount shifted to the programme in the virement approved by the Accounting Officer was not utilised in full and the amount that remained, was 0,28%.

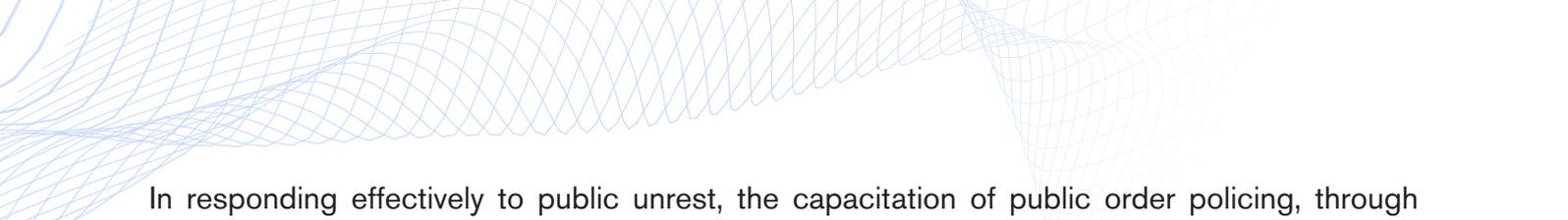
## **UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE**

There was no unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period. Confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period was R621 439.41. Recoveries of R285 745.14 were made. Refer to part E: Notes to the Financial Statements.

## **STRATEGIC FOCUS OVER THE SHORT- TO MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD**

The NDP 2030 envisions a South Africa where people feel safe and enjoy a community life free of crime. Over the medium-term, the SAPS will focus on strengthening safety in communities; reducing violent crime, specifically those committed against women and children; employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime; and improving capacity for specialised investigations. In recognition of the multitude of challenges confronting the Country, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the revised MTSF (2019-2024) emphasises these cross-cutting focus areas for the Country's developmental vision. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation and is, therefore, an important contributor to addressing the challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The SAPS's annual and medium-term strategic direction is informed by the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and the 2022/23 National Annual Strategic Plan (NASP). Apex Priority 6, Social Cohesion and Safer Communities, focuses on ensuring safety and security, as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The enhancing of police visibility, the improving of basic standards of service delivery at frontline service points and the thorough and responsive investigation of crime, including specifically with regard to the victims of GBVF, are the key issues that underpin the improving of reducing levels of violent crime, including crimes against women and children and improving perceptions of safety and security. The revised MTSF (2019-2024) has also prioritised cybercrime and the neutralisation of drug syndicates, in an effort to reduce organised crime.



In responding effectively to public unrest, the capacitation of public order policing, through recruitment, has been prioritised. POP will receive an additional 4 000 members, during 2022/23. An amount of R150 million was allocated to the specialised operational environment, as part of once-off allocations over a three-year period, for capital modernisation, including procurement of armoured vehicles and aircraft and a further R9 million allocation has been set aside for the procurement of protective gear for POP members.

The National Treasury allocated additional funding for the recruitment of 12 000 new police trainees over the MTEF, with an allocation of R5.8 billion, to rejuvenate and improve policing capacity.

Approximately R500 million has also been reserved from the baseline for expenditure associated with trainees undergoing basic police development.

A further recruitment of additional 5 000 new recruits for the next financial year, will commence in June 2022, while an additional 200 graduates will commence training, in 2022/23.

The Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations have been prioritised in terms of resources, which includes an additional budget allocation of R62 million, while R25 million additional allocation will be directed to safety and security at police stations. The KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces received the biggest allocation of funds in this regard.

A further R26 million additional funding will continue to capacitate the Anti-Gang Units in this regard. The Western Cape Province has the lion's share of this budget, with R10 million allocated towards preventing, combating and investigating gang violence.

An allocation of R50 million will support all buccal samples and collection kit operations.

An additional budget of R100 million will be allocated to provinces over and above baselines to support all programmes related to GBVF action plans and FCS Unit resourcing, including the top 30 stations. Continuous breakthroughs in GBVF-related crimes, boosts public confidence in policing.

In terms of the GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan, R1,3 billion is allocated to baseline activities related to the GBV and resourcing of FCS Units. R1,263 billion of this amount will go towards these units' operational expenses, including human and other resources. R30 million will be geared towards the servicing of youth, children and vulnerable groups, including awareness campaigns.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.3%, from R100.5 billion, in 2021/22 to R104.4 billion, in 2024/25. Compensation of employees accounts for an estimated 78,3% of the Department's total expenditure over the period ahead. This includes additional funding of R5.8 billion over the medium-term, to rejuvenate and improve policing capacity through the appointment of 12 000 entry level constables, of whom 10 000 will replace personnel who have left the Service through natural attrition. As such, the number of personnel is expected to increase to 178 708 over the medium-term.

The Department's spending focus for the year, which is mainly on goods and services, as well as capital investment over the medium-term, includes the following:

- » previous reductions in the compensation of employees budget baseline requires SAPS resource allocation reprioritisation, as well as investment in technology;
- » the Department will sustain the forensic services baseline allocation previously increased, to allow for implementation of the amended DNA Bill;
- » human capital investment through skills development;
- » capacitation of functionalities pertaining to cybercrime and specialised multidisciplinary units;
- » investing in capital assets consisting of machinery and equipment, essentially transport assets, as well as mobile police stations; and
- » focusing on other critical items to equip members for effective policing, such as Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs), uniform etc., will remain as these are critical tools of trade for police to successfully render their duties.

The Department will continue with the implementation of the tabled Farlam Commission recommendations. Funding has been set aside to continue to capacitate the existing POP Units and also with the deployment of these units, in various provinces, to ensure internal stability.

## PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public Private Partnership arrangements/approvals exist currently.

## DISCONTINUED KEY ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None

## NEW OR PROPOSED KEY ACTIVITIES

None

## SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

### UNSOLICITED BID PROPOSALS

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

## PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ADDRESS IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

The importance of the management of irregular expenditure was reiterated during annual Supply Chain Management Forums and Procurement Forums held with deputy provincial commissioners and support heads responsible for resource management.

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

## CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND HOW THEY WERE SOLVED

Resolving of possible irregular expenditure cases within prescribed time frames: A circular was issued with regards to time frames and the matter was emphasised during a national intervention.

Non-reporting of possible irregular expenditure upon discovery, which are raised by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)/Internal Audit: The reporting form was simplified, to ensure that cases are reported upon discovery.

The appointment of officers who are not knowledgeable in procurement processes to conduct determination tests. The matter was emphasised during a national intervention.

Members who are conducting determination tests, overlapping to disciplinary matters, e.g. recommending sanctions: The conducting of determination tests, in terms of paragraph 56 of the Irregular Expenditure Framework and disciplinary matters to be carried out, in terms of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations was emphasised during a national intervention.

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

Donations and transfers to the value of R44 029 000 were received by the SAPS, in 2021/22.

Donations and transfers to the value of R266 000 were made by the SAPS, in 2021/22.

## EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

There are no deviations from financial reporting requirements submitted to National Treasury, in the current and previous financial years.

The following five procurement-related deviations were condoned by National Treasury, in 2021/22:

- » Procurement of firearm license cards.
- » Two 12-year inspections of SAPS helicopters.
- » Mandatory periodic inspection of a SAPS Pilatus aircraft.
- » Pyrotechnical equipment (ammunition).

## EVENTS REPORTED AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The floods, in KwaZulu-Natal, during April 2022, impacted on various SAPS functions and infrastructure in the Province. Six police stations incurred damages, but alternative arrangements were made, where needed, to ensure continuous service delivery. Employees from other provinces had to be deployed to KwaZulu-Natal for stabilisation and to assist with search-and-rescue efforts. No other material events occurred subsequent to the financial year-end that required disclosure.

## OTHER

None

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister of Police, the Honourable General BH Cele and the Honourable Deputy Minister C Mathale. I wish to further extend my gratitude to the Chairperson of the PCoP, Ms. Tina Joemat Peterson and members of the PCoP and the Audit Committee, under the chairpersonship of Mr. Mangquku, for their continuous support, leadership and guidance.

I wish to take this opportunity to further thank my predecessor, former General KJ Sitole, for his commitment in delivering services to the people of South Africa. I would like to wish him the best in his future endeavours.

I wish to take this opportunity to further thank the team at the Ministry of Police, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service and the team, the Acting Executive Director of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and the team, the Chief Executive Officer of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority and the team and the National Head of the DPCI and his team.

The Chairperson of the National Forensic Oversight and Ethics Board (DNA Board) and her team and the Chairperson of the Firearms Appeals Board and her team.

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 stay vigilant and 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 non-governmental organisations for the support and participation in working together with the SAPS.

I thank the reservists, law enforcement agencies (international, national, provincial and local), oversight bodies, amongst others, the AGSA, other government departments and entities and all our strategic partners, stakeholders and role players, who have made an immense contribution to the performance of the 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 in close collaboration 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 commitment and perseverance 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 (2021/22) is a combined reflection of the efforts of the members of the SAPS. We, the men and women in blue, embark on the next chapter of the journey, implementing the 2020-2025 SAPS Strategic Plan, in the realisation of the NDP, 2030 by making a better life for all through safer communities.



**GENERAL SF MASEMOLA**

Accounting Officer  
Department of Police

31 August 2022

## 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 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 2022.



**GENERAL SF MASEMOLA**

Accounting Officer  
Department of Police

31 August 2022

## 7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

### 7.1 VISION

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

### 7.2 MISSION

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

### 7.3 VALUES

- » Protecting everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community.
- » Using the powers given to us in a responsible way.
- » Providing a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity.
- » Evaluating our service continuously and making every effort to improve on it.
- » Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- » Developing the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- » Cooperating with all communities, all spheres of government and other relevant role players.

### 7.4 CODE OF CONDUCT

**I commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa by –**

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

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

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

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

- » act with integrity in the rendering of an effective service that is of a high standard, which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- » utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively, thereby, optimising their use;
- » develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues, to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- » contribute to the reconstruction and development of and reconciliation in our country;
- » uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- » act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- » exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- » work towards preventing any form of corruption and bring the perpetrators thereof, to justice.

## **8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES**

### **8.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE**

The SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objects of the Police Service 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 the administration of the following 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)
- » Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019)
- » 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)

**In addition to the above, *supra*, the SAPS derives its powers and functions mainly from the following key legislation:**

- » Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- » Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- » Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- » Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- » Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No 2 of 2021)
- » Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- » Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020)
- » 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, 1996 (Act No 75 of 1996)
- » Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) and the various Provincial Liquor Acts
- » Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 8 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)
- » 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)

# POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

## Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063, published by the AU Commission, in 2015, is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa, over the next 50 years. It builds on and aims to accelerate implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 has the following aspirations: an integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth and caring for children; and an Africa that is a strong, united and an influential global player and partner. These aspirations have priority areas aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs).

## Sustainable Development Goals

The aim of the SDGs is to end poverty and hunger, globally; combat inequalities within and among countries; build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; protect human rights; promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. Countries committed to the SDGs aim to create the conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, the social and the environmental. There are 17 SDGs, demonstrating the scale and ambition of this global agenda.

## National Development Plan, 2030

The NDP is a long-term vision for the Country, which provides a broad strategic framework to guide key government choices and actions and focuses on the critical capabilities needed to transform the economy and society. The plan highlights that accelerated development in South Africa requires the active support of all citizens; leadership in all sectors that puts the Country's collective interests ahead of narrow, short-term goals; and radically improved government performance.

## Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024)

The revised MTSF (2019-2024) outlines the Country's priorities according to the electoral mandate and provides a medium-term roadmap for developing five-year institutional plans to enable the NDP's goals to be achieved. Intergovernmental and interdepartmental planning is crucial in the achievement of government's priorities and vision for South Africa. The revised MTSF promotes coordination and alignment of priorities across all spheres of government and with non-government stakeholders, as well as assisting with the integration of all components of national development, into mainstream planning processes.

## White Paper on Safety and Security

The White Paper provides direction to government departments in the development and alignment of their respective policies, strategies and operational plans to achieving safer communities. In addition, the White Paper provides governance and oversight tools against which departments can be measured and held accountable. The objectives of the White Paper on Safety and Security are to: provide an overarching policy for safety, crime and violence prevention that will be articulated in a clear legislative and administrative framework to facilitate synergy and alignment of policies on safety and security; and facilitate the creation of a sustainable, well-resourced implementation and oversight mechanism, which will coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on implementation of crime prevention priorities across all sectors.

## White Paper on Policing

The White Paper on Policing separates the police focused policy from that of the broader policy on safety and security contained in the White Paper on Safety and Security and provides an enabling legislative framework for civilian oversight and additionally aligns the police service to the rest of the public service. The focus of the White Paper on Policing is on the core areas of policing and law enforcement, aimed at reducing crime and building safer communities, as called for by the NDP.

## Spatial Development Frameworks

Spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive despite an enabling legislative and policy environment. Spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development expenditure by the post-apartheid state and the private sector have reproduced, entrenched and in some cases reinforced these historic spatial patterns. The purpose of Spatial Development Frameworks is to radically change the rationale for and rules by which planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending in the country take place.

## Policy Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System

A monitoring and evaluation system is a set of organisational structures, management processes, standards, strategies, plans, indicators, information systems, reporting lines and accountability relationships, which enable national and provincial departments, municipalities and other institutions to discharge their monitoring and evaluation functions effectively. In addition to these formal managerial elements are the organisational culture, capacity and other enabling conditions, which will determine whether the feedback from the monitoring and evaluation function influence the organisation's decision making, learning and service delivery.

## Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, 2019

The Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) revised the 2010 Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans to align and further improve government planning systems and processes and to institutionalise development planning in government. It gives the requirements for strategic and annual performance planning, operational planning, implementation programme planning, infrastructure planning and monitoring, reporting and evaluations and aligns the aforementioned with Government's outcomes-based approach.

## National Evaluation Policy Framework, 2011

The National Evaluation Policy Framework provides both the basis for a minimum system of evaluation across government and a common language for evaluation in the public service. Its purpose is to ensure good-quality evaluations that give information about what is working and what is not and in this way, helps to improve the effectiveness and impact of government's work. To improve performance, the framework underlines the need to use credible and objective evaluation derived evidence in planning, budgeting, organisational improvement and policy review, as well as in programme and project management.

## National Cybersecurity Policy Framework

National cybersecurity is a broad term encompassing the many aspects of electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economy and wellbeing. Ensuring the security of a country's cyberspace, therefore, comprises a range of activities at different levels. The National Cybersecurity Policy Framework is intended to provide a holistic approach pertaining to the promotion of cybersecurity measures by all role players and will be supported by a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan, which will be developed by the JCPS Cluster, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, identifying roles and responsibilities, time frames, specific performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## The King IV Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2017

The King Report on Corporate Governance is a report of the King Committee on Corporate Governance, which was established in 1993. The King Report on Corporate Governance was a principles and practices-based guideline of governance structures and operations of companies in South Africa, which recommended standards of conduct for boards and directors of listed companies in South Africa. The evolution of South African law, such as the enactment of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), necessitated the review of the report from King I (1994), King II (2002) and King III (2009). King IV was necessitated by significant corporate governance and regulatory developments, locally and internationally and has now adopted an "apply and explain" approach. King IV also places greater emphasis on corporate governance in the public sector.

## Minimum Information Security Standards

The Minimum Information Security Standards is a standard for the minimum information security measures that any institution must put in place for sensitive or classified information, to protect national security.

## White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service

This White Paper sets out the mandatory requirements and guidance on the steps, which national departments and provincial administrations should take to develop and implement their affirmative action programmes.

## White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service

A professional and impartial public service, which is representative of all sections of society is essential for efficient and effective government and for the achievement of South Africa's democratic, economic and social goals. Transforming the public service into an instrument capable of fulfilling its role in bringing about the new South Africa, depends on many things, but above all, it depends on the commitment and effectiveness of its employees, which in turn depends on the way in which those employees are managed.

## White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery

The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, published on 24 November 1995, sets out eight transformation priorities, amongst which Transforming Service Delivery is the key. This is because a transformed South African Public Service will be judged by one criterion above all: its effectiveness in delivering services, which meet the basic needs of all South African citizens. Improving service delivery is, therefore, the ultimate goal of the public service transformation programme.

## White Paper on Public Service Training and Education

The principal aim of the White Paper on Public Service Training and Education is to establish a clear vision and policy framework, to guide the introduction and implementation of new policies, procedures and legislation, aimed at transforming public service training and education into a dynamic, needs-based and proactive instrument, capable of playing an integral and strategic part in the processes of building a new public service for a new and democratic society in South Africa.

## White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The White Paper, approved by Cabinet, in 2015, seeks to involve all sectors of society in the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities, by accelerating transformation and redress, with regard to full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities.

## National Drug Master Plan (2019-2024)

The NDMP seeks to provide an integrated response from all sectors of society, involving policy reforms, the coordinated implementation of activities and deployment of resources. The SAPS will implement action plans, at all levels, including local level, to facilitate the organisation's response to the NDMP.

## National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

The National Action Plan intends to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through the provision of a comprehensive policy framework, at both a private and public level. The National Action Plan is not intended to replace existing laws and policies, but to be complementary to existing legislation, policies and programmes, which address inequality, inequity and discrimination.

## District Development Model (DDM)

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) issued a national circular, dated 19 January 2021, "Guidance on the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)". The purpose of this circular is to:

- » Provide guidance on the implementation of the DDM.
- » Outline the process towards the development of the One Plan.
- » Provide guidance on the content of the One Plan.
- » Provide for the establishment of technical and political structures for the purpose of implementing the DDM, including formulation, implementation and monitoring of the One Plan.
- » Ensure that short-, medium- and long-term implementation actions in relation to critical milestones in DDM Implementation Plans for each district and metropolitan areas, are implemented.

## National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

The National Action Plan intends to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through the provision of a comprehensive policy framework, at both a private and public level. The National Action Plan is not intended to replace existing laws and policies, but to be complementary to existing legislation, policies and programmes, which address inequality, inequity and discrimination.

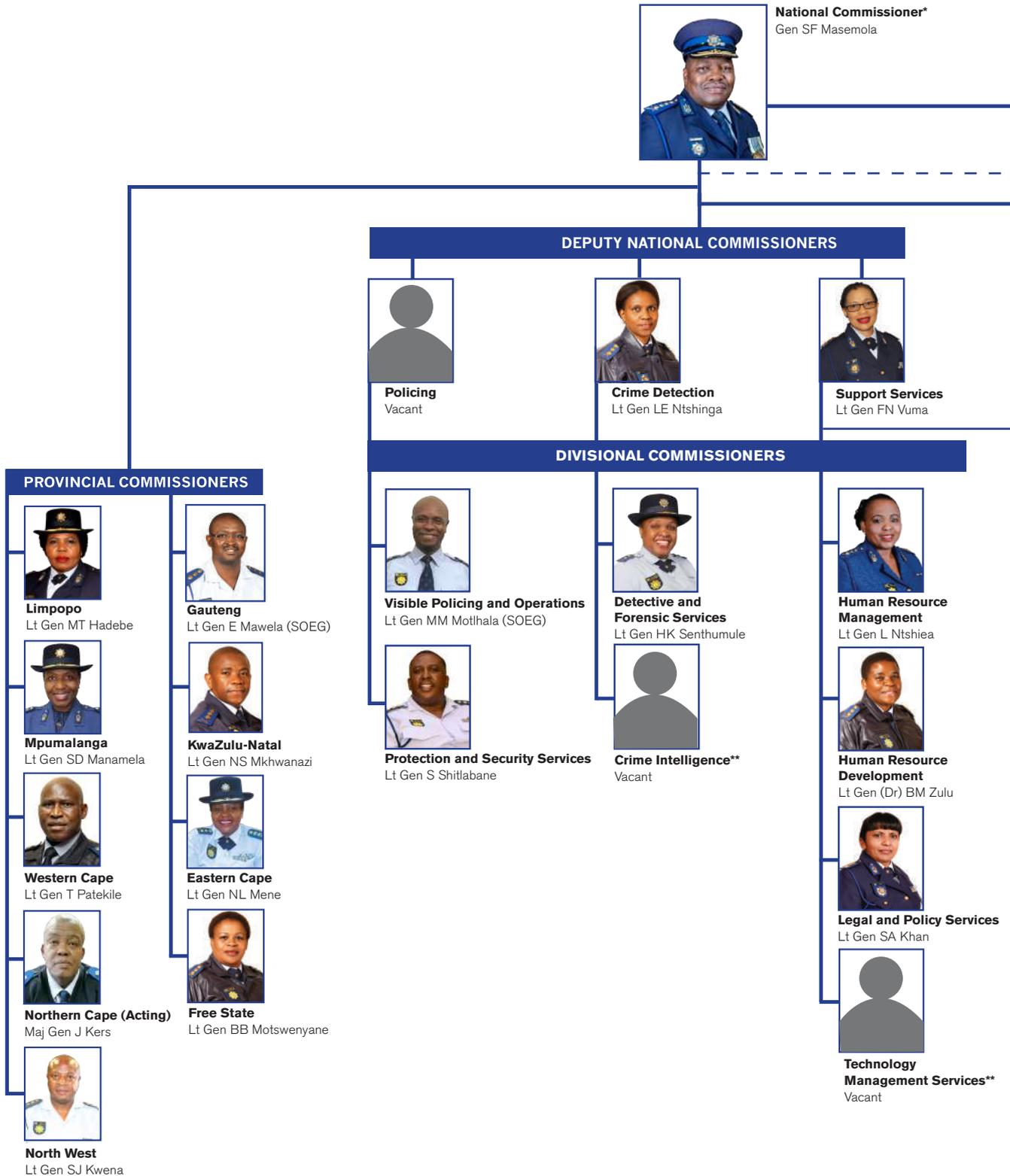
## 8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PALIAMENT, IN 2021/22

The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill was introduced in Parliament, in December 2021 and is being considered by the PCoP. Public hearings on the Bill, led by the Portfolio Committee, took place, in March 2022 and these deliberations are ongoing. The Bill is expected to be finalised by the PCoP, in May 2022.

## 8.4 POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

No new policies were approved by Cabinet, in 2021/22.

# 9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2022





**Minister of Police, MP**  
Gen BH Cele



**Deputy Minister of Police, MP**  
Mr CC Mathale



**National Head Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation**  
(Dr/Adv) Lt Gen SG Lebeya (SOEG)



**Deputy National Head Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation**  
Lt Gen TC Mosikili

**DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS**



**Financial Management Services (CFO)**  
Lt Gen PP Dimphe



**Supply Chain Management**  
Lt Gen J Riet



**Inspectorate**  
Lt Gen PA Jacobs

**COMPONENTS HEADS**



**Organisational Development**  
Maj Gen NL Mzima



**Programme and Project Management**  
Maj Gen ME Mantsi



**Strategic Management**  
Maj Gen L Rabie



**Risk and Integrity Management (Chief Risk Officer)\*\*\***  
Vacant



**Corporate Communication and Liaison**  
Maj Gen MLM Peters



**Research**  
Maj Gen PR Vuma



**Executive Support and International Relations**  
Maj Gen J Motubatsi



**Internal Audit**  
Maj Gen CM Matlou



**Crime Registrar**  
Maj Gen TN Sekhukhune



**Presidential Protection Service**  
Maj Gen WP Rhoode

\* Appointed on 1 April 2022.

\*\* Vacant posts for Crime Intelligence and Technology Management Services are overseen by the relevant Deputy National Commissioner.

\*\*\* Risk and Integrity Management is overseen by the Component Head: Internal Audit.

## ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Rank/level description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Executive Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Minister of Police personnel	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	20	32
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Divisional Commissioners/ National Head/Deputy National Head and other top management (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	5	12
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
<b>Top Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>
Major General	9	3	8	1	8	2	55	43	129
Brigadier	69	32	36	11	39	27	233	164	611
<b>Senior Management</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>740</b>
Colonel	319	155	101	45	134	67	887	507	2 215
Lieutenant Colonel	722	520	193	104	333	198	2 130	1 392	5 592
Captain	1 812	1 092	392	214	935	478	4 922	2 770	12 615
<b>Commissioned Officers</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>7 939</b>	<b>4 669</b>	<b>20 422</b>
Non-Commissioned Officers	5 649	1 571	1 951	359	9 518	3 482	65 586	30 599	118 715
PSA employees	380	2 680	273	621	1 180	2 871	9 982	18 258	36 245
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>8 960</b>	<b>6 053</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>12 149</b>	<b>7 128</b>	<b>83 816</b>	<b>53 764</b>	<b>176 180</b>

## NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 158, AS AT 31 MARCH 2022
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) POPULATION	60 142 978 (MID-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2021)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 KM <sup>2</sup>
ESTABLISHMENT	176 180
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	139 901
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	36 279
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:430

### 10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

No entities reporting to the Minister are covered in the SAPS Annual Report.

## 11. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 30 members died, while on duty, compared to 34, in 2021/22.

Persal Number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
<b>Eastern Cape</b>			
7076936-2	Sergeant	Mbelani N	2021-06-01
0434465-1	Captain	Marx PA	2022-01-09
<b>Free State</b>			
0457550-4	Warrant Officer	Motapanyane K	2021-06-30
0498721-7	Sergeant	Khumalo ME	2021-07-31
<b>Gauteng</b>			
7220744-2	Constable	Nkgoeng A	2021-05-24
7017891-7	Constable	Molefi MG	2021-07-23
7011603-2	Sergeant	Mogale NS	2021-08-26
7190246-5	Constable	Mxoli A	2021-09-05
7088855-8	R/Constable	Madonsela MS	2021-10-05
0472999-4	Warrant Officer	Esterhuysen JC	2021-10-16
0627446-3	Warrant Officer	Ndlovu JJ	2021-10-19
7218662-3	Data Typist	Manqele B	2021-10-20
7149190-2	Sergeant	Novela TC	2022-02-04
7010186-8	Sergeant	Siweya LM	2022-03-26
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>			
7168883-8	R/Constable	Mzulwini SE	2018-03-03 <sup>1</sup>
7036314-5	Sergeant	Paul JM	2021-03-11 <sup>2</sup>
6318737-0	Constable	Dladla HS	2021-04-08
7152337-5	Sergeant	Gqumani AT	2021-04-25
7202511-5	Constable	Ngcobo SB	2021-04-25
0609917-3	Lieutenant Colonel	Ndawonde JM	2021-05-24
7024038-8	Sergeant	Ngcobo NP	2021-08-27
7112474-8	Sergeant	Chonco TE	2021-10-05
0489221-6	Warrant Officer	Mazibuko PS	2022-02-03
6177128-7	Sergeant	Ndlazi MW	2022-03-27
<b>Mpumalanga</b>			
7114317-3	Constable	Lubisi TA	2021-08-15
0493324-9	Colonel	Marivate BN	2021-12-30
7181749-2	Sergeant	Nsimba ET	2022-03-25
<b>North West</b>			
7020767-4	R/Constable	Njalinjali JJ	2021-05-27
7182042-6	Constable	Ntsekeletsa SN	2021-07-27
7137518-0	Sergeant	Molete MH	2021-07-27
<b>Western Cape</b>			
0544322-9	Warrant Officer	Molema NI	2021-11-26
<b>Operations</b>			
2710043-0	Constable	Seleke PPJ	2021-12-03

# PART

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

# B



# 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 347 to 356 of the Report of the AGSA, as published in Part E: Financial Information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Political, economic, socio-economic and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that, if left unaddressed, will undermine our democracy, rule of law and the development trajectory of the Country. Issues that contribute to instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority. It is, therefore, imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that accompanies violent protest action.

The civil unrest, in the Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, had a profound impact on the Country's economy, but also on internal and external perceptions of the effectiveness of Government's safety and security capabilities. The SAPS deployed thousands of officials in reaction to the widespread unrest/protests, in July 2021, which were extended until late, in August 2021, for stabilisation purposes. The July/August civil unrest has also had a marked impact on the SAPS, as the total expenditure with regard to the July/August civil unrest, was in excess of R920 million.

The scourge of GBVF has been rightly described as the parallel pandemic to COVID-19, which South Africa is required to address. The COVID-19 Pandemic has heightened the vulnerability of women and children groups that were exposed to GBVF.

The onset of the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and the period applicable to the 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan has been affected by a single event, which has and will continue to have far-reaching implications for societies, governments and the citizens of virtually every country. The impact of COVID-19 on the SAPS's activities, outputs and outcomes, concomitant performance measures has been both expected and unexpected. The key indicators that are reported on by the SAPS relate to the incidence of contact crime, which, as anticipated, decreased significantly during lockdown levels five to three and increased steadily as the lockdown levels were eased. The increase in reported contact crime against women and children, as a category of contact

crime increased, apparently due to proximity restrictions involving victim and perpetrator. The detection of all categories of crime has been negatively affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, primarily due to limitations on the movement of persons that were imposed during lockdown. This phenomena has negatively affected other performance areas within both the SAPS' Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan (APP). The COVID-19 Pandemic has also affected other areas of the SAPS's planned performance and depending on the manner in which the virus continues to impact on South African society, this influence continued into the 2021/22 financial year. Both internal support and external operational performance was and continued to be affected, as the restrictions imposed on the movement of people and goods, resulted in the suspension of certain key support processes, such as the training of members and the engagement of service providers, in addition to the severe disruption of certain external processes, such as the investigation of reported crime, the processing of forensic exhibits and firearm licenses.

The SAPS's staff establishment has been declining steadily, over the past 10-year period.

The spate of attacks at police stations and the security risk posed by SAPS detention facilities that are closed, due to their poor condition, poses a significant security risk to the public and to SAPS members and necessitates security upgrades at all police stations.

Increased police visibility is a key feature of the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and given the financial constraints, could not be achieved by simply increasing the number of SAPS members in uniform or by building additional police stations. Therefore, the Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and the Safer Cities Framework have been initiated/implemented and will continue to be implemented over the medium-term, which will require active engagement from the relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors, rather than a significant increase to the budget allocation of the Department.

The economic impact of serious corruption in the public and private sectors may be difficult to determine accurately, but the reputational damage to the Country is discernible. This include, serious corruption and organised criminal activity, including drug trafficking, illegal mining and gang activity.

Apart from the provisioning of basic policing services, the SAPS is also required to increasingly provide certain specialised policing services that are necessitated by specific crime-related challenges and newly legislated requirements, such as the Cybercrime Bill. These specialised policing services require a significant and ongoing investment in human resources and the attendant skills development, technology and physical resources.

The quality of the policing of ports of entry is being negatively affected by decreasing human and physical resources and deteriorating infrastructure, which pose a huge risk to the Country and offer criminals an opportunity for the smuggling of illicit goods.

Despite the growing demand for airborne support during operational policing activities, the number of aircraft, including fixed wing and helicopters, in the SAPS's Air Fleet has been decreasing steadily. The situation is being compounded by the ageing aircraft fleet, damaged aircraft that are beyond economical repair and the non-replacement of such aircraft. Armoured vehicles within the POP environment, such as Nyalas and water cannons, are a critical element of the SAPS's approach to maintaining public order, but remain a challenge.

## 2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

### SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES, MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND SERVICE STANDARDS

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

The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme was implemented at all levels of the Organisation through Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans. There has been improvements in some areas, whilst some areas remain a challenge, as indicated in the table below.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: Stamping (Asserting) of the Authority of the State</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 1: Improving the functioning of front and back offices, in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency within the SAPS</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Access, Openness and Transparency, Enhancing Consultation</b>			
<b>Service 1: Provide police assistance to clients who lodge complaints</b>	* 95% of all police stations to display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* Percentage of police stations, which display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* 88,88% of police stations display Service Delivery Charters in the approved format.
	* 100% (all nine) provincial offices display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* Percentage of provincial offices, which display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* 100% (all nine) provincial offices display Service Delivery Charters in the approved format.
	* 100% of all divisions and components display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* Percentage of divisions and components, which display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	* 91,66% of divisions and components display Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format.
	* 80% of all police stations to display a suggestion box	* Percentage of police stations where suggestion boxes are displayed	* 90% of all police stations display suggestion boxes. A few police stations, in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal do not have approved suggestion boxes.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: Stamping (Asserting) of the Authority of the State</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 1: Improving the functioning of front and back offices, in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency within the SAPS</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Access, Openness and Transparency, Enhancing Consultation</b>			
<b>Service 1: Provide police assistance to clients who lodge complaints</b>	* 80% of police stations respond to all suggestions in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frame	* Percentage of police stations, which respond to all suggestions in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frame	* 90% of police stations respond to all complaints in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frame. A few police stations, in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal are not compliant. However, provincial offices are in the process of implementing intervention plans.
	* 80% of all police stations to implement the Floor Marshall Concept	* Percentage of police stations where the Floor Marshall Concept is implemented	* 85% of all police stations implemented the Floor Marshall Concept. A few rural police stations, in KwaZulu-Natal did not fully implement the Concept, due to a shortage of personnel. The provincial office is intervening.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: Thorough and Responsive Investigation of Crime</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 2: Enhancing support to victims who have been affected by crime</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Improving Courtesy, Improving Access, Improving Access/Openness and Transparency/Information</b>			
<b>Service 2: Provide basic support to victims of crime</b>	* Implement the Action Plan for the Policing of People with Disabilities, at 60% of all police stations	* Percentage of police stations that have implemented the Action Plan for the Policing of People with Disabilities	* Three capacity building sessions have been conducted, in three provinces (Northern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo). The SAPS Integrated Action Plan for Policing of Persons with Disabilities was subjected to review, in 2021. The revised Action Plan includes inputs and comments from various business units within the SAPS, government departments and Civil Society Organisations. The plan was submitted for approval, in December 2021.
	* Implement the minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities at one police station, per province	* Percentage of police stations that have implemented the minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities	* No victim-friendly facilities were installed/ established, as at 31 March 2022. * Pending authorisation from the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI) to the SAPS for the placement of victim-friendly facilities and the establishment of the term contract, to address all the outstanding requirements.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: Thorough and Responsive Investigation of Crime</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 2: Enhancing support to victims who have been affected by crime</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Improving Courtesy, Improving Access, Improving Access/Openness and Transparency/Information</b>			
<b>Service 2: Provide basic support to victims of crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Improved infrastructure at 15 of identified police stations to provide basic access to victims or complainants, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» wheel chair ramps</li> <li>» holding rails</li> <li>» disabled ablution facilities</li> <li>» disabled parking bay</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Percentage of identified police station's accessibility improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* During 2021/22, a total number of 24 projects were completed, to improve access to victims and/or complainants with disability.</li> <li>* Devolved police stations earmarked for construction of disabled ramps, for 2023/24 and 2024/25.</li> <li>* There are a number of none devolved police stations without disabled ramps. The NDPWI is addressing these outstanding stations. However, time frames for when these police stations will be attended to, cannot be committed to by the NDPWI.</li> </ul>

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: Collaborative and Consultative Approach to Policing</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 3: Enhancing service delivery by setting consistent standards towards professional policing</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Providing Information, Enhancing Consultation, Setting Service Standards</b>			
<b>Service 3: Provide basic police initiated services to communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 100% of identified SAPS vehicles with SAPS branding and blue lights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Percentage of SAPS vehicles marked with SAPS branding and blue lights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A total number of 17 429 from a total of 30 161 or 57,79% SAPS vehicles are marked with SAPS branding.</li> <li>* A total number of 15 080 from a total of 21 615 or 69,77% SAPS vehicles are fitted with blue lights.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Establish satellite police stations, in prioritised communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Percentage of satellite police stations established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* No satellite police stations were established during the reporting period. However, as part of providing basic police initiated services to communities the following police stations were opened and handed over to communities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape</li> <li>» Mabeskraal Police Station, in the North West</li> <li>» Moeka Vuma Police Station, in the North West</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Key Services	Baseline 2020/21	Service Delivery Indicator	Annual Actual Achievement
<b>Outcome: Thorough and Responsive Investigation of Crime</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 4: Providing a responsive service to the needs of victims/complainants of crime</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Providing Information, Enhancing Consultation, Setting Service Standards</b>			
<b>Service 4: Provide feedback to complainants/victims on reported cases</b>	* Implementation of Integrated Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) enhancements to 50% of complainants/victims who report cases	* Implementation of phased-in ICDMS enhancement	* The deployment of additional Short Message Service notifications were implemented. Discussions are underway to finalise the outstanding categories, which will be reprioritised, pending the finalisation of these discussions.
	* Roll out the MySAPS App to all police stations and CPF structures	* Percentage of approved communication initiatives and downloads implemented, utilising the MySAPS App	* The Mobile Application is a centralised application that can be used by any user that falls within the application access and availability. A citizen engagement platform application enabling the public and law deliverables per phases: - enforcement agencies to interact with the SAPS on various levels. * The following progress has been made on the MySAPS App, for the 2021/22 reporting period: » Service complaints (to email only). » Unknown person standby duty (internal). » Firearm licensing application enquiry. » Push notification from the SAPS to App users (users will have an option to opt to receive notifications/messages sent by the SAPS). » USSD – SAPS Crime Tip-off Service expanded to nine official languages.
	* Reduction in the number of categorised service complaints against the SAPS	* Number of specific categorised service complaints reduced	* 11 078 service complaints received (415 (4%) increase). * From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 7 154 reports were received on the Mobile Application. » 3 396 Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) » 3 625 MySAPS App tip-offs » 133 feedback's received, whereby the public do not report criminal activity, but respond on the functionality of the Application. » 729 tip-offs assigned, but still under investigation. » 20 positive cases recorded.  The figures portrayed as "positive cases" are conservative, as Crime Stop agents are currently following up on 1 418 outstanding feedback reports.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: A Professional and Capable SAPS</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 5: Enhancing service delivery by setting consistent standards towards professional policing</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Providing Information, Enhancing Consultation</b>			
<b>Service 5: Provide support on the Service Delivery Improvement and Organisational Transformation Programmes</b>	* 100% Frontline Service Delivery Model (FSDM) Improvement Plans finalised	* Percentage of FSDM Improvement Plans finalised	* This service is dependent on visits conducted by the DPME. No visits were conducted by the DPME, during the reporting period 2021/22.
	* Map and optimise three identified services for the Community Service Centre	* Number of services mapped and optimised	Three services in the Community Service Centre were mapped, namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* services requested at 10111 and how it is transmitted to the Community Service Centre;</li> <li>* incidents reported at Community Service Centres; and</li> <li>* case docket management process</li> </ul>
	* Implement approved Service Delivery Improvement Plans, at 75% of all police stations	* Percentage of police stations at which approved Station Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans are implemented	* 95% of police stations have implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans.
	* Implement approved Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at 100% (all nine) provinces	* Percentage of provinces at which approved Provincial Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans are implemented	* 100% or all nine provinces implemented approved Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans for the reporting period.
	* Implement approved Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans, at 100% (24 from a total of 24) divisions and components	* Percentage of divisions and components at which approved divisional and component Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans are implemented	* 100% or all 24 divisions and components have implemented approved Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans for the reporting period.
	* Conduct one learning network, per province, per year	* Number of annual learning networks, per province	* Provincial Batho Pele Learning Networks were conducted at eight of the nine provinces. Due to other work priorities visits to the Northern Cape were postponed to the new financial year.
	* Conduct two learning networks, with divisions and components, per year	* Number of annual learning networks with divisions and components	* National Batho Pele Learning Networks were conducted with all divisions and components through one-on-one visits, to provide support and guidance.

Key services	Baseline 2020/21	Service delivery indicator	Annual actual achievement
<b>Outcome: A Professional and Capable SAPS</b>			
<b>Service Delivery Priority 6: Institutionalisation of service delivery improvement initiatives</b>			
<b>Batho Pele Principle: Revitalisation Strategy Implementation Initiatives</b>			
<b>Public Service Month</b>	* Approved action plans to coordinate national and provincial Public Service Month activities	* One national action plan * Nine provincial action plans	* The SAPS participated in Public Service Month celebrations, which were approved through an action plan.
<b>Africa Public Service Month</b>	* Approved action plans to coordinate national and provincial Africa Public Service Month activities	* One national action plan * Nine provincial action plans	* The SAPS did not participate in the celebrations of Africa Public Service Day, due to COVID-19 restrictions on events.
<b>Service delivery improvement tool Corporate Communications SAPS Website</b>	* 100% approved communication initiatives implemented, by utilising the following tools: » SAPS Website » SAPS Intranet » Social media » Media monitoring » Internal communication	* Percentage of approved communication initiatives implemented, by utilising the following tools: » SAPS Website » SAPS Intranet » Social media » Media monitoring » Internal communication	* A communication drive was implemented through messages, newsletters and circulars to create awareness in the organisation on the Service Delivery Improvement Programme.

The SAPS developed a Service Delivery Improvement Toolkit that could be used by police stations in the implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plan. The Toolkit was rolled out to all provinces, except the Northern Cape Province. The Toolkit is designed to support personnel in their efforts, in ensuring that the Action Plan is efficient towards improving service delivery. The Toolkit is easily accessible through the SAPS Intranet by all police stations. A Service Delivery Improvement Communication Plan was also developed, aimed at creating awareness on service delivery activities implemented by the Department and to empower members on general issues related to service delivery, shared through the SAPS Nodal Point.

### 3. KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The ICVPS, developed to give effect to the provisions of the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security, was approved by Cabinet, on 23 March 2022, for implementation by all stakeholders. The ICVPS, replaces the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy, which focuses on the prevention of crime and violence in communities and proposes a ‘whole of government’ and ‘whole of society’ approach by acknowledging that safety is the responsibility of all.

The ICVPS sets out a comprehensive collaborative framework for crime and violence prevention in the Country and rests on six key pillars, namely;

- » An effective Criminal Justice System
- » Early intervention
- » Victim support
- » Effective and integrated service delivery for safety, security and violence
- » Safety through environmental design
- » Active public and community participation

The Strategy clarifies the roles and responsibilities of key national and provincial departments in implementing safety programmes and also places emphasis on the role of local government, in planning for and implementing safety programmes.

## 4. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

### 4.1 REVISED MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2024)

The revised MTSF (2019-2024) provides a clear indication of Government's strategic priorities for the electoral period that is applicable to the 6<sup>th</sup> Administration, in support of the achievement of the NDP Vision 2030.

The SAPS's annual and medium-term strategic direction is informed by the revised MTSF (2019-2024). Apex Priority 6, Social Cohesion and Safer Communities, focuses on ensuring safety and security, as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The revised MTSF prioritises an improvement in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which is an outcome that is relevant to Government as a whole and the JCPS Cluster, in particular, reduced levels of fraud and corruption in the public and private sectors and the reduction of organised crime. The SAPS has committed to continue ensuring efforts by specialised and general investigative capabilities, to address the incidence of corruption in the Country and a robust approach to addressing organised crime, which are increasingly perceived to be systemic. In this regard, the SAPS has targeted a 70% conviction rate for serious corruption in the public and private sectors, incrementally increasing percentages of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests (from 50%, in 2020/21 to 60%, in 2022/23) and a 72% success rate for serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI) successfully closed.

The SAPS will focus primarily on increased feelings of safety in communities through the reduction of levels of contact crimes, including reduced levels of violent contact crimes against women and children, informed by the requirement in the June 2019 SONA that violent crime will be reduced by 50% in a decade.

Increased police visibility has also been prioritised, in support of the increasing of feelings of safety in communities. The impact of reductions to the baseline budget allocation of the SAPS

necessitated an alternative approach to increasing police visibility, thereby introducing the initiation of the Community-in-Blue Concept in the provinces, the initiation of the Safer Cities Framework and the implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept, in identified provinces.

The revised MTSF (2019-2024) also prioritises a secured cyber space, in respect of which the SAPS will target a 55% success rate, in respect of the investigation of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files.

Improved investor perception (confidence)



- \* Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating

All people in South Africa are safe



- \* Reduced organised crime
- \* Increased feelings of safety in communities
- \* Secured cyber space

The SAPS also supports Apex Priority 7: A Better Africa and World, through its deployments to the African Continent, in terms of various UN Peacekeeping Agreements. These priorities are all integral to the SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Impact Statement, which is aligned to the overall purpose of the revised MTSF (2019-2024), the creation of a safe and secure environment that is conducive to social and economic stability and supporting a better life for all.

#### A better South Africa

- \* Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa

#### Peaceful and secure continent

- \* Increased regional and global integration

**2024 Impact: Improved investor perception (confidence)**

**Outcome: Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector <sup>3</sup>	New performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)	Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100)	70%	100% (37 from a total of 37).	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector <sup>4</sup>	New performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)		70%	100% (237 from a total of 237).	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).

**2024 Impact: All people in South Africa are safe**

**Outcome: Reduced organised crime**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	60%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.	36,36% (4 from a total of 11), with 10 arrests.
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests <sup>5</sup>	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		90% identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests	100% (24 from a total of 24), with 56 arrests.	90% (27 from a total of 30), with 60 arrests.	92% (23 from a total of 25), with 47 arrests.
Percentage increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis) <sup>6</sup>	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		5% increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs, per annum	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	42,62% (174 arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).	12,64% (196 arrests, compared to 174 arrests, in 2020/21).
Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		72%	70% (7 from a total of 10).	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	60%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	50% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.
Percentage of identified illegal mining operations terminated with arrests?	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		100% identified illegal mining operations terminated with arrests	100% (All 7 identified illegal mining operations were terminated), in relation to requests received.	100% (all 19 identified illegal mining operations were terminated), with 215 arrests, in relation to requests received.	100% (all 6 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 32 arrests, in relation to requests received).

### Outcome: Increased feelings of safety in communities

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697 in 2017/18, to 618 472, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Reduce by 7,48% to 575 696	Increased, by 0,6% from 618 472, in 2018/19 to 622 206, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/20 to 535 869, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2%, from 177 620 in 2017/18 to 179 683, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (Statistics South Africa) (StatsSA)	Reduce by 6,9% to 159 210	Reduced, by 4,8% from 179 683, in 2018/19 to 171 070, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/20 to 155 062, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 15,6% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22.
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9% from 43 540, in 2017/18 to 45 229, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (StatsSA)	Reduce by 6,73% to 39 497	Reduced, by 6,4% from 45 229, in 2018/19 to 42 348, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 39 878, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 13,3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 45 197, in 2021/22.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage of police stations that have functional CPFs <sup>8</sup>	99,56% (1 144 of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	99,56% of police stations have functional CPFs	99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154).	99,83% (1 150 of 1 152 functional police stations from a total of 1 155 police stations <sup>9</sup> ).	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations <sup>10</sup> ).
Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated <sup>11</sup>	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Nine provinces, by 30 June 2021	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated, in all 9 provinces.	The provincial offices in all six identified provinces, namely; the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers.
Implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept <sup>12 13</sup>	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Traditional Policing Concept implemented, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, by 31 March 2023	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	0 <sup>14</sup>	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.
Number of cities in which the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework has been initiated <sup>15</sup>	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	10 pilot cities, by 30 June 2021	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated, in 10 identified pilot cities.	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 cities/towns.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Implementation of the SAPS Integrated Person Management (IPM) Programme	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	2022/23	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-model biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.		In 2020/21, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System and the project was in execution phase. The Release 1-6 Architecture and Design documents have been finalised and signed-off. The development for Release 1 and 2 of the IPM was successfully completed. Furthermore, the User Acceptance Testing of the development was also successfully concluded and signed-off by the client and subsequently the application for Release 1 and 2 has been deployed to the production environment, in preparation for piloting, during June 2022.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Utilisation of digital systems for multimodal biometric person identification and verification	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	2022/23	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-model biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.	In terms of the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, the current identification and verification of accused persons is implemented at 908 police stations, by using the Person Identification and Verification Application (PIVA) and the Person Verification System (PVS). The PIVA and PVS functionality is planned to be merged into the IPM Programme module of "Person booked and verified" (Release 1).	

### Outcome: Secured cyber space

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	National cybersecurity technical response capacity fully established and operational, by 2024	55% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	80,22% (73 from a total of 91).	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).	80,30% (53 from a total of 66).

## IMPROVEMENT IN CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX RATING

A key challenge for government is corruption, which is increasingly undermining government's ability and resolve to deliver on its promise to offer South Africans the lives they deserve. A review of South Africa's standing on the CPI, since 2012, demonstrates a stagnation on the global index, over the past 10 years. In 2012, South Africa scored 43, ranking 69 out of 176 countries that were assessed that year. In 2021, the Country sat at 44, the same as 2020, dropping one place in rank to 70 out of the now 180 countries. The highest score over the past decade was 45 on the 2016 CPI, while the lowest score was 42 on the 2013 index. The DPCI in a joint effort to tackle corruption with the NPA and other law enforcement agencies, have made remarkable strides to ensure that implicated persons are brought to justice, swiftly and appropriately. The attempt to fight corruption has resulted in the establishment of specialised anti-corruption units, in order to ensure the fight against corruption in the Country. In both the private and the public sectors, through a collaboration of dedicated efforts in fighting corruption, the SAPS achieved a 100% conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector and a 97,50% conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector during the past three years, against a target of 70%.

## REDUCED ORGANISED CRIME

The DPCI, together with Crime Intelligence, have developed a comprehensive approach to address the full spectrum of the drug supply chain, ranging from the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, drug couriers and drug outlets and emerging threats through the NDMP. In line with the mandate of the DPCI, to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, a total of 79 clandestine laboratories were identified, of which 74 or 93,67% were dismantled, with 163 arrests, between the 2019/20 and 2021/22 financial years, against a target of 90%, which serves as proof that this growing illicit industry continues to escalate, which could be due to factors, such as unemployment and socio-economic problems.

Arrests for dealing in drugs impact more significantly on the overall disruption of the drug value chain, than arrests for possession, as role players, who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are seized. The number of arrests for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis) increased from 122, in 2019/20, to 196, in 2021/22. An increase of 60,66% was recorded between the 2019/20 and 2021/22 financial years and an increase of 12,64% was recorded between the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years, against an increased target of 5%.

A total number of 34 serious organised crime project investigations from a total of 46 were successfully closed, between the 2019/20 and 2021/22 financial years, which is a 73,91% achievement against a target of 72%.

The SAPS has established integrated provincial task teams to address illicit mining and damage to critical infrastructure in the Free State, the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. From 2019/20 to 2021/22, the SAPS successfully responded to 32 illegal mining operations, with 247 arrests. Further to this, the provincial-based Tactical Response Teams (TRTs) contributed to an additional 109 arrests during illegal mining operations.

Drug syndicates are, as with organised criminal groups, identified through the gathering, analysis and dissemination of crime intelligence and refers to a criminal gang. Inadequate human resource capability are among the factors that influenced performance. In 2020/21, 70,59% or 12 from a

total of 17 identified drug syndicates were neutralised, with 54 arrests. Performance decreased to 36,36%, in 2021/22, with four from a total of 11 identified drug syndicates neutralised, with 10 arrests. Performance, in relation to identified organised criminal groups/syndicates also showed a downward trend, with a 50% achievement, in 2020/21 (14 from a total of 28, with 74 arrests) to a 20% achievement, in 2021/22 (two from a total of 10, with 11 arrests). The target increased from 50%, in 2020/21, to 60%, in 2021/22.

## INCREASED FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN COMMUNITIES

In his SONA, in 2019, the President indicated that violence against women and children has reached epidemic proportions. Notable reductions of 4,8% and 6,4% was recorded in contact crimes against women and children respectively, in the 2019/20 financial year, as well as a 9,4% and 5,8% reduction, in the 2020/21 financial year. Increases were recorded in contact crimes against women, in 2021/22 (15,6%), as well as contact crimes against children (13,3%). This implies that the reduced target of 6,9% for women and 6,73% for children is in danger of not being met over the medium-term. On 28 January 2022, President Cyril Ramaphosa signed three new GBV laws, aimed at strengthening efforts to end GBV, in South Africa: the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act and the Domestic Violence Amendment Act.

Functional police stations with functional CPFs stood at 99,83%, at the end of March 2022, against a target of 99,56%. There was a total number of 1 158 police stations, at the end of March 2022, with two functional police stations without functional CPFs, namely; Erasmia Police Station and Naledi Police Station, which are both in Gauteng.

The Community-in-Blue Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21 and the necessary guidance on the expectation with regard to the initiation of the Concept was provided, in 2021/22. An analysis was conducted on the initiation, where after focus was placed on the implementation of the initiation, through the issuing of provincial instructions to implement the concept, as well as the registration of Community-in-Blue patrollers. The provincial offices in all six identified provinces, namely; the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers, who functions under police stations and CPFs.

The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 identified pilot cities, in 2020/21 and in 10 identified cities/towns, in 2021/22. The Mpumalanga Province was identified for the initiation of the Traditional Policing Concept. The Concept was initiated, during May 2021 and launched, on 4 March 2022, at the Oakely Sports Ground, in Calcutta. A database of all traditional leaders in the province were also compiled.

## SECURED CYBER SPACE

Specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated, increased from 80,22%, in 2019/20 to 80,30%, in 2021/22, with 193 case files successfully investigated during this period. The implementation of the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework is in progress and various policy documents have been developed. The SAPS remains committed in its endeavours to address cybercrime that is serious and transnational in nature.

**2024 Impact: A better South Africa**

**Outcome: Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Percentage of country obligation to SADC and AU fulfilled	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100% compliance	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	98,57% (69 from a total of 70 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligations to SADC and the AU).  116,80% (584 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	100% (38 <sup>16</sup> from a total of 38 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligations to SADC and the AU).  83,60% (418 from a total of 500 <sup>17</sup> pledged members were on standby for deployment).	100% (10 members from a total of 10 were deployed in the fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and AU).  91,60% (458 SAPS members from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).

**2024 Impact: Peaceful and secure continent**

**Outcome: Increased regional and global integration**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Compliance with international commitments (where commitment refers to military, humanitarian, environmental and any other)	New performance indicator	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed, in SADC countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed, in SADC countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (3), Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	Twelve Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC countries, which include Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (3), Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## INCREASED FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INTO SOUTH AFRICA

During 2019/20, 69 members were deployed to Darfur, South Sudan and New York, 38 members were deployed to Darfur, Abyei (Darfur), South Sudan and Somalia, during 2020/21 and 10 members were deployed to Darfur, Abyei (Darfur), South Sudan Somalia and New York, during 2021/22. Duties for missions in South Sudan and Sudan include protection of civilians, confidence and capacity building patrols in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing and monitoring crime investigation and security within the camps. A field training exercise “Ukuthula”, a joint exercise between the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the SAPS to validate the operational readiness of the South African pledge (military, police, civilian) towards the SADC Standby Force was held, in Lohatla, during which 157 members took part, in 2019 and 180 members took part, in 2021. At the end of March 2022, 458 (91,60%) from a total of 500 members trained, verified that they are still on standby for deployment.

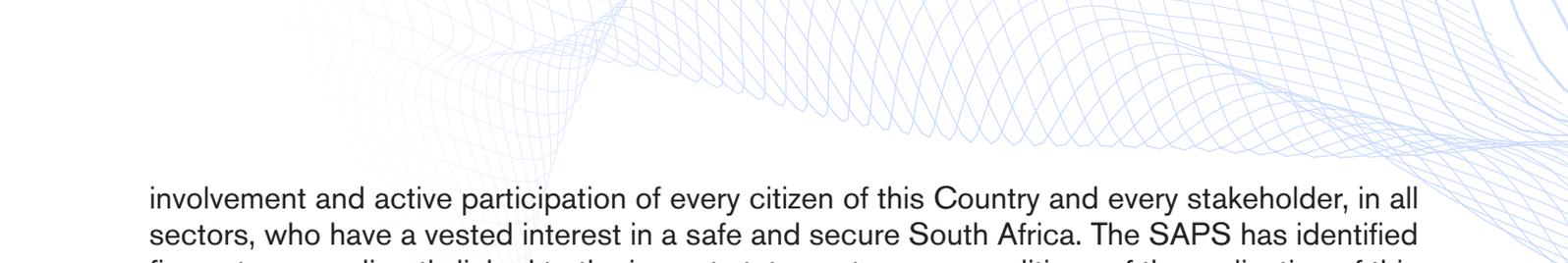
## INCREASED REGIONAL AND GLOBAL INTEGRATION

At the end of March 2022, a total number of 12 Police Liaison Officers were placed, in SADC member countries, compared to nine, at the end of March 2020. The 12 Police Liaison Officers were placed, in Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Malawi, Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Mozambique (3) and Tanzania. An application has been made for a Police Liaison Officer to be placed in the remaining four countries, which are the Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius. It is contemplated that a Police Liaison Officer representative will be placed, in Mauritius, which will also serve the other three islands listed above, due to financial austerity.

### 4.2 STRATEGIC PLAN (2020-2025)

The compilation of the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan for the SAPS has been directed by the revised approach to planning within government, which is designed to re-enforce the implementation of the results-based approach and accelerate all departments and entities towards the achievement of the NDP objectives. The Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and APPs, published by the DPME, during 2019/20, requires government departments to focus their strategic planning on the achievement of impacts and outcomes, within the context of the strategic direction provided by Government.

The SAPS has identified an **impact statement** that reinforces the critical role that safety and security has to play in this overarching strategic direction for the Country, namely; **“a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all”**. This impact statement clearly indicates that the socio-economic advancement of the Country, as directed by the revised MTSF (2019 to 2024), is underpinned by the actual and perceived levels of safety and security in the Country. The SAPS acknowledges its leading role in realising this impact but also understands that this cannot be achieved without the committed



involvement and active participation of every citizen of this Country and every stakeholder, in all sectors, who have a vested interest in a safe and secure South Africa. The SAPS has identified five outcomes, directly linked to the impact statement, as preconditions of the realisation of this impact. The implications of the identification of these outcomes is that at the end of the five-year period, applicable to this Strategic Plan, the SAPS will look back and be certain that it has upheld and enforced law and order, in support of the stamping of the authority of the State; that it has thoroughly and responsively investigated every crime that has been reported to its service points; has ensured that the key policing functions are intelligence-led; has uncompromisingly implemented a collaborative, consultative approach to policing, as well as has established a police service that is characterised as being both professional and capable.

### **The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State**

- Increased feelings of safety in communities
- Constitutionally grounded internal stability
- Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured
- Reduced organised crime
- Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured

### **Collaborative and consultative approach to policing**

- Increased feelings of safety in communities
- Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime
- Responsive policing of GBVF

### **Thorough and responsive investigation of crime**

- Increased feelings of safety in communities
- Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors
- Reduced organised crime, including serious organised crime
- Improved investigation of serious commercial crime
- Reduced levels of serious commercial crime
- Ensure an effective response to cybercrime
- Improved investigation of serious commercial crime
- Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime
- Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic science

### **A professional and capable SAPS**

- Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand
- Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS
- Sound corporate governance

### **Intelligence-led policing**

- Crime intelligence gathered collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime
- Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS
- Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime
- Promote mutual legal assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies to address transnational crime

Outcome performance indicators					
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Public perceptions of the SAPS' effectiveness	50,70%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	Confidence Index for the SAPS to Create a Safe and Secure Environment	41,64%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Satisfaction with SAPS response times SAPS Response Rate Index	51,24%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	Constitutionally grounded internal stability	100% (18 009) <sup>18</sup>	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.
Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched (81 009) <sup>19</sup>	100%	100% (7 031) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (7 186) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.
	Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	100% (5 from a total of 5)	100%	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services.	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services.
				100% (responded to four complaints related to protection and security provided) by Presidential Protection Service.	No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.

Outcome performance indicator					
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Levels of satisfaction with the SAPS' investigation of crime - Feedback on Complaints Index	40,70%	51 -60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector <sup>20</sup>	97,96%	70%	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector <sup>21</sup>	100%	70%	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the JCPS Cluster	91,57%	70%	89,47% (34 from a total of 38 <sup>22</sup> ).	87,80% (36 from a total of 41).
Reduced organised crime <sup>23</sup>	Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	78,57%	72%	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Conviction rate for contact crime	82,45%	85%	83,44% (24 522 from a total of 29 388).	81,20% (31 361 from a total of 38 623).
	Conviction rate for crimes against women	85,27%	88%	85,48% (9 293 from a total of 10 872).	83,40% (12 463 from a total of 14 943).
	Conviction rate for crimes against children	82,54%	85%	81,94% (3 108 from a total of 3 793).	79,53% (4 005 from a total of 5 036).
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime <sup>24</sup>	98,85%	93%	98,85% (38 411 from a total of 38 857).	99,01% (296 166 from a total of 299 138).
Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Percentage reduction in outstanding forensic investigative leads <sup>25</sup>	6 348	22%	7,04% (522 from a total of 7 267).	32,24% (812 from a total of 2 519).

Outcome performance indicators					
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Intelligence-led policing	End-user perceptions of the value-add of crime intelligence gathered, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime <sup>26</sup>	Value of Crime Intelligence products – 80%	80-90%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
		Effectiveness of Crime Intelligence products – 54%	60-70%		
	Percentage of identified severe threats on the Threat Management System, successfully neutralised	12,6% <sup>27</sup>	15% <sup>28</sup>	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.
Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Crime intelligence gathered collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Percentage of intelligence reports that were operationalised	76%	85%	83,68% (285 159 from a total of 340 784).	88,05% (296 215 from a total of 336 425).
	Percentage of employees in prioritised positions <sup>29</sup> that have been vetted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards requirements of the post	100% (1 195)	100%	125,43% (1 085 from a total of 865).	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).
Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime	Percentage cross-border operations and arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received	61%	80%	64,44% (29 from a total of 45).	93,94% (31 from a total of 33).

Outcome performance indicators					
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index	42,77%	51 -60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index	66,45%	70-80%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Levels of confidence and trust in the SAPS - Confidence and Trust Index	44,14%	51 -60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	Responsive policing of GBVF	66,56%	80%	66,56% (412 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 619 received).	78,89% (471 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 597 received).
				28,04% (30 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaint files were finalised within three working days from a total of 107 received).	44,90% (44 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaints files were finalised within three working days from a total of 98 received).

Outcome performance indicator					
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
A professional and capable SAPS	SAPS Service Values Index	52,50%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Percentage distribution of resources, in relation to the resource distribution criteria <sup>30</sup>	Approved 2021/22 Fixed Establishment, informing the distribution of human resources to key business units, which will inform the distribution of vehicles, in accordance with the established criteria.	100%	Draft 2020/21 Fixed Establishment.	The Fixed Establishment, for 2021/22, was finalised and approved.
	Annual impact assessment on identified SAPS training	The SAPS commenced with the following three impact studies, which are 90% finalised: Crime Prevention Learning Programme. Station Management Learning Programme. Task Force Learning Programme: Weapon Phase.	By 31 March, annually	The SAPS commenced with the following three impact studies, which are 90% finalised <sup>31</sup> : Crime Prevention Learning Programme Station Management Learning Programme Task Force Learning Programme: Weapon Phase	During the 2021/22 financial year, three impact studies were planned for, namely; Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 1), which falls within the Detective environment.  The three impact assessments were conducted and draft reports were compiled for all three impact assessments <sup>32</sup> .
	SAPS member's perceptions on the extent to which the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees	22,17% agree that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed.	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.

Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Number of new service points established to improve access to policing	New police stations – 4	New police stations – 22	0	2
	Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Mobile contact points procured – 30 52,40%	Mobile contact points procured – 75 61-70%	15	33
Sound corporate governance	Public perceptions of the SAPS' professionalism	16,29% agree that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagree	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional	14,3% agree that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagree	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The relevant research-related processes were finalised, in 2021/22.
	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Corporate Governance Framework	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	100%	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	30,47% (78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses).

Suboutcome performance indicators					
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22
Sound corporate governance	Audit opinion on the SAPS' annual predetermined objectives and financial statements by the AGSA	<p>The AGSA did not provide a qualified opinion on predetermined objectives, in the 2018/19 Annual Report of the Department.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed a qualified opinion on the SAPS' Financial Statements as reflected, in the 2018/19 Annual Report.</p>	Clean audit by the AGSA for the Department, in respect of predetermined objectives and financial statements	<p>Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on predetermined objectives.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS' Financial Statements.</p>	<p>The AGSA did not provide a qualified opinion on predetermined objectives, but material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. There was an improvement in the number of findings relating to firearm and contact crime-related performance indicators.</p> <p>Some of the consequence measures that management has implemented is yielding some results. However, internal controls still requires attention, as the controls and the implementation, thereof, were not fully effective to prevent, detect and correct material errors.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's financial statements.</p>

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

The DPME issued Circular 02 of 2021, to the Accounting Officers of all National and Provincial Departments and Schedule 3A and 3C Public Entities, on 18 August 2021, relating to the revision and re-tabling of 2021/22 APPs, based on the following factors:

- » The July/August 2021 unrest, in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and other parts of the Country;
- » the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the lockdown on service delivery;
- » budget adjustments; and
- » government interventions, such as the ERRP.

The SAPS subsequently engaged all key business units, including the Office of the National Head: DPCI, the Deputy National Commissioners, Divisional Commissioners and National Component Heads, regarding the need for the revision and re-tabling of the APP 2021/22. The response that was received from the aforementioned key business units indicated that, taking into consideration the factors raised by the DPME, the review and re-tabling of the 2021/22 APP was not required. The key business units also indicated that any amendments to the aforementioned document would be effected during the planning process leading to the tabling of the SAPS's 2022/23 APP.

## 5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

### PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the SAPS. The programme objective is to regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.

The Administration Programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

- » Ministry
- » Management
- » Corporate Services

The outputs that have been included within the Administration Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes:

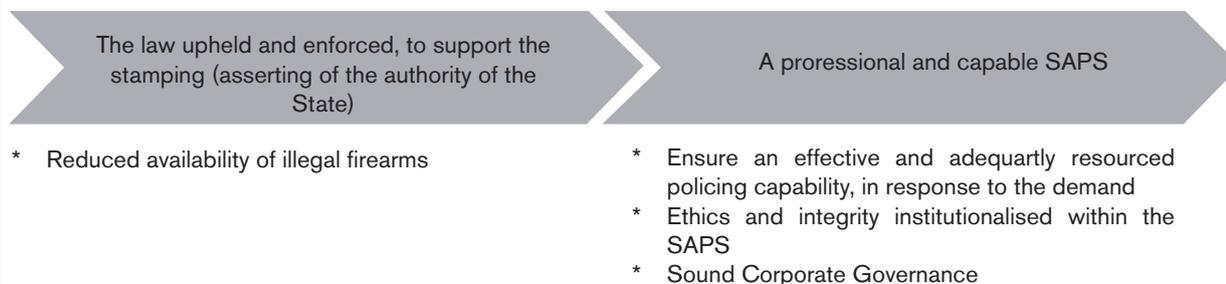


Table 1 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 1.

# OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 1: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Reduced availability of illegal firearms</li> </ul>	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost	607	672	566	Reduce to 508 (10%)	712	-204	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Escalation of crime against members, including, but not limited to robbery in townships, housebreaking, theft from dwellings, as well as negligence by members.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <p>» Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand</p>	Improved access to policing	The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	1	2	0	3	2	-1	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The completion of the construction of Riemvasmaak Police Station, in the Northern Cape, was earmarked, for April 2021. The project was not completed, due to the following reasons:</p> <p>* The closure of the construction industry, as result of a COVID-19 lockdown alert levels 3 and 4 (June to September 2021).</p> <p>* Community unrest/disputes.</p> <p>* Interference by Local Business Forums.</p> <p>* The procurement of skilled labour and the sourcing of building materials.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved access to policing	The number of new mobile contact points procured	Nine new mobile contact points distributed.	0 mobile contact points procured.	15 mobile contact points procured.	15 mobile contact points procured	33 mobile contact points procured.	18	Target achieved. Additional 7-ton chassis cab trucks were purchased for conversion to mobile contact points, upon direction from the Minister of Police.
	Modernisation of the SAPS network and prioritised sites	Number of identified digital radio communication infrastructure sites modernised and implemented <sup>33</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	26 high sites.	5 high sites.	4 high sites	4 high sites.	-	Target achieved.
		Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented <sup>34</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	0 Wide Area Network (WAN) sites.	15 WAN sites.	90 WAN sites	94 WAN sites.	4	Target achieved. Outstanding equipment for a certain number of prioritised WAN sites was delivered by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA).  The dedication from provinces and the utilisation of SITA technical engineers.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved capability of SAPS members	Crime Prevention	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	99,97% (A total number of 30 020 learners were trained and 30 012 were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 655 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,82% (A total number of 19 749 learners were assessed and 19 713 were declared competent).	2,82% points	Target achieved.  Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.  Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
		Crimes committed against women and children	99,54% (A total number of 8 663 learners were trained and 8 623 were declared competent).	99,73% (A total number of 8 244 learners were trained and 8 222 were declared competent).	99,65% (A total number of 1 432 learners were assessed and 1 427 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,85% (A total number of 5 957 learners were assessed and 5 948 were declared competent).	2,85% points	Target achieved.  Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.  Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved capability of SAPS members	Crime Investigations	99,40% (A total number of 9 002 learners were trained and 8 948 were declared competent).	99,00% (A total number of 9 509 learners were trained and 9 414 were declared competent).	99,70% (A total number of 1 640 learners were assessed and 1 635 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	98,90% (A total number of 6 083 learners were assessed and 6 016 were declared competent).	1,90% points	Target achieved.  Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.  Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
			<b>Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities:</b> Public Order Policing	99,81% (A total number of 7 202 learners were trained and 7 188 were declared competent).	99,87% (A total number of 10 546 learners were trained and 10 532 were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 459 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (A total number of 1 599 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3% points

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved capability of SAPS members	Forensic Science	97,62% (A total number of 4 042 learners were trained and 3 946 were declared competent).	97,81% (A total number of 2 465 learners were trained and 2 411 were declared competent).	98,33% (A total number of 180 learners were assessed and 177 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	98,45% (A total number of 2 912 learners were assessed and 2 867 were declared competent).	1,45% points	Target achieved.  Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.  Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
		Crime Intelligence	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	99,50% (A total number of 1 202 learners were trained and 1 196 were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 52 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,08% (A total number of 327 learners were assessed and 324 were declared competent).	2,08% points	Target achieved.  Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.  Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand</li> </ul>	Improved capability of SAPS members	Cybercrime	99,60% (A total number of 1 243 learners were trained and 1 238 were declared competent).	99,78% (A total number of 903 learners were trained and 901 were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 128 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,79% (A total number of 468 learners were assessed and 467 were declared competent).	2,79% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Additional lessons were presented by trainers, after hours and on weekends, to learners who experienced difficulties in learning.</p> <p>Compulsory study methods were also implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.</p>
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</li> </ul>	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance <sup>36</sup> with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan <sup>37</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	100% or all 830 Senior Management Service (SMS) members submitted, by 31 May 2020.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% SMS financial disclosures submitted to the Public Service Commission, by 31 May 2021	100% or all 789 SMS members submitted, by 31 May 2021.	-	Overall target achieved.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</li> </ul>	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	99,70% (2 328 from a total of 2 335) Middle Management Service (MMS) members submitted, by 31 July 2020.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% MMS financial disclosures submitted to the Head of Department, by 31 July 2021	100% (2 168 <sup>38</sup> from a total of 2 168 MMS members submitted, by 31 July 2021).	-	The timeline by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) is limited, considering the size of the SAPS (the number of officials that must submit financial disclosures).  Access to the eDisclosure System was limited, as a large number of employees within the financial management and supply chain management
			New performance indicator, in 2020/21.		95,93% (10 625 from a total of 11 076 specific occupational categories (financial management and supply chain management) submitted, by 31 August 2020.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% financial management and supply chain management financial disclosures submitted to the Head of Department, by 31 August 2021	92,09% (10 200 from a total of 11 076 specific occupational categories (financial management and supply chain management) submitted, by 31 August 2021.	- 7,91% points	

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <p>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</p>	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 March 2021.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » Submission of SAPS certificate on remunerative work to the Head of Department, by 31 March 2022.	100% (the SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 March 2022).	-	<p>environment were required to submit obligatory financial disclosures.</p> <p>Rotational duties, due to COVID-19 protocol, resulted in limited access to computers, to submit financial disclosures.</p> <p>The capacity of ethics officers is limited, to assist these officials.</p> <p>Non-compliant officials were subjected to corrective counselling.</p>
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <p>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</p>	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 March 2021.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » Submission of SAPS certificate on remunerative work to the Head of Department, by 31 March 2022.	100% (the SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 March 2022).	-	-

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</li> </ul>	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	100% (A total number of 71 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes were completed, including 59 advocacy and ethics interventions focusing on ethics, in terms of COVID-19 operations and 12 general advocacy and ethics interventions).	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 16 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes	187,50% (30 from a total of 16).	87,50% points	Additional programmes were conducted on request.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b></p> <p>» Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS</p>	Implemented IPID-related recommendations	Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed time frame	90,45% (161 from a total of 178). A total number of 22 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90,36% (178 from a total of 197). A total number of 37 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	95,12% (117 from a total of 123). A total number of 20 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90% within 60 calendar days	92,22% (166 from a total of 180). A total number of 42 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	2,22% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Close monitoring of disciplinary matters.</p> <p>Early warning systems are in place to expedite and finalise IPID cases.</p> <p>A refresher workshop was held, to sensitise provinces and divisions of the proper implementation of the SAPS disciplinary processes, the administration, thereof and the consequences of non-adherence to the specified timeframes, as per the SAPS Discipline Regulations.</p> <p>Accountability sessions were conducted.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Sound Corporate Governance	Sound financial management <sup>39</sup>	Number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents	-	Target achieved.
		<b>Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of:</b>							
		Confirmed irregular expenditure	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	Decreased, by 66,67% from 24 confirmed cases, in 2019/20, to 8 <sup>40</sup> confirmed cases, in 2020/21.	-67,50% <sup>41</sup>	Increased, by 352,63% from 19 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21, to 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 352,63%	Target not achieved.  The increase is due to long outstanding cases that were finalised and confirmed after thorough consultation and intervention with end-users and not due to new cases.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Sound Corporate Governance	Sound financial management	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	Decreased, by 23,40%, from 47 confirmed cases, in 2019/20, to 36 confirmed cases, in 2020/21.	-70% <sup>42</sup>	Increased, by 191,67% from 36 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21 to 105, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 191,67%	Target not achieved.  The increase is as a result of a project undertaken by the Department, to disclose a complete and accurate Fruitless and Wasteful Register. A total number of 19 incidents were added for interest payments on claims against the State and 54 penalties on license fees were incurred by provinces and divisions, for which consequence management is applied and recoveries of R285 745.14 were realised.
	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	100% (227 from a total of 227). A total number of nine audits were deferred and was discounted from the target.	84,34% (140 from the total 166).	80,60% (108 from a total of 134).	100% <sup>43</sup>	100% (131 from a total of 131).	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Sound Corporate Governance	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised <sup>44</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	75,00% (6 from a total of 8).	100% (8 from a total of 8).	100% <sup>45</sup>	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	33,33% points	Target achieved. SAPS Forensic Audits jointly collaborated with co-sourced audit Company, PwC, to conduct two additional projects.
		Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	133,33% (308 from a total of 231).	100% (231) <sup>46</sup>	106,49% (246 from a total of 231).	6,49% points	Target achieved. A total number of 16 emerging priority inspections were executed that were over and above the initial approved inspections planned, based on specific service delivery requirements. According to the approved SAPS structure, the Provincial Inspectorate teams are under the command of the Provincial Commissioners to deploy inspection teams, based on emerging priorities in the province. Such emerging priorities

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>A professional and capable SAPS:</b> » Sound Corporate Governance	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management								may include, the inspection of police stations contributing to high domestic violence and GBV-related service complaints, the inspection of police stations prior to an audit by the AGSA, tasks emanating from Ministerial Imbizos and PCoP oversight visits, to address service delivery, etc.
	Organisational performance underpinned by a Corporate Governance Framework	Implemented SAPS Corporate Governance Framework <sup>47</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	By 31 March 2022	30,47% (78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses).	-	Target achieved. Implemented to an extent, as reflected in the Departmental Corporate Governance Framework Implementation Plan.

## SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS UNITS

- » The Supply Chain Management Division is responsible for the design, planning, execution, control and monitoring of supply chain activities in the delivery of goods and services, with the objective of creating net value and providing oversight and coordination of information and finances within the supply chain environment. It also includes the acquiring and disposing of all goods, services, the construction of works, vehicles and movable property. It involves the management of working capital invested in goods, stores and services, with the objective of optimising the economic return on such investment with the proper planning of the budget phase, careful product/service/supplier selection and management. Furthermore, it is an integral part of prudent financial management. It introduces best practice principles, while addressing Government's preferential procurement policies and objectives.
- » The Technology Management Services Division is responsible for infrastructure systems management, e.g. crime administration and crime investigation systems, technology infrastructure management, e.g. WAN and Local Area Network (LAN) and technology governance management, e.g. information security.
- » The Human Resource Development Division is responsible for the Education, Training and Development (ETD) of all personnel of the SAPS.
- » The Financial Management Services Division is responsible for the effective and efficient management of the facets of the financial function, within the broad framework of the Department's strategies and plans and contributes to the Department's objectives, through the performance of budgeting, accounting, reporting and corporate governance.
- » The Inspectorate Division is responsible for the professional knowledge-based management of inspections, focusing on non-compliance and/or poor performance of the organisation towards achieving its constitutional objectives.

## IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The Provisioning Administration System was enhanced, to ensure accuracy of information and to facilitate the reporting of firearms lost/stolen. Biannual inspections and the certification of firearms are in place to prevent losses. Relevant legislative requirements are being implemented when matters of lost firearms materialise. In 2021/22, 712 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost, a 25,80% increase, compared to 2020/21. The increase can be attributed to an escalation of crime against members, including, but not limited to robbery in townships, housebreaking, theft from dwellings, as well as negligence by members.

## IMPROVED ACCESS TO POLICING

The increasing of access to the policing services provided to communities will enhance the SAPS' geographical footprint. Over the medium-term, the SAPS plans to establish 10 new police stations, of which three were to be established, in 2021/22, namely; Riemvasmaak Police Station, in the Northern Cape and Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations were completed, in 2021/22. The completion of the construction of Riemvasmaak Police Station was not completed, due to the closure of the construction industry, as a result of COVID-19 lockdown alert levels 3 and 4 (June to September 2021), community unrest/disputes, interference by local business forums and the procurement of skilled labour and the sourcing of building materials. Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape, which formed part of the Capital Works Programme, reflected in the 2020/21

APP, was also established, in 2021/22.

Furthermore, three contractors were appointed, during 2021/22 for the construction of Osuthu Police Station, in KwaZulu-Natal, Kanana Police Station, in the North West and Ennerdale Police Station, in Gauteng. The site handover for the additional bids awarded for the appointment of contractors for Moyeni Police Station, in the Eastern Cape and Tshiame Police Station, in the Free State, were kept in abeyance, due to delayed processes in appointing health and safety agents and the issuing of the construction permit. One other critical influential factor to accelerate the implementation of the Infrastructure Development Programme was the lack of capacity, which improved through the appointment of 18 qualified and professionally registered technical members.

Mobile Community Services was introduced to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hotspots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police. In 2021/22, the SAPS planned for the procurement of the conversion of 15, 7-ton chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points. However, the Minister of Police directed the Department to procure the services for the conversion of 30, 7-ton chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points, by 31 March 2022. Funds were requested, as per Minister's directive and the conversion of 33, 7-ton chassis cab trucks were procured, in 2021/22. The conversion was done on a contract that was awarded to Railway Infrastructure and Projects (Pty), in November 2020.

## AN ADEQUATELY RESOURCED POLICING CAPABILITY, IN RESPONSE TO THE DEMAND

### HUMAN RESOURCES

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 ENE, in order to ensure that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year. The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the establishment target of 175 354. The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,48% or 176 180, in relation to the target of 175 345. The approved fixed establishment was exceeded, due to the compensation budget of the SAPS that was significantly reduced by National Treasury, in-year, which resulted in the revision (decrease) of the approved establishment (to be achieved through natural attrition).

Approval was granted for the recruitment of 3 000 new entry level police trainees, during 2019/20, comprising of 2 000 current serving PSA employees to the Police Service Act and 1 000 current serving reservists as permanent members. The Minister of Police directed that 7 000 additional trainees need are to be enlisted, by 1 April 2022 and additional funding was made available by National Treasury for the enlistment of the additional trainees.

In 2021/22, a total of 2 897 vacant posts were advertised. A total of 2 322 posts (which constitutes 80,15% of the total number of advertised posts), were filled within the prescribed timeframe.

A total of 9 977 employees received grade progression, consisting of 247 Public Service Act employees and 9 730 Police Service Act members.

Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2021/22, followed by retirements and deaths. Resignations increased from 1 540, in 2020/21, to 1 901, in 2021/22. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the Service, was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities. Retirements decreased, by 29,65%, by 23,44% from 2 538, in 2020/21 to 1 786, in 2021/22. The decrease in retirements can be as a result of the early retirement without penalisation initiative that took place, between March 2020 and March 2021, or owing to the fact that there was an increase in resignations. Deaths decreased, by 14,43% from 1 435, in 2020/21 to 1 228, in 2021/22.

From January to December 2021, sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees decreased, with 52 761 days (3,42%), from 1 541 740 days, during January to December 2020, to 1 488 979 days, during January to December 2021. The decrease can be attributed to the implementation of a 50/50 rotation for support service employees, during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The Police Safety Strategy was enhanced by incorporating all protocols issued for the containment and management of COVID-19. The amended Police Safety Strategy has been implemented, in all nine provinces and the National Police Safety Committee convened, quarterly, to ensure that all matters related to police safety are addressed on all levels. A total number of 110 police members were murdered, 28 on duty and 82 off duty, during 2021/22, compared to 81, in 2020/21. There was a decrease of three or 9,68% police members murdered, on duty and an increase of 32 or 64% police members murdered, off duty, in 2021/22. In total, there was an increase of 29 or 35,80% police members murdered, on and off duty, in 2021/22. From the total number of 110 police members murdered, 92 or 83,64% were males and 18 or 16,36% were females. Two female members and 26 male members were murdered, on duty and 16 female members and 66 male members were murdered, off duty. The provinces that were mostly affected by police murders, on and off duty, were KwaZulu-Natal with 32, Gauteng with 21, Eastern Cape and Head Office with 12 each and the Western Cape with 11. On duty murders occurred when members were attending to complains, searching suspects, responding to complaints and during police actions (stop-and-search, etc.).

#### *SAPS members murdered during 2018/19 to 2021/22*

Province	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	11	10	16	12
Free State	3	2	4	6
Gauteng	17	16	9	21
KwaZulu-Natal	18	20	21	32
Limpopo	1	4	3	3
Mpumalanga	4	6	2	9
North West	4	1	3	3
Northern Cape	3	1	2	1
Western Cape	9	10	17	11
Head Office	6	6	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>110</b>

## PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The SAPS has 54 994 transport assets, including 50 960 vehicles, 34 aircrafts, 137 boats, 157 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 949 motorcycles and 2 757 trailers. The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel, per vehicle for effective policing in the country. The ratio, at the end of March 2022, was 3.46:1, based on 50 960 motor vehicles and 176 180 personnel.

### *Transport Asset distribution*

Province	Vehicles	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Eastern Cape	5 570	-	6	4	112	287	5 979
Free State	3 973	-	15	5	107	304	4 404
Gauteng	10 087	-	9	12	110	226	10 444
KwaZulu-Natal	7 107	-	19	4	112	251	7 493
Limpopo	3 128	-	3	7	52	215	3 405
Mpumalanga	3 105	-	10	1	74	172	3 362
North West	2 853	-	7	3	58	223	3 144
Northern Cape	2 255	-	6	1	24	144	2 430
Western Cape	6 238	-	31	10	171	341	6 791
Head Office	6 644	34	31	110	129	594	7 542
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 960</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>54 994</b>

### *Distribution of vehicles and personnel*

Province	2020/21			2021/22		
	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Eastern Cape	5 658	17 593	3.10	5 570	16 905	3.04
Free State	3 848	10 318	2.68	3 973	9 954	2.51
Gauteng	9 905	31 079	3.13	10 087	29 903	2.96
KwaZulu-Natal	6 919	22 701	3.28	7 107	21 896	3.08
Limpopo	3 104	10 895	3.50	3 128	10 486	3.35
Mpumalanga	3 103	9 516	3.06	3 105	9 238	2.98
North West	2 701	8 674	3.21	2 853	8 432	2.96
Northern Cape	2 172	6 938	3.19	2 255	6 730	2.98
Western Cape	6 406	19 499	3.04	6 238	18 845	3.02
Head Office	6 334	44 913	7.09	6 644	43 791	6.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 150</b>	<b>182 126</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>50 960</b>	<b>176 180</b>	<b>3.46</b>

A total number of 334 944 evidence collection kits were procured, in 2021/22, valued at R72 079 885.23. A total number of 524 076 evidence collection kits were distributed to end-users from orders received, in 2021/22 and buffer stock carried over from the 2020/21 financial year, in order to enhance the investigation of crime. Upon requisitioning, these kits were distributed to police stations and units in a controlled manner, while a reasonable buffer stock was kept on hand at the provisioning stores, in Pretoria, Cape Town and KwaZulu-Natal for a consistent supply of evidence collection kits.

The contract for the procurement of BRVs was awarded, in 12 August 2021. Orders for 14 986 BRVs were placed, of which 4 317 were delivered, in 2021/22. Requisitions for 10 000 BRVs for new trainee intakes were also processed, in 2021/22. The SAPS is busy with the New Generation Bullet Resistant Vests.

A demand for 752 firearms were received from end-users, in 2021/22. No new contract is in place for the procurement of firearms. The Firearm Standardisation Board must still make recommendations on the replacement of the R5 Assault Rifle with a new updated assault rifle and must also still approve the specifications for the pistol, beretta, and the Mod. PX4, before a bid can be advertised for a new contract.

### Procurement integrity

The Department is continuously utilising National Treasury's Central Supplier Database to source prospective suppliers, whenever a need arises, to procure goods or services on a price 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. Bid Committee members, as well as supply chain management practitioners are required to sign Codes of Conduct and an oath of secrecy. Furthermore, Committee members are required to be vetted, together with senior officials and other personnel from the supply chain management environment. The performance of suppliers and contractors are reviewed by end-users and reporting, to this effect, are submitted to Procurement and Contract Management. 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, are kept safe and 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. A Procurement Forum, held during September 2021, was used to communicate and explain 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.

## MODERNISATION OF THE SAPS NETWORK AND PRIORITISED SITES

The mandate of Technology Management Services is to ensure excellent service delivery through effective information technology services management for the SAPS and to meet organisational objectives, as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996).

<p><b>TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Enterprise architecture (IS/Information Communications Technology (ICT) strategy development, policy management, information security and risk management)</li> <li>» Programme Management Office (programme and project management)</li> <li>» Technology Centre of Excellence (research and development, innovation/lab testing, IS/ICT skills development)</li> </ul>	<p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Crime Administration Systems (Visible Policing and Operations, Protection and Security Services, etc.)</li> <li>» Crime Investigation Systems (Detective and Forensic Services, DPCI, Crime Intelligence, etc.)</li> <li>» Resource and Administrative Systems (Supply Chain Management, Finance, Administration, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» All SAPS operational systems were on average 99,95% available, in support of SAPS business processes towards targeted organisational objectives, maintained and supported by SITA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In total, 3 186 from a total number of 3 198 routine maintenance requests were resolved, to ensure that operational systems function according to expectations.</li> <li>• In total 2 081 from a total of 2 529 requests for services were completed, for any additions to the current application system functions, resulting in improving a business process or legislation changes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Network infrastructure (WAN and LAN)</li> <li>» Radio communication (Terrestrial Trunked Radio Communication, high sites, etc.)</li> <li>» End-user equipment and hosting (end-user equipment and storage, etc.)</li> <li>» Converged communications and audio visual (Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV), cellular phones, video conferencing, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» A total number of 94 WAN sites were modernised and completed, of which the majority of the investment on the SAPS National Network Upgrade Project was, in the Limpopo (42 sites), Eastern Cape (25 sites) and Gauteng (22 sites) Provinces.</li> <li>» A Microsoft Teams virtual platform was procured and implemented, to enable SAPS members to conduct virtual meetings and collaborate with other departments. This benefited the SAPS with improved, streamlined, real-time communication.</li> <li>» Prior to the national elections, a National Operational Command Centre (NOCC) Smart ICT Solution was procured and implemented at the newly established NOCC Mobilization Support, located at the Pretoria Academy, to present the necessary audio visual capacity, equipped for situational awareness and communication solutions. The NOCC proved further valuable use, even during the flood disaster, in KwaZulu-Natal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The significant change to Crime Administration System (CAS) and ICDMS functionality resulted from the implementation of linking a victim to an offence, to address the calculation of crimes against women and children, where multiple victims or multiple charges were registered on one case docket.</li> <li>» The deployment of the new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), at 60 Local Criminal Record Centres provided the SAPS with an addable database capacity to capture, search and store criminal records, to respond to service delivery requirements.</li> </ul>
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## IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

The TPP, for 2021/22, aimed to capacitate operational personnel with the knowledge and skills, in order to execute their operational mandate. Over and above the capacitation of operational personnel, managers, supervisors, technical and support personnel were capacitated with the relevant development programmes, in order to perform their support functions, to provide required support to operational personnel. Other alternative training methods, such as virtual or online training have been implemented, which did not require practical training. The programmes were presented by local and international stakeholders.

In 2021/22, a total number of 37 095 learners were assessed on specified training in prioritised training areas and specified training in specialised capabilities, in terms of the TPP and 36 934 or 99,57% were declared competent upon completion of such training. The breakdown is as follow:

Priority	Number of learners assessed	Number of learners declared competent	Competency rate
Crime prevention-related learning areas	19 749	19 713	99,82%
Crimes against women and children-related learning areas	5 957	5 948	99,85%
Crime investigation learning areas	6 083	6 016	98,90%
POP-related learning areas	1 599	1 599	100%
Forensic service-related learning areas	2 912	2 867	98,45%
Crime intelligence-related learning areas	327	324	99,08%
Cybercrime-related learning areas	468	467	99,79%

SAPS members have been trained on GBV-related training interventions, aimed to professionalise and train members, in order to equip them to effectively deal with complaints of violence against vulnerable groups, as well as improving the quality of investigations into GBV crimes and an increased conviction rate of offenders in courts. The following programmes were presented:

- » Children and Youth at Risk
- » Children and Youth at Risk: Train-the-Trainer
- » Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Group Learning Programme
- » Domestic Violence Learning Programme
- » Human Rights in Policing Programme
- » National Victim Empowerment Training Programme
- » Victim Empowerment Programme: Train-the-Trainer

Over and above the basic detective training, specialised investigation courses were presented to selected detectives to sharpen the skills of specialist investigators to deal with GBV-related cases and crimes against vulnerable groups. A total number of 1 763 members were trained on courses related to GBVF. In-service training on the Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers was also presented, aimed at equipping SAPS detectives to effectively investigate complaints of violence against women and children.

## INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL INTERVENTIONS

### AMERICAS AND EUROPE

International virtual courses, presented by the United States of America (USA): International Law Enforcement Academy, Gabarone, in 2021/22:

- » An **Airport Interdiction Course** was presented, from 6 to 8 April 2021, expanding participant's abilities with modern investigative techniques, in areas of drug identification, computer-based information systems, cooperation sources and package identification, among others. Five participants from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » An **Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Course** was presented, from 15 to 18 March 2021, aimed to develop investigators responsible for corruption and recovery of assets. Five participants from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » An **Introduction to Computer Systems (Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes Programme)** was presented, from 18 to 20 May 2021, aimed at junior members responsible for the investigation of electronic crimes. Three participants from the Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » A **Micro Training Workshop for Police Instructors and First Line Supervisors Course** was presented, from 21 to 23 July 2021, aimed at police officials at basic supervisory level. Two participants from Crime Intelligence attended.
- » A **Public Corruption and Law Enforcement Techniques Course** was presented, from 27 to 29 July 2021, aimed at investigators responsible for public corruption. Four participants from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Forensic Services attended.
- » A **Wildlife Trafficking Investigators Training Programme** was presented, from 30 November to 3 December 2021, providing an overview on wildlife trafficking investigation, endangered species law, wildlife trade data, identification, case initiations and management, as well as discussions on fields and equipment to be utilised, in support of wildlife investigations. Four participants from the DPCI and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » An **Illegal Logging and Forestry Crimes Course** was presented, from 30 November to 3 December 2021, to assess regional enforcement, as well as the need to combat illegal logging and timber trafficking associated with the illegal trade and to demonstrate the importance of information sharing. Four participants from the DPCI and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » A **Forensic/Sex Crimes Investigations Course** was presented, from 6 to 10 December 2021, to provide participants with a basic understanding on forensic science aid towards sexual assault investigations and to assist participants understanding the role of physical evidence in an investigation and the basic principles of crime scene management, among other topics. Four participants from the DPCI and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » A **Public Corruption Investigation Course** was presented, from 8 to 10 March 2022, focusing on specific techniques used to investigate standard conduct, to ensure appropriate behaviour by officers to investigators responsible for federal, state and local public officials. Four participants from the DPCI and Detective and Forensic Services attended.
- » A **Cyber Investigations and Case Studies Workshop** was presented, from 22 to 24 March 2022, introducing students to the interworking of the internet, investigative tools and techniques, to assist in investigations focusing on combating violent extremism. Ten participants from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services attended.

### OTHER

- » A **12<sup>th</sup> Gender Protection Course** was presented by the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units, in Italy, from 29 August to 16 September 2021, preparing senior police officers who could be deployed in public service operations, enhancing their capability in managing practical cases, through acknowledging and addressing issues in gender-related operations, with particular reference to those aspects evidenced in UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2272 (2016), as well as in other relevant security council resolutions. One participant from Corporate Communication and Liaison attend the course.
- » The **10<sup>th</sup> International Association of Police Academies Conference** was presented by the International Association of Police Academies, in Antalya, Turkey, from 10 to 16 November 2021, aimed at discussing the effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic, in general and police education, in particular. One participant from Human Resource Development attended the conference.
- » The **New Forms and Methods of Combating Terrorism and Other Manifestations of Extremism** was presented by the Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, in Krasnodar, in Russia, from 13 to 30 November 2021, to improve educational and professional requirements, to develop the experience of law enforcement officials, training trainees in the latest methodological developments in this sphere and improving the practical skills and professional capabilities for implementing intelligence activities at a higher level. Two participants from Human Resource Development and Crime Intelligence attended the course.

- » A **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy Session 280 Course** was presented by the FBI National Academy, in Virginia, USA, from 10 January to 17 March 2022, equipping senior officers on leadership development and university accredited. One participant from the DPCI attended the course.

## AFRICA, ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST

International virtual courses, presented by INTERPOL and SARPCCO:

- » INTERPOL: **National Central Bureau Staff Induction Training** was presented, from 26 to 30 April 2021, to capacitate newly transferred National Central Bureau staff with the necessary skills and knowledge that will enable them to effectively and efficiently utilise INTERPOL policing capacities in the fight against transnational organised crime. Two members from Crime Intelligence attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: The Department assisted with examination arrangements for the **Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership** second semester (5<sup>th</sup> intake) and with the monitoring and evaluation for the **Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership: SARPCCO Centre of Excellence**.
- » INTERPOL: A **Global Policing Training Programme** was presented, from 2 June to 2 July 2021, for global mission of INTERPOL and operational support mechanisms to combat transnational crime. Members from all SADC countries attended, including two members from Crime Intelligence.
- » INTERPOL: A **Webinar on Wildlife Cybercrime** was presented, on 3 June 2021, to share key findings and the introduction of case studies in the report, shared good practices of national methodology/investigation and established terms of corporation for cyber enable wildlife crime. Two members from the DPCI attended, virtually, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: **Gender Mainstreaming Training** was presented, from 28 to 30 June 2021, to enhance the fundamental knowledge on gender and how it can be mainstreamed in participating organisations. Seven SAPS members from the Office of the Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services and the National Champion for Men for Change and the Women's Network attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » INTERPOL: **Regional Training Strengthening the Capacity of the Law Enforcement to Combat Crimes against Works of Art and Cultural Heritage** was presented, from 20 to 21 July 2021, to capacitate investigators in the proper management and investigation of works of art and cultural heritage in the Southern Africa region. Four SAPS members from the DPCI and Crime Intelligence attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » INTERPOL: **Integrated Training of the Trainers Course for Peace Support Operations** was presented, from 16 to 27 August 2021, to capacitate participants to be future trainers for UN/AU/SADC peace support operations. Five SAPS members from Visible Policing and Operations attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: A **Webinar on Basic Cybercrime Investigating and Digital Evidence Handling** was presented, on 17 August 2021, to capacitate investigators in the investigation of network, social media and the Dark Web. Three SAPS members from Crime Intelligence attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » INTERPOL: A **Post Blast Investigation Basic Course** was presented, from 31 August to 1 September 2021, to capacitate investigators on explosives and homemade explosives, improvised explosive devices, post blast component recognition, an overview of bomb scene investigation, scene documentation photography and the phases of post blast scene investigation. Two SAPS members from Detective and Forensic Services attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: **Investigators Training on Cybercrime-related to Sexual Violence against Women/Girls and other Serious Forms of Violence in Southern Africa** was presented, from 6 to 10 September 2021, to capacitate investigators in the investigation of network, social media and the Dark Web. Two SAPS members from Legal and Policy Services and Human Resource Development attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: A **Drug Trafficking Identification of Chemical Equipment Course** was presented, from 7 to 9 September 2021, to capacitate senior officers dealing with transnational organised crime and terrorism with the necessary skills and knowledge in the fight against transnational criminal activities. Six SAPS members from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: A **Trafficking in Human Beings Train-the-Trainer Course** was presented, from 7 to 9 September 2021, to train police officers in the region and other stakeholders responsible for handling trafficking in human beings cases. One SAPS member from Legal and Policy Services and a member from Human Resource Development, who assisted with facilitation attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: A **Learning Management System for Lecturers** was presented, from 18 to 22 October 2021, to enhance and enable the smooth implementation of the Learning Management System Programmes. Three SAPS members from the Human Resource Development Provincial Head Office, in the Western Cape and Human Resource Development Support Services attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: **Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Training for Law Enforcement Officers in Southern Africa** was presented, from 18 to 22 October 2021, to enhance the knowledge of police officers in anti-money laundering measures and the role of financial investigations and asset forfeiture in preventing crime. Four SAPS members from the DPCI and Detective and Forensic Services attended, with members from SADC countries.

- » INTERPOL: **Malware Analysis Training** was presented, from 29 November to 3 December 2021, designed for cybercrime investigators from law enforcement agencies, to establish technical knowledge and skills on the static and dynamic analysis of malware for the purpose of understanding the behavior of malware in cybercrime scenarios. Three SAPS members from Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services attended, with members from SADC countries.
- » SARPCCO: The **Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership (6<sup>th</sup> intake)** was presented, from 17 January to 15 April 2022, for middle management officers within the region, in a bid to improve their leadership and managerial acumen when dealing with transnational crimes. One SAPS member from Organisational Development and Strategic Management attended, with members from SADC countries.

## INTERPOL/SARPCCO MEETINGS

- » SARPCCO: A **Task Team Meeting on the Development of Training Needs Analysis Guide** was attended, virtually, by three members, from Human Resource Development, with members from SADC countries, on 9 November 2021, to identify the key areas of employee performance gaps, to train employees to meet expected job responsibilities and to achieve set objectives through targeted-driven performance.
- » SARPCCO: A **Heads/Directors of Crime Intelligence** meeting was attended by two SAPS members from Crime Intelligence, in Kempton Park, South Africa, from 24 to 26 November 2021, to discuss the quarterly submission of the Transnational Organised Crime Analysis for Southern Africa data collection tool and to share techniques and practices on crime intelligence gathering and analysis.
- » INTERPOL: A **Expansion of the I-24/7 Global Communication System Beyond meeting** was attended, virtually, by 20 members from Crime Intelligence and one member from Technology Management Services, with members from SADC countries, on 20 May 2021, to discuss ways to strengthen global security through the expansion of the I-24/7 global communication system to law enforcement agencies within member states, to ascertain the status of expansion of the I-24/7 services beyond the National Central Bureau, in the Southern Africa Region and to craft mitigating measures to address challenges faced by member states in the expansion of INTERPOL databases to LEA's.
- » SADC/SARPCCO: A **Technical Organs meeting** was attended, virtually, by two members from Human Resource Development, from 21 to 31 March 2022, to discuss and prepare the agenda and progress on the SADC implementation protocol on firearm ammunition and other materials, Silencing the Guns in Africa (2021-2022) Agreement amending the SADC protocol on firearms, ammunition and other related matters, fighting transnational organised crime in the region and the regional strategy to prevent and combat transnational organs crime and action plan.
- » SADC/SARPCCO: A Chairperson visit to **SARPCCO Member Countries meeting**, in Zimbabwe, from 14 to 17 February 2022, was attended by 18 officials, to represent South Africa by the Head of the technical organs.
- » INTERPOL: The **2<sup>nd</sup> African Forum on Cybercrime** was attended, virtually, by four SAPS members from the DPCI, Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services, with members from SADC countries, on 28 June 2021 and from 30 June to 6 July 2021, to capacitate law enforcement officers to fulfill their role in this increasingly complex environment, which require advanced skills and adequate tools, both technical and legal, in line with international standards of fundamental rights of individuals.
- » INTERPOL: A **Wildlife Annual Regional Meeting for East and South Africa Webex Platform** was attended, virtually, by two members from the DPCI and Crime Intelligence, with members from SADC countries, from 7 to 9 September 2021, to maintain and reinforce relationships within networks established in the region, among wildlife bodies, wildlife agencies and key governmental bodies. New modus operandi in the crime area was also discussed, as well as the consideration of the publication of purple notices.

## BASIC POLICE DEVELOPMENT

- » The Learning Programme for the Occupational Certificate: Non-Commissioned Police Officers was developed and submitted to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) for verification, consideration and approval, in 2021/22.

## PROFESSIONALISATION OF THE SAPS, THROUGH EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- » A total of 80 new assessor and moderator applications, 23 extension of scope applications and 71 re-registrations were submitted to SASSETA, to ensure that learner achievements are being endorsed against formal registered Unit Standards or Qualifications.
- » One new academy was accredited by SASSETA and 15 academies, which accreditation lapsed, were extended, until 31 December 2024. Three academies' accreditation were extended, to include the full National Certificate: Policing, as part of their scope of accreditation.

- » A total of 1 140 certificates for the Unit Standard: Use of Firearms in Law Enforcement Environment and 1 195 certificates for the National Certificate: Policing were received from SASSETA and forwarded to provinces for distribution to the learners.

## ORGANISATIONAL STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Occupational Certificate: Detective: National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 6 Qualification was registered on the NQF, by the South African Qualification Authority (SAQA). The Occupational Certificate: Commissioned Police Officer: NQF Level 6 was approved by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations and recommended for registration by SAQA.

## EDUCATION TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATORS

- » ETD Regulators identified for development and review, in 2021/22, in order to regulate and standardise ETD practices, nationally that will have a positive impact on quality service delivery:
  - Development of a National Instruction on Electronic Skills Development in the SAPS
  - Review of a Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) on Certification of Learner Achievements in the SAPS
  - Review of the SOP for Monitoring and Evaluation of Education Training and Development
  - Review of the SOP for the Recruitment, Selection and Development of Trainers in Human Resource Development
- » Additional Regulators, developed as a result of organisational needs:
  - National Instruction: Participation in Official Sports (National Instruction 6 of 2016)
  - Physical Fitness Maintenance Policy (Policy No 2 of 2016)

## ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES AND ASSESSMENTS

A quality assurance of learners achievement of 154 SAPS members was conducted by the SASSETA for Recognition of Prior Learning in the National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5. The awarding of the National Certificate will exempt SAPS members to complete the first year of the National Diploma in Policing, should they enroll for this qualification at tertiary institutions.

## ETD RESEARCH AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT

In 2021/22, three impact assessments were conducted, namely; the Detective Commanders Learning Programme, the Basic Drug Learning Programme and the Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 11) and draft reports were compiled for all three impact assessments.

Two tertiary institution conferences were hosted successfully for benchmarking SAPS practices through participation with external professional bodies, to exchange knowledge, information and skills.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Webinar was successfully convened for Basic Police Development Academies, whereby monitoring and evaluation tools were reviewed and updated according to the changing needs of the ETD environment. A total of 16 Monitoring and Evaluation Practices were conducted at Provincial Human Resource Development Centres and academies. Five additional Monitoring and Evaluation Practices were conducted, at academies, to evaluate the readiness for the implementation of 10 000 new recruits.

A total of 55 quality assurances were conducted on various learning programmes. Four learning programmes, 10 knowledge modules and eight practical modules of the Basic Police Development Learning Programme were presented before the ETD Evaluation Committee, namely:

- » Basic Police Development (18 modules)
- » Service Terminations
- » Operational Planning and Monitoring
- » Strategic Management Processes Learning Programme

Seven learning programmes were approved by the Quality Assurance Committee, namely; Stock Theft (updated learning programme), Second-Hand Goods (updated learning programme), Transnational Vehicle (converted learning programme), Vulnerable Groups (converted learning programme), Endangered Species (converted learning programme), Discipline Management (converted learning programme) and Station Management (converted learning programme).

## ETD CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT: TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The development of the following learning programmes were finalised:

- » ISO 9001 Forensic Services Quality Management System
- » Illegal Mining
- » Endangered Species
- » FCS
- » Workplace Exposure
- » Operation Planning and Monitoring
- » Service Terminations
- » Discipline Management
- » Disability Awareness Workshop
- » Authorisation to Drive State Vehicles

Despite COVID-19 challenges, the SAPS also managed to pilot the following learning programmes:

- » Illegal Mining
- » Junior Management Learning Programme
- » Incident Management
- » Strategic Management Processes Learning Programme

## INTERNSHIPS

The SAPS was identified by the DPSA to participate in a Graduate Recruitment Scheme Pilot Project, which 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. The target set for the number of internships undertaken, during 2021/22, was 1 348. In total 1 347 interns were placed, classified into the following three categories:

**GRADUATES** (a person who has successfully completed a formal qualification, in terms of the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008) and requires practical work experience, to increase his/her opportunities for a permanent position in government or the private sector).

Profession	Number of interns
Animal health	1
Arts	1
Communications	6
Criminology	95
Engineering studies	10
Film and television	10
Finance	110
Forensic	15
Graphic design	2
Health sciences and social services	5
Hospitality	19
Information technology	33
Internal audit	30
Law	60

Profession	Number of interns
Logistics	57
Management	247
Music	6
Policing	138
Politics	7
Population development studies	5
Psychology	32
Social science	243
Social work	9
Sports	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 146</b>

**STUDENT INTERNS** (a person who is currently studying towards a higher education qualification and must undertake a period of work experience, in order to fulfil the requirements of the qualification)

Field of study	Number of interns
Finance	36
Hospitality	30
Management	48
Music	4
Ambulance assistance	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>

**ARTISANS** (a person who has been certified as competent to perform a listed trade, in accordance with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), as amended. An Artisan learner is a person undergoing a formal learning programme, which include structured work experience components in a listed trade and include a trade test, in respect of that trade).

Trade	Number of interns
Engineering studies (motor mechanics at SAPS garages)	66
Engineering studies (electrical)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

Interns placed in SAPS, in 2021/22 that were permanently employed.

Internal employment (BPDLP)	External employment
21	112
<b>133</b>	

## SAPS BURSARY SCHEME

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998) places an obligation on every organisation to develop and improve the skills of its workforce, in order to improve the quality of service delivery. A budget of R9 1374 000 was allocated to fund members who qualified to study through the SAPS bursary scheme, in 2021/22. The SAPS bursary scheme is classified into the

following two categories, namely; new bursary applicants (an employee of the SAPS who is a new bursary deserving applicant, by completing the prescribed application form, with relevant documentation, which is presented and approved by the National Bursary Committee, subjected to the availability of funds) and continuous bursary holders (the continuation of a bursary to the same individual's subsequent years of study, subjected to satisfactory academic progress, the availability of funds and compliance with all requirements, as stipulated in the signed contract).

New bursary applicants	Continuous bursary holders
291	377
<b>668</b>	

## IMPLEMENTED ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises obligatory financial disclosures for various categories of employees, the management of remunerative work performed outside of the SAPS, by SAPS members and the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes.

In 2021/22, all 789 senior management employees, 2 168 middle management employees and 10 200 specific occupational categories (financial management and supply chain management) submitted their financial disclosures.

Ethics advocacy programmes were rolled out, to address high-risk environments, such as ports of entry and priority police stations. A total number of 30 advocacy sessions were conducted, throughout the Country, through virtual meetings and face-to-face workshops. The programme, Integrity at Work, is aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics. Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.

The SAPS has designated ethics officers, as required by Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016.

## IMPLEMENTED INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE-RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the challenges associated with disciplinary hearings, inclusive of IPID recommendations, which are also treated as discipline matters, Conduct Committees were established at national and provincial level, to provide guidance on the management of discipline. Early warning systems are implemented to track the status of disciplinary hearings. Provincial visits were conducted for inspections, as well as assistance with discipline-related issues.

A total of 1 169 disciplinary cases were placed for hearing, in the 2021/22 financial year and 970 of these cases were finalised, of which 91 or 90% were finalised within the time frame and 59 were finalised beyond, achieving the planned target of 90%, within 60 calendar days. From the 199 cases that were still pending finalisation, a total number of 157 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days and 42 were pending beyond the time frame.

A total of 222 IPID-related disciplinary cases were placed on roll, in 2021/22, of which 180 cases were finalised, including 166 or 92,22% cases that were finalised within 60 calendar days, achieving the planned target of 90% and eight finalised beyond the time frame. From the 48 cases that were still pending finalisation, a total number of 42 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days and eight were pending beyond the time frame.

## SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has designed and executed the approved Certification of Procurement Regularity practice, at all 193 accounting stations, 17 divisions, nine provinces and relevant accounting units, with the desired outcome of eradicating irregular expenditure in the SAPS. In its simplest form, the practice calls for the mandatory completion of the Certification of Procurement Regularity Checklist, for every procurement file in the SAPS. The delegated officials (supply chain management practitioners), the support head (at accounting stations) and the Provincial Head: Supply Chain Management will, in essence, certify the file as regular after ensuring that all the relevant criteria, ticked in the affirmative, together with the relevant supporting documents as proof, thereof. The certificates by the support heads and/or Supply Chain Management Provincial Head contains a concomitant instruction that then and only then, can the order form be issued. This provides for accountability at all levels in the SAPS and will lend towards eradicating irregular expenditure in the SAPS. Consequently, there were no findings relating to irregular expenditure in the last audit. The supervision and monitoring of the certificates will provide for sustainability due to the active oversight by the relevant line functionaries at all levels over this process. Irregular expenditure increased, by 352,63%, from 19 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21, to 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22. The incidents confirmed, in 2021/22, include incidents reported prior to the reporting period.

The backbone of the finance function is underpinned by the principles of the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999), which aspires to build a public sector with sound financial management systems and processes; to ensure transparency, accountability and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the SAPS; unqualified annual financial statements, prepared on modified cash basis of accounting; and exercise effective budgetary control, which requires monitoring systems that warn of impending overspending of a vote or main division. No unauthorised expenditure occurred during the 2021/22 financial year.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure increased, by 191,67% (105 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22, compared to 36 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21). The increase is as a result of a project undertaken by the Department to identify and disclose complete and accurate fruitless and wasteful expenditure and interest payments on civil claims. For all confirmed incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by provinces and divisions, during the 2021/22 financial year, consequence management was instituted, where R285 745.14 was recovered. Cost centres were held accountable, in order to reduce the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

## INCULCATED CULTURE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

A total of 246 or 106,49% of the planned 231 inspections were executed by the Inspectorate, in 2021/22, in terms of the approved inspection plan. A total of 15 emerging priority inspections were identified and executed that were not part of the initial approved annual inspection plan.

According to the approved SAPS structure, the Provincial Inspectorates are under the command of the Provincial Commissioner to deploy inspection teams, based on emerging priorities in the province. Such emerging priorities may include the inspection of police stations contributing to high domestic violence and GBV-related service complaints, the inspection of police stations prior to an audit by the AGSA, tasks emanating from Ministerial Imbizos and PCoP oversight visits, to address service delivery, etc. The Inspectorate continued to utilise the Adaptive Inspection Model, where needed, for the execution of some inspections, to limit exposure of personnel at inspection sites, requiring less personnel on a site for inspection. A further 279 additional inspections (protection orders, planned operations (in terms of the Vhuthu Have Matrix), as well as after-hour frontline service delivery inspections) were executed.

In 2020/21, the Department received a total number of 11 060 service complaints, nationally, of which 8 395 or 75,90% were finalised, within 30 working days, exceeding the set target for the finalisation of 70% service complaints, within 30 working days. Furthermore, a total number of 597 GBV-related service complaints were received, nationally, of which 471 or 78,89% were finalised, within 14 working days. From the 98 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaints received, nationally, 44 or 44,90% were finalised, within three working days.

## ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE UNDERPINNED BY A CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The SAPS took the decisive step of initiating the development of a comprehensive approach to corporate governance, in support of the prioritisation of the establishment of a capable and ethical State, within the revised MTSF (2019-2024). The SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan, therefore, includes an intermediate outcome, which relates to the extent to which corporate governance has been implemented in the organisation, as have the APPs that underlie the Strategic Plan.

The purpose of the Corporate Governance Framework Implementation Plan for the SAPS is to structure the implementation of the Corporate Governance Framework, which was approved by the National Commissioner, on 26 March 2021. The SAPS's Corporate Governance Framework is premised on corporate governance principles and practices that are reflected in King IV, but which have been adapted for application with the organisation.

The Implementation Plan should be viewed as "work-in-progress", as it requires comprehensive internal and external consultation, which will invariably result in the refining of the SAPS's approach to corporate governance. In 2021/22, 30,47% or 78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices were implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses.

## LEGAL SERVICES

During 2021/22, a total number of 13 262 new civil claims were registered, valued at R67 615 742 066.77. This represents contingent liability and do not necessarily represent amounts that claimants are legally entitled to, nor what is eventually paid. Depending on the nature of a particular claim, the amount granted as compensation is on average only a fraction of the amount claimed. When considering a settlement offer, a number of factors are taken into account, depending on the circumstances of each case. Compensation payments cannot merely

be made upon receipt of letters of demand. A due process must still be followed in respect of each pending claim, to determine whether or not the claim is valid and whether or not the claim should be settled or defended.

A total number of 46 020 claims, valued at R112 154 944 454.37, were still pending, as at 31 March 2022, as depicted in the provincial breakdown below. These claims emanate from previous years.

*Civil claims pending, as at 31 March 2022*

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	3 361	R6 942 167 863.80
Free State	639	R1 516 930 290.63
Gauteng	20 725	R26 743 953 226.64
KwaZulu-Natal	9 950	R7 150 969 000.59
Limpopo	3 817	R4 941 006 584.07
Mpumalanga	3 317	R3 119 225 496.42
North West	2 553	R2 827 880 308.94
Northern Cape	312	R297 953 197.81
Western Cape	1 170	R1 457 014 454.01
Head Office	176	R57 157 844 031.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 020</b>	<b>R112 154 944 454.37</b>

A total of 4 598 payments (court orders and settlements), valued at R470 499 128.38 were made, of which arrest and detention claims were the highest pay outs, viz. R346 220 870.81.

*Number of claims for arrests and detention, for the period 2021/22*

Province	Number of Claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	1 214	R1 471 105 391.63
Free State	344	R993 468 531.70
Gauteng	2 833	R3 732 038 681.26
KwaZulu-Natal	4 539	R2 068 595 043.05
Limpopo	1 171	R1 510 358 367.18
Mpumalanga	760	R562 933 460.80
North West	1 483	R1 288 142 590.59
Northern Cape	126	R112 814 177.80
Western Cape	208	R256 960 208.00
Head Office	55	R154 462 320.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 733</b>	<b>R12 150 878 772.01</b>

A work stream on Contingent Liability and Civil Claims Reporting to the SAPS Integrated Resource Management Committee, has developed an action plan to down manage civil claims in an integrated approach. The plan focuses on actions aimed at mind set changes on “attitudes and behaviours” of SAPS employees, in order to prevent unlawful actions and on holding SAPS employees directly accountable and liable for compensation for any act or omission, either through negligence or intention, which infringes on the rights of others. The plan comprises of 20 deliverables to effectively down manage the incidences of civil claims and civil litigation. The plan was approved by the National Commissioner, on 9 March 2022, for implementation by the relevant role players.

## PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and persons with disabilities in our society. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the revised MTSF (2019-2024) emphasises these as cross-cutting focus areas. Empowering women, youth and persons with disabilities cuts across all seven apex priorities. The 2020 to 2025 SAPS's Strategic Plan contains gender-responsive performance indicators within the Administration Programme, namely; Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan, which also focus on compliance with elements of the SAPS's GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan and percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised, within 14 working days. The measurement of these perception-based performance indicators will be gender responsive (women will form part of the stratified sampling that will be undertaken) and will, therefore, support the empowerment of women as they will be measured in a gender-responsive manner. The SAPS TPP, for 2021/22, also provides for gender-responsive training, as part of prioritised training, which is included as a performance indicator within the Administration Programme in the SAPS's APP, 2021/22, namely; the percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of training relating to women and children. Other training programmes that support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disability are, the Basic Course in Hostage and Suicide Negotiation; the National Victim Empowerment Training Programme; Children and Youth at Risk; the Human Rights in Policing Programme; the First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme; the Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers; the Domestic Violence Learning Programme; the Resolving of Crime Learning Programme; the Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences.

## LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

### SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	62 585	44 722	17 863	63 860	37 062	26 798
Management	103 355	92 300	11 055	86 584	86 584	0
Corporate Services	19 678 355	19 389 378	288 977	19 680 185	18 578 624	1 101 561
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 844 295</b>	<b>19 526 400</b>	<b>317 895</b>	<b>19 830 629</b>	<b>18 702 270</b>	<b>1 128 359</b>

## PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost
- » The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme
- » Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of confirmed irregular expenditure
- » Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

Provinces and divisions are sensitised through directives/letters, on a quarterly basis, to inform members about preventative measures on the loss of state-owned firearms.

The Provisioning Administration System was enhanced, to ensure the accuracy of information and to facilitate the reporting of SAPS-owned firearms as lost/stolen.

Biannual inspections and the certification of firearms are in place to prevent losses.

Continuous parade inspections are encouraged, at all levels.

### The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme

Additional professional/skilled members were head hunted to increase the ailing capacity within the Facility Management and the Infrastructure Maintenance Services environments.

Functionality was added as an evaluation criteria during the advertisement of bids for the construction of new police stations.

### Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of confirmed irregular expenditure

Roadshows are conducted by the Department, to ensure compliance to the irregular expenditure framework and adherence to time frames in the finalisation of cases in the register. During roadshows business units are requested to avail files for perusal and are assisted to finalise their cases in the register, in order to ensure compliance to National Treasury time frames; and business units will be visited to finalise pending cases, as opposed to waiting for scheduled roadshows, in order to capacitate the business units on the irregular expenditure process flow.

Findings raised by the AGSA and Internal Audit are being consolidated and presented with emphasis on recurring findings, aimed at the prevention of recurring irregular expenditure, the strengthening of internal control measures, outlining current National Treasury Instruction Notes, as well as internal procurement prescripts.

#### Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Involving chairpersons of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Committees.

Monitoring fruitless and wasteful expenditure and requesting accountability reports and prevention strategies to this effect.

Monthly submission and certification from Financial Heads and Support Heads.

Circulate clear guidelines on the calculation of interests on claims against the State.

## PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

## INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

No funding was allocated to the Department, in 2021/22, to respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Reprioritisation was performed within the Department to fund expenditures incurred in the main on PPE.

Interventions implemented within the Administration Programme, in response to COVID-19, includes, the procurement and provisioning of PPE and sanitisers to SAPS personnel and awaiting trial prisoners, as well as random inspections, to assess compliance with the directives and the protocols that have been put in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as per the table below.

*Interventions that were implemented, in response to COVID-19*

Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Budget allocation	Budget spent	Outputs to which the intervention contribute to	Immediate outcomes
<b>Programme 1: Administration</b> (Supply Chain Management)	Procurement and provisioning of PPE and sanitisers to SAPS personnel and awaiting trial prisoners, during the State of Disaster	All organisational levels	Total number of Police Act and PSA employees, at the end of March 2022: (176 180) 107 879 males, 68 301 females, 3 059 persons with disabilities, awaiting trial prisoners and reservists Refer to Note 1	All SAPS employees, including reservists and awaiting trial prisoners detained in police facilities	R80 000 000 for the year	R64 661 784 (consumables and equipment)	Expansion of resources to sustain quality service delivery	To ensure the well-being of SAPS personnel, reservists, members of the community and awaiting trial prisoners
<b>Programme 1: Administration</b> (Inspectorate)	Compliance inspections to assess adherence to the containment and management of COVID-19 directives	Inspections were conducted at SAPS premises, in all nine provinces	SAPS personnel present during the inspections Refer to Note 2	SAPS employees at national, provincial, district, police station and unit levels	No additional allocation was received. The annual budget allocation for National and Provincial Inspectorate was utilised	-	A professional and capable SAPS	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS and to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 within the SAPS
NOTE 1: The number of people is not known, as numbers fluctuate, per day.								
NOTE 2: Disaggregated information on beneficiaries (the number of personnel present during an inspection) is not available.								

The SAPS continued to coordinate the implementation of the Nationwide Action Response Plan of COVID-19, through the NATJOINTS, chaired by the SAPS and co-chaired by the SANDF and the State Security Agency. The security cluster developed an operational plan, to enforce the regulations and outlined various strategies, to reduce the spread of infection.

The SAPS established national and provincial COVID-19 Steering Committees. The SAPS also participated in the NATJOC, at both national and provincial levels, functioning as a multidisciplinary approach, in providing inputs on a continuous basis, by various departments on the containment and management of COVID-19. A number of Departmental (SAPS) protocols, directives and or communication plans were developed and disseminated, to raise awareness and sensitise SAPS members on exercising preventative measures on the spread and containment of the virus. The SAPS continued to issue revised protocol for the containment and management of COVID-19 within the SAPS, in line with the regulations issued, in terms of Section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002, in 2021/22.

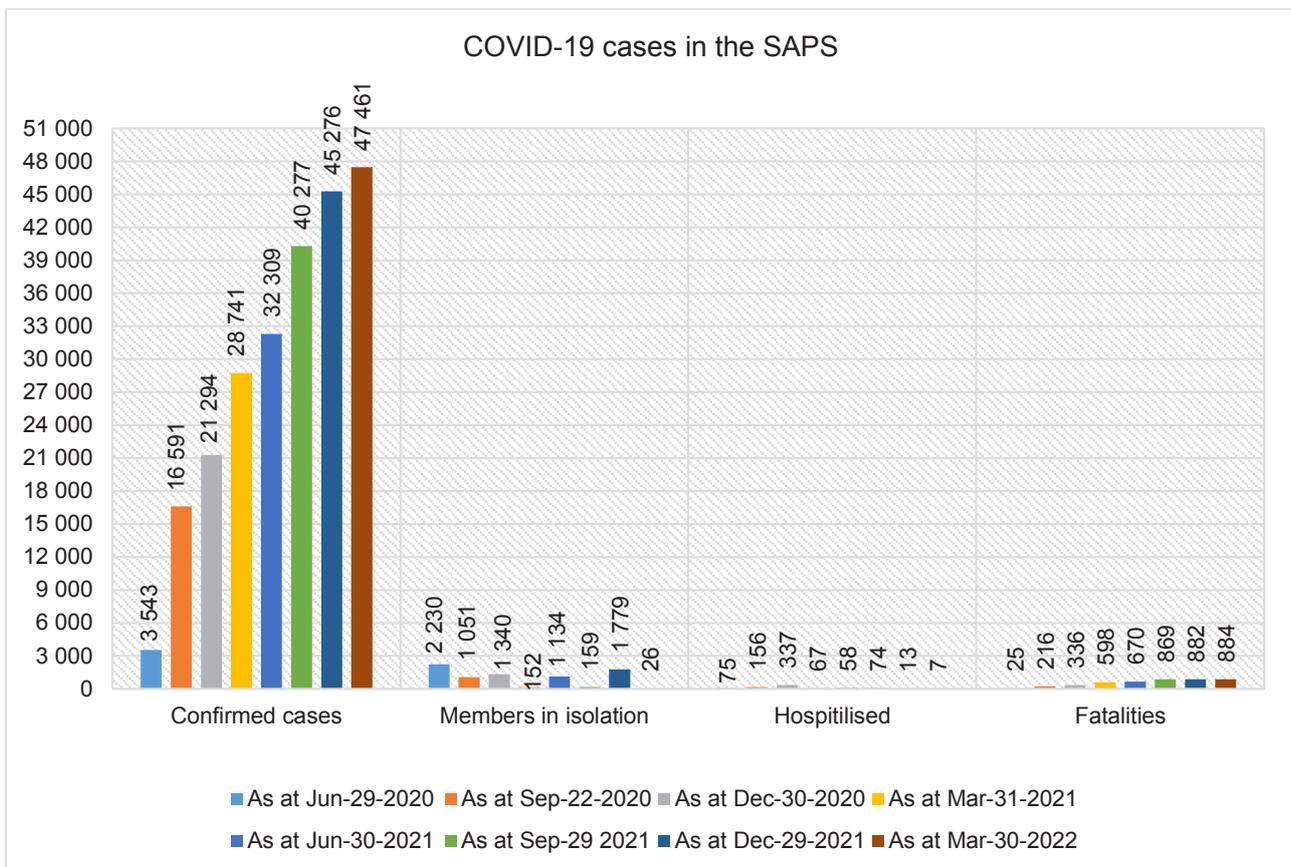
Various PPE items were procured for the enhancement of responsiveness and for the prevention of spreading COVID-19 in SAPS. These items, *inter alia*, include face masks, examination gloves, sanitisers, thermometers, disposable overalls, etc. All SAPS employees, including reservists and awaiting trial prisoners detained in police facilities, were provided with PPE items.

The SAPS Inspectorate continued to conduct COVID-19 regulatory compliance inspections, in 2021/22, focusing on compliance with the directives pertaining to the containment and management of COVID-19, the sanitation and contamination of SAPS vehicles and buildings and the SAPS dispensing regulatory mandates of masks and PPE. In total, 1 748 COVID-19 inspections were executed throughout the Country, in 2021/22. The application of COVID-19 regulations, the correct interpretation, thereof and non-compliance were reported to National and Provincial COVID-19 Steering Committees, as mandated by the National Core Command Group. Identified non-compliance were reported to the National Core Command Group and the National and Provincial COVID-19 Steering Committees for mitigation actions.

The good health, safety and well-being of our personnel, also remained a responsibility. Police members are prone to physical and personal risks, such as the risk of infection, loss of family members and stress that may be exacerbated by extended work hours, with an increased workload and distance from their families, depriving them of social support. To assist with the well-being of our personnel, the SAPS continuously provided the necessary psychological support to members, who were infected and affected by COVID-19, as well as their families, through our Employee Health and Wellness Component, which offered a number of interventions, such as counselling, daily devotions and visits. Other interventions include, private facilities, which were organised in all nine provinces, to serve as isolation sites for SAPS members, frequent visits to affected police stations and the adequate supply of PPE. In terms of rehabilitative care and support, the following interventions took place, up to 31 March 2022:

Intervention	Number of interventions	Number of employees reached
Therapy and counselling	1 378	5 276
Debriefing	1 438	11 189
Police station/roadblock visits	4 436	32 181
Visits to hotspot areas	32	-
Awareness sessions	4 547	130 402
Sessions, with regard to the use of PPE	101	1 869

Many SAPS members have fulfilled their constitutional obligations in the face of adversity and uncertainty and continued to maintain high police visibility. Despite various efforts to keep the virus at bay by wearing protective equipment, sanitising and by maintaining social distancing while enforcing the law, as at 31 March 2022, there was a total number of 47 461 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the SAPS (1,28% of the total number of cases recorded in the Country (3 717 067)). Most confirmed cases were recorded at head office and national divisions/components (10 519), Gauteng (7 990), the Western Cape (7 254), KwaZulu-Natal (5 075) and the Eastern Cape (4 879) Provinces. As at 30 March 2022, 46 406 or 97,78% recoveries were recorded. Sadly, a total of 884 fatalities were recorded, up to 31 March 2022. Most fatalities were recorded in the Eastern Cape (135), Gauteng (133), KwaZulu-Natal (113) and the Western Cape (111) Provinces. A total number of 168 fatalities were recorded at head office and national divisions/components.



## CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2021/22.

## 5.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

### PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » **Crime Prevention** provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations and community service centres.
- » **Border Security** provides for the policing of South Africa's borders.
- » **Specialised Interventions** provides for interventions in medium-risk to high-risk operations, including the air wing, the STF and crime combating units and the protection of valuable and dangerous cargo.

The outputs that have been included within the Visible Policing Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes:

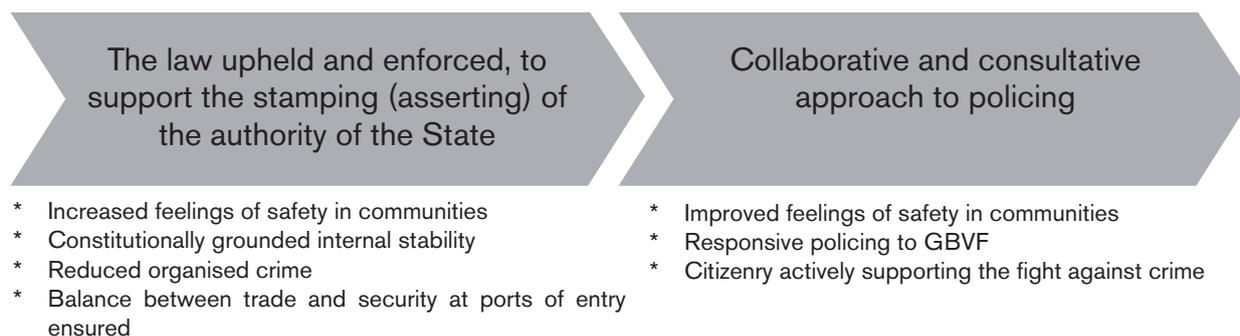


Table 2 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 2.

# OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 2: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Crime Prevention</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	7 141	4 204	2 035	Increase to 1 930 (1%)	3 210	1 280	Target achieved.  Conducted capacity building work sessions in all nine provinces regarding the practical approach on the circulation of firearms.
		Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered	362	459	376	Increase to 593 (10%)	215	-378	Target not achieved.  Numerous unidentified firearms are recovered without serial numbers. There are firearms with SAPS-owned firearms resemblance among these recoveries, which are sent for the etching process to confirm ownership.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</li> </ul>	Improved regulation of firearms	Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days	70,31% (69 770 finalised from a total of 99 236 received), within 90 working days.	80,58% (81 976 finalised from a total of 101 733 received), within 90 working days.	38,87% (24 133 finalised from a total of 62 082 received), within 120 working days.	90% of new applications finalised, within 120 working days	51,31% (74 344 finalised from a total of 144 895 received), within 120 working days.	-38,69% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Delay in the finalisation of Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) reports for firearm amnesty applications and AFIS reports for competency applications.</p> <p>The finalisation of firearm licenses is dependent on both reports.</p> <p>The integration of the Police Financial Management System (POLFIN) and the Enhanced Firearms Register System (EFRS) causes a delay in the finalisation of applications, as payments made by applicants are not linked to specific applications.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</li> </ul>	Reduced availability of illegal liquor	Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed <sup>48</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	100% (24 683)	100%	100% (31 449)	-	Target achieved.
<p><b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</li> </ul>	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2,6% from 602 697, in 2017/18, to 618 472, in 2018/19.	Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,6% from 618 472, in 2018/19, to 622 206, in 2019/20.	Reported contact crimes reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/20 to 535 869, in 2020/21.	-7,48% (532 634)	Reported contact crimes increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 13,5%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The causes and contributing factors to crime are complex and relate differently to the different crimes included as contact crime and also to increases and decreases recorded in different areas.</p> <p>Contact crimes are frequently generated by, among other causes, the excessive consumption of liquor and drugs, gang-</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations <sup>49</sup>	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations increased, by 1,34% from 92 887, in 2017/18 to 94 131, in 2018/19.	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 0,1% from 94 131, in 2018/19 to 94 230, in 2019/20.	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 18,9% from 94 849 <sup>50</sup> , in 2019/20 to 76 940, in 2020/21.	-7,42% (80 761)	Reported contact crimes at the identified Top 30 High Crime Weight Stations increased, by 11,1% from 76 940, in 2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 11,1%	related violence, domestic violence, mob justice or vigilantism, taxi violence, illegal mining and organised crime.
			Target not achieved.  The causes and contributing factors to crime are complex and relate differently to the different crimes included as contact crime and also to increases and decreases recorded in different areas.  Contact crimes are frequently generated by, among other causes, the excessive consumption of liquor and drugs, gang-related violence,						

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Number of escapees from custody	A total of 656 persons escaped from police custody. The 656 represent 0,048% of the 1 360 319 persons arrested and charged, during 2018/19.	A total of 680 persons escaped from police custody.	A total of 545 persons escaped from police custody.	Decrease to 526 (2%)	A total of 568 persons escaped from police custody.	-42	domestic violence, mob justice or vigilantism, taxi violence, illegal mining and organised crime.  Target not achieved.  In two separate incidents, in Prestbury, KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Frere, in the Eastern Cape, more than 10 escapees escaped during one incident.  Non-adherence to official directives.  All incidents of escapes are being investigated and consequence management to be instituted.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	36 674 vehicles were recovered, including 31 725 identified vehicles, 4 786 unidentified vehicles and 163 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	29 422 vehicles were recovered, including 25 782 identified vehicles, 3 531 unidentified vehicles and 109 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 25 352	32 529 vehicles were recovered, including 28 945 identified vehicles, 3 457 unidentified vehicles and 127 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	7 177	Target achieved. Intelligence driven operations and an increased number of visible policing operations, as well as the clearance of vehicles from Vehicle Safeguarding Services.
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced levels of GBVF; through strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	100% (All 1 149 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	99,91% (1 153 from a total of 1 154) police stations were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria.	100% (All 1 155 police stations were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	100% of functional police stations	100% (All 1 155 functional police stations <sup>s1</sup> were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against women	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) <sup>sz</sup>	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2% from 177 620, in 2017/18, to 179 683, in 2018/19.	Reported crimes against women reduced, by 4,8% from 179 683, in 2018/19, to 171 070, in 2019/20.	Reported contact crimes against women reduced, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/20 to 155 062, in 2020/21.	-6,9% (148 225)	Reported contact crimes against women increased, by 15,6% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 15,6%	Target not achieved.  The causes and contributing factors to crime are complex and relate differently to the different crimes included as contact crime and also to increases and decreases recorded at different areas.  Contact crimes are frequently generated by, among other causes, the excessive consumption of liquor and drugs, gang-related violence, domestic violence and organised crime. It is clear that these causative factors range from social behaviour, criminal behaviour and group

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against women								behaviour. The majority of social behaviour offences occur in secluded or private social settings, while group behaviour offences happen in public areas, like streets. The majority of social behaviour offences are perpetrated by people who know each other, ranging from being known by sight/name to an intimate partner. As a result, the SAPS cannot easily address these crimes by conventional policing strategies.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against children	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) <sup>53</sup>	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9% from 43 540, in 2017/18, to 45 229, in 2018/19.	Reported crimes against children reduced, by 6,4% from 45 229, in 2018/19, to 42 348, in 2019/20.	Reported contact crimes against children reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 39 878, in 2020/21.	-6,73% (36 839)	Reported contact crimes against children increased, by 13,3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 45 197, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 13,3%	Target not achieved.  The causes and contributing factors to crime are complex and relate differently to the different crimes included as contact crime and also to increases and decreases recorded at different areas.  Contact crimes are frequently generated by, among other causes, the excessive consumption of liquor and drugs, gang-related violence, domestic violence and organised crime. It is clear that these causative factors range from social behaviour, criminal behaviour and group

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against children								behaviour. The majority of social behaviour offences occur in secluded or private social settings, while group behaviour offences happen in public areas, like streets. The majority of social behaviour offences are perpetrated by people who know each other, ranging from been known by sight/name to a parent. As a result, the SAPS cannot easily address these crimes by conventional policing strategies.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of police stations that have functional Community Police Forums	99,56% (1 144 from a total of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines.	99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines.	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152) police stations have functional CPFs <sup>54</sup> ).	99,57% of functional police stations	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations).	0,26% points	Target achieved.  Erasmia Police Station still need to set a date for the election of an interim committee and Naledi Police Station's CPF was disbanded.  CPFs cannot be established at three police stations, namely, Kubusiedrift, Mokopong and Boetsap, as the communities that they serve are transitory in nature.  Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Increased police visibility	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated in all 9 provinces.	6 provinces, by 31 March 2022	The provincial offices in all six identified provinces have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers <sup>65</sup> .	-	The six police stations are discounted from the total number of functional police stations.  Target achieved.
		Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in 0 provinces.	1 province, by 31 March 2022	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</b> » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Increased police visibility	Number of cities and towns in which the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework has been initiated	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 identified pilot cities.	10 cities/towns <sup>56</sup>	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 cities/towns.	-	Target achieved.
			<b>Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions</b>						
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping of the authority of the State:</b> » Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Incidents of public disorder and crowd management, policed in accordance with the Constitution	Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed	100% (11 431) incidents policed.	100% (8 608) incidents policed.	100% (5 286) incidents policed.	100%	100% (6 149) incidents policed.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (4 526) incidents stabilised.	100% (3 636) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of medium- to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received	100% (2 094, including 1 920 incidents responded to by National Intervention Units (NIUs) and 174 incidents responded to by STF).	100% (1 202, including 977 incidents responded to by NIU and 225 incidents responded to by STF).	100% (1 402, including 1 176 incidents responded to by NIU and 226 incidents responded to by STF).	100%	100% (1 278, including 998 incidents responded to by NIU and 280 incidents responded to by STF).	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Reduced organised crime	Reduced illegal mining through law enforcement <sup>57</sup>	Percentage of identified illegal mining operations responded to, in relation to medium to high-risk requests received	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	100% (19 identified illegal mining operations responded to).	100%	100% (6 identified illegal mining operations responded to).	-	Target achieved.
<b>Subprogramme: Border Security</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Border security effectively managed								
<b>Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) on:</b>									
	Wanted persons	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 780 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 304 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 485 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 023 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.	
	Circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 895 stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 204 stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 438 stolen/robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 453 stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.	

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Border security effectively managed	Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (8 436)	100% (7 441)	100% (1 162)	100%	100% (1 584)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled containers at sea ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (6 252)	100% (6 640)	100% (4 171)	100%	100% (3 324)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (4 920)	100% (4 041)	100% (1 698)	100%	100% (2 278)	-	Target achieved.

## SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: VISIBLE POLICING AND OPERATIONS

- » Provides direction on the effective prevention and combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service.
- » Provides a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS.
- » Deals with the strategic, tactical and operational approach in policing, to address the incidence of crime, aimed 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.
- » Maintenance of public order and crowd management.
- » Conducting of medium- to high-risk operations to enable normal policing.
- » Safeguarding and securing of all ports of entry.
- » Provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including the rendering of airborne support; the rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations; and the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions.
- » Coordination, planning, implementing and monitoring of all integrated police specific and interdepartmental (all-of-Government) operations, to address the SAPS and JCPS priorities.
- » Safety and security during major events.
- » Safeguarding of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

# NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL CRIME STATISTICS: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES



## NATIONAL

Crime category	2020/21	2021/22	Case difference	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>				
Murder	19 904	25 204	5 300	26,6%
Sexual offences	46 548	53 174	6 626	14,2%
Attempted murder	18 528	22 132	3 604	19,5%
Assault GBH	143 593	162 957	19 364	13,5%
Common assault	149 724	170 091	20 367	13,6%
Common robbery	37 720	41 653	3 933	10,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	119 852	132 848	12 996	10,8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>535 869</b>	<b>608 059</b>	<b>72 190</b>	<b>13,5%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>				
Rape	36 552	42 110	5 558	15,2%
Sexual assault	7 128	7 880	752	10,5%
Attempted sexual offences	1 790	2 034	244	13,6%
Contact sexual offences	1 078	1 150	72	6,7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 548</b>	<b>53 174</b>	<b>6 626</b>	<b>14,2%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>				
Carjacking	16 802	20 954	4 152	24,7%
Robbery at residential premises	20 859	21 838	979	4,7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	18 208	20 019	1 811	9,9%
Bank robbery	191	238	47	24,6%
Robbery of CIT	2	13	11	550,0%
Truck hijacking	1 401	1 743	342	24,4%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>				
Arson	3 312	4 153	841	25,4%
Malicious damage to property	99 542	113 719	14 177	14,2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 854</b>	<b>117 872</b>	<b>15 018</b>	<b>14,6%</b>
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>				
Burglary at non-residential premises	65 528	62 234	-3 294	-5,0%
Burglary at residential premises	159 892	156 267	-3 625	-2,3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	35 090	37 478	2 388	6,8%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	83 239	81 587	-1 652	-2,0%
Stock theft	28 675	27 221	-1 454	-5,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>372 424</b>	<b>364 787</b>	<b>-7 637</b>	<b>-2,1%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	225 539	250 220	24 681	10,9%
Commercial crime	83 482	102 949	19 467	23,3%
Shoplifting	47 348	42 551	-4 797	-10,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>356 369</b>	<b>395 720</b>	<b>39 351</b>	<b>11,0%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crimes</b>	<b>1 367 516</b>	<b>1 486 438</b>	<b>118 922</b>	<b>8,7%</b>

The figures for the 17 community-reported serious crimes in the table above, include unfounded charges (when evidence collected during investigation suggests that a crime did not occur). These figures differ from the national and provincial figures on pages 135 to 154 of the report, which exclude unfounded charges. The reason for the inclusion of unfounded charges 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.

# NATIONAL

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	16 213	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	5 209	26,1%
Sexual offences	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	6 480	14,0%
Attempted murder	16 236	16 989	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	3 388	18,1%
Assault GBH	185 050	182 333	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	19 449	13,6%
Common assault	171 653	166 081	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	20 521	13,7%
Common robbery	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	3 952	10,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	105 488	118 963	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	12 947	10,8%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>608 724</b>	<b>611 574</b>	<b>616 973</b>	<b>623 223</b>	<b>608 321</b>	<b>601 366</b>	<b>617 210</b>	<b>621 282</b>	<b>535 217</b>	<b>607 163</b>	<b>71 946</b>	<b>13,4%</b>
Total sexual offences												
Rape	48 408	45 349	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	5 409	14,9%
Sexual assault	6 967	6 597	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	773	11,0%
Attempted sexual offences	3 293	2 913	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	227	12,6%
Contact sexual offences	2 220	1 821	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	71	6,7%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>60 888</b>	<b>56 680</b>	<b>53 617</b>	<b>51 895</b>	<b>49 660</b>	<b>50 108</b>	<b>52 420</b>	<b>53 293</b>	<b>46 214</b>	<b>52 694</b>	<b>6 480</b>	<b>14,0%</b>
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	4 192	25,1%
Robbery at residential premises	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	962	4,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	1 781	9,8%
Robbery of CIT	145	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	43	22,1%
Bank robbery	7	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	11	550,0%
Truck hijacking	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	344	24,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	5 665	5 458	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	864	26,7%
Malicious damage to property	119 026	117 983	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	14 372	14,5%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>124 691</b>	<b>123 441</b>	<b>125 789</b>	<b>124 804</b>	<b>120 730</b>	<b>115 361</b>	<b>117 172</b>	<b>112 244</b>	<b>102 269</b>	<b>117 505</b>	<b>15 236</b>	<b>14,9%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	-3 311	-5,1%
Burglary at residential premises	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	-3 551	-2,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	2 379	6,8%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	-1 679	-2,0%
Stock theft	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	-1 309	-5,0%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>558 334</b>	<b>558 228</b>	<b>553 487</b>	<b>543 524</b>	<b>540 653</b>	<b>507 975</b>	<b>495 161</b>	<b>469 224</b>	<b>369 745</b>	<b>362 274</b>	<b>-7 471</b>	<b>-2,0%</b>
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	356 847	363 517	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	24 870	11,1%
Commercial crime	89 138	76 744	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	19 167	23,1%
Shoplifting	71 267	70 487	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	-4 782	-10,1%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>517 252</b>	<b>510 748</b>	<b>499 698</b>	<b>479 075</b>	<b>469 276</b>	<b>438 113</b>	<b>444 447</b>	<b>426 569</b>	<b>354 566</b>	<b>393 821</b>	<b>39 255</b>	<b>11,1%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>1 809 001</b>	<b>1 803 991</b>	<b>1 795 947</b>	<b>1 770 626</b>	<b>1 738 980</b>	<b>1 662 815</b>	<b>1 673 990</b>	<b>1 629 319</b>	<b>1 361 797</b>	<b>1 480 763</b>	<b>118 966</b>	<b>8,7%</b>
CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 813	15 362	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	619	4,8%
Drug-related crime	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	18 967	15,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	71 025	69 725	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	8 013	22,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	4 175	4 720	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	296	4,3%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>296 734</b>	<b>350 403</b>	<b>356 919</b>	<b>355 926</b>	<b>390 021</b>	<b>433 966</b>	<b>339 281</b>	<b>290 176</b>	<b>177 095</b>	<b>204 990</b>	<b>27 895</b>	<b>15,8%</b>

## EASTERN CAPE

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	3 335	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	694	18,7%
Sexual offences	9 288	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	959	12,9%
Attempted murder	1 755	1 853	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	51	2,4%
Assault GBH	27 788	27 361	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 933	2 695	13,3%
Common assault	14 168	13 330	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	2 531	22,2%
Common robbery	4 565	3 988	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	100	3,7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	11 751	13 443	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	458	4,0%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>72 650</b>	<b>73 032</b>	<b>68 654</b>	<b>67 258</b>	<b>65 524</b>	<b>65 393</b>	<b>68 416</b>	<b>68 545</b>	<b>59 093</b>	<b>66 581</b>	<b>7 488</b>	<b>12,7%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	7 701	8 212	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 969	855	14,0%
Sexual assault	741	692	636	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	65	7,3%
Attempted sexual offences	603	509	440	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	41	12,8%
Contact sexual offences	243	203	214	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	-2	-1,7%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>9 288</b>	<b>9 616</b>	<b>9 224</b>	<b>8 797</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>8 094</b>	<b>8 731</b>	<b>8 708</b>	<b>7 445</b>	<b>8 404</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>12,9%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	694	773	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	346	34,7%
Robbery at residential premises	1 726	1 924	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	-210	-10,0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 940	2 441	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	360	18,4%
Robbery of CIT	16	8	10	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	5	15,6%
Bank robbery	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	200,0%
Truck hijacking	15	31	34	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	-23	-14,5%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	968	1 061	785	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	32	5,7%
Malicious damage to property	12 546	12 674	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	1 461	13,1%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>13 514</b>	<b>13 735</b>	<b>13 184</b>	<b>12 498</b>	<b>12 810</b>	<b>12 027</b>	<b>12 738</b>	<b>12 721</b>	<b>11 673</b>	<b>13 166</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>12,8%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 528	7 642	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	-992	-12,9%
Burglary at residential premises	25 782	24 643	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	18 521	18 471	-50	-0,3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 676	3 376	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 868	339	22,2%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	11 968	11 771	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	-189	-2,3%
Stock theft	6 530	5 808	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	-1 036	-16,2%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>55 484</b>	<b>53 240</b>	<b>53 536</b>	<b>51 083</b>	<b>53 097</b>	<b>51 513</b>	<b>51 875</b>	<b>49 576</b>	<b>42 515</b>	<b>40 587</b>	<b>-1 928</b>	<b>-4,5%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	26 198	27 699	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	2 327	11,0%
Commercial crime	8 616	6 766	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	1 475	17,0%
Shoplifting	6 172	6 260	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	-259	-7,9%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>40 986</b>	<b>40 725</b>	<b>37 188</b>	<b>35 238</b>	<b>36 461</b>	<b>34 256</b>	<b>36 271</b>	<b>37 480</b>	<b>32 999</b>	<b>36 542</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>10,7%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>182 634</b>	<b>180 732</b>	<b>172 562</b>	<b>166 077</b>	<b>167 892</b>	<b>163 189</b>	<b>169 300</b>	<b>168 322</b>	<b>146 280</b>	<b>156 876</b>	<b>10 596</b>	<b>7,2%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 530	1 834	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	3	0,2%
Drug-related crime	12 871	15 032	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	-219	-2,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	7 603	7 349	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	1 581	81,7%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	96	119	219	262	337	275	81	77	26	23	-3	-11,5%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>22 100</b>	<b>24 334</b>	<b>24 922</b>	<b>24 711</b>	<b>26 182</b>	<b>27 001</b>	<b>22 558</b>	<b>20 869</b>	<b>13 427</b>	<b>14 789</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>10,1%</b>

## FREE STATE

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	1 019	942	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	158	18,9%
Sexual offences	5 098	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	445	15,0%
Attempted murder	938	906	816	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	163	22,4%
Assault GBH	15 317	14 465	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	1 383	14,5%
Common assault	17 623	17 064	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	1 822	15,0%
Common robbery	2 694	2 637	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	328	23,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 791	5 347	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	389	9,7%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>48 480</b>	<b>45 945</b>	<b>42 314</b>	<b>41 100</b>	<b>37 741</b>	<b>35 725</b>	<b>36 879</b>	<b>36 059</b>	<b>31 668</b>	<b>36 356</b>	<b>4 688</b>	<b>14,8%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	4 022	3 629	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	337	14,9%
Sexual assault	587	553	441	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	78	16,0%
Attempted sexual offences	277	226	208	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	17	12,1%
Contact sexual offences	212	176	155	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	13	15,5%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>5 098</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>3 488</b>	<b>3 284</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>3 746</b>	<b>2 971</b>	<b>3 416</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>15,0%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	279	255	270	258	234	235	236	241	199	230	31	15,6%
Robbery at residential premises	835	753	718	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	16	2,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 146	989	852	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	35	4,4%
Robbery of CIT	8	4	9	5	12	18	8	12	2	11	9	450,0%
Bank robbery	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1 count higher
Truck hijacking	82	71	89	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	32	71,1%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	377	344	287	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	44	34,6%
Malicious damage to property	8 770	8 080	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	993	17,6%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>9 147</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>7 942</b>	<b>7 816</b>	<b>6 838</b>	<b>6 232</b>	<b>6 116</b>	<b>5 740</b>	<b>5 769</b>	<b>6 806</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>18,0%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 646	5 186	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	-518	-10,9%
Burglary at residential premises	17 284	16 314	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	767	7,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 013	2 022	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	865	29	3,5%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	5 620	5 661	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	54	1,6%
Stock-theft	4 175	4 051	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	-58	-1,7%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>34 738</b>	<b>33 234</b>	<b>31 162</b>	<b>30 622</b>	<b>29 733</b>	<b>28 653</b>	<b>28 778</b>	<b>27 567</b>	<b>22 626</b>	<b>22 900</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,2%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 144	18 522	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	2 665	21,5%
Commercial crime	6 299	4 329	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	624	15,3%
Shoplifting	3 293	3 191	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	-122	-5,4%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>28 736</b>	<b>26 042</b>	<b>24 134</b>	<b>23 502</b>	<b>23 348</b>	<b>20 235</b>	<b>22 006</b>	<b>21 631</b>	<b>18 708</b>	<b>21 875</b>	<b>3 167</b>	<b>16,9%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>121 101</b>	<b>113 645</b>	<b>105 552</b>	<b>103 040</b>	<b>97 660</b>	<b>90 845</b>	<b>93 779</b>	<b>90 997</b>	<b>78 771</b>	<b>87 937</b>	<b>9 166</b>	<b>11,6%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	431	479	442	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	137	41,4%
Drug-related crime	6 153	8 189	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	764	22,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 671	1 767	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	393	20,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	79	135	193	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	214	35,4%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>8 334</b>	<b>10 570</b>	<b>11 387</b>	<b>12 791</b>	<b>15 015</b>	<b>16 011</b>	<b>11 907</b>	<b>8 313</b>	<b>6 251</b>	<b>7 759</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>24,1%</b>

# GAUTENG

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	2 988	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	1 491	36,6%
Sexual offences	11 113	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	1 429	14,7%
Attempted murder	3 571	3 866	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	997	23,1%
Assault GBH	40 430	41 182	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	4 126	12,3%
Common assault	44 387	44 159	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	4 410	10,3%
Common robbery	15 404	15 579	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	1 071	8,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	35 717	42 506	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	5 591	12,7%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>153 610</b>	<b>160 881</b>	<b>167 264</b>	<b>172 814</b>	<b>171 466</b>	<b>170 640</b>	<b>174 894</b>	<b>177 737</b>	<b>151 911</b>	<b>171 026</b>	<b>19 115</b>	<b>12,6%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	8 714	8 141	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	1 150	15,3%
Sexual assault	1 374	1 249	1 228	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	1 750	2 010	260	14,9%
Attempted sexual offences	527	429	431	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	26	11,4%
Contact sexual offences	498	445	327	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	-7	-2,9%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>11 113</b>	<b>10 264</b>	<b>9 902</b>	<b>9 510</b>	<b>9 566</b>	<b>10 116</b>	<b>10 752</b>	<b>10 810</b>	<b>9 749</b>	<b>11 178</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>14,7%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	4 934	6 056	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	2 506	29,6%
Robbery at residential premises	6 607	7 438	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	564	8,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	5 002	6 014	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	463	7,7%
Robbery of CIT	50	60	39	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	-15	-17,2%
Bank robbery	1	11	9	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	1	100,0%
Truck hijacking	524	547	804	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	269	34,8%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	1 166	1 172	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	62	14,0%
Malicious damage to property	35 033	34 585	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	4 341	17,7%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>36 199</b>	<b>35 757</b>	<b>35 847</b>	<b>35 312</b>	<b>34 023</b>	<b>32 456</b>	<b>31 275</b>	<b>29 232</b>	<b>24 996</b>	<b>29 399</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>17,6%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	15 544	16 452	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	-1 767	-12,3%
Burglary at residential premises	68 296	67 988	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	548	1,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27 483	27 436	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	1 246	6,8%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	41 738	42 528	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	276	1,2%
Stock theft	698	784	801	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	-134	-13,1%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>153 759</b>	<b>155 188</b>	<b>155 912</b>	<b>150 955</b>	<b>154 761</b>	<b>140 476</b>	<b>133 563</b>	<b>126 844</b>	<b>90 906</b>	<b>91 075</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0,2%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	107 285	110 545	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 983	5 998	9,5%
Commercial crime	29 710	26 639	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	5 226	18,3%
Shoplifting	22 307	22 201	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	13 206	-2 141	-14,0%
Total other serious crimes	159 302	159 385	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	106 889	115 972	9 083	8,5%
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>502 870</b>	<b>511 211</b>	<b>514 843</b>	<b>507 517</b>	<b>503 224</b>	<b>478 659</b>	<b>474 005</b>	<b>463 509</b>	<b>374 702</b>	<b>407 472</b>	<b>32 770</b>	<b>8,7%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 697	3 667	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	126	3,6%
Drug-related crime	38 131	74 667	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	1 544	5,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	21 770	26 085	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	2 999	19,4%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	739	439	469	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	80	9,4%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>64 337</b>	<b>104 858</b>	<b>100 267</b>	<b>91 799</b>	<b>95 403</b>	<b>107 614</b>	<b>90 476</b>	<b>83 090</b>	<b>47 859</b>	<b>52 608</b>	<b>4 749</b>	<b>9,9%</b>

## KWAZULU-NATAL

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	3 623	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	1 670	34,6%
Sexual offences	10 964	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	1 416	17,3%
Attempted murder	3 827	3 835	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	1 526	34,8%
Assault GBH	28 832	28 982	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	23 531	26 518	2 987	12,7%
Common assault	30 087	26 307	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	3 363	15,7%
Common robbery	8 188	8 397	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	979	17,9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	19 923	20 957	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	2 933	14,0%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>105 444</b>	<b>101 983</b>	<b>98 757</b>	<b>97 870</b>	<b>95 153</b>	<b>94 914</b>	<b>97 505</b>	<b>101 154</b>	<b>88 851</b>	<b>103 725</b>	<b>14 874</b>	<b>16,7%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	8 861	8 001	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	1 281	19,2%
Sexual assault	1 386	1 336	1 138	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	122	10,4%
Attempted sexual offences	352	290	274	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	56	31,1%
Contact sexual offences	365	262	240	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	-43	-26,2%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>10 964</b>	<b>9 889</b>	<b>9 079</b>	<b>8 947</b>	<b>8 484</b>	<b>8 759</b>	<b>9 308</b>	<b>9 809</b>	<b>8 201</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>17,3%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	2 413	2 262	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	610	22,9%
Robbery at residential premises	4 119	4 099	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	401	8,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 347	2 696	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	100	3,0%
Robbery of CIT	20	37	18	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	19	86,4%
Bank robbery	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	82	46	63	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	6	7,8%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	946	896	854	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	429	69,3%
Malicious damage to property	15 670	14 954	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	2 856	22,7%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>16 616</b>	<b>15 850</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>15 534</b>	<b>14 709</b>	<b>13 637</b>	<b>14 458</b>	<b>14 120</b>	<b>13 227</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>3 285</b>	<b>24,8%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 954	11 194	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	2 702	25,6%
Burglary at residential premises	45 404	43 969	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	-2 729	-9,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 738	8 674	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	78	1,3%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	18 014	18 614	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	-322	-3,0%
Stock theft	6 018	5 754	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	25	0,4%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>91 128</b>	<b>88 205</b>	<b>86 814</b>	<b>86 385</b>	<b>83 492</b>	<b>80 207</b>	<b>78 995</b>	<b>74 804</b>	<b>62 054</b>	<b>61 808</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-0,4%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	50 361	49 846	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	2 434	7,5%
Commercial crime	14 226	12 431	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	2 579	18,6%
Shoplifting	13 014	13 378	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	-664	-8,7%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>77 601</b>	<b>75 655</b>	<b>72 967</b>	<b>68 616</b>	<b>67 284</b>	<b>63 543</b>	<b>65 970</b>	<b>64 128</b>	<b>53 945</b>	<b>58 294</b>	<b>4 349</b>	<b>8,1%</b>
<b>Total 17 community reported serious crime</b>	<b>290 789</b>	<b>281 693</b>	<b>273 997</b>	<b>268 405</b>	<b>260 638</b>	<b>252 301</b>	<b>256 928</b>	<b>254 206</b>	<b>218 077</b>	<b>240 339</b>	<b>22 262</b>	<b>10,2%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 444	4 586	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	111	3,5%
Drug-related crime	42 167	45 950	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	460	2,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	15 109	12 595	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	508	10,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 188	1 765	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	344	19,4%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>62 908</b>	<b>64 896</b>	<b>65 418</b>	<b>64 875</b>	<b>71 390</b>	<b>80 143</b>	<b>60 283</b>	<b>54 199</b>	<b>29 371</b>	<b>30 794</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>4,8%</b>

# LIMPOPO

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	701	728	777	898	813	911	914	882	717	1 012	295	41,1%
Sexual offences	4 866	4 423	4 312	4 369	3 828	3 862	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	589	15,8%
Attempted murder	701	748	793	875	829	884	834	794	741	1 102	361	48,7%
Assault GBH	13 710	12 645	13 511	14 143	12 948	12 005	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	2 216	22,2%
Common assault	9 570	9 044	9 073	9 838	8 373	7 519	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	1 889	24,7%
Common robbery	3 321	3 202	3 382	3 545	3 228	2 839	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	402	18,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 917	5 163	6 123	6 723	6 745	7 048	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	818	13,4%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>36 786</b>	<b>35 953</b>	<b>37 971</b>	<b>40 391</b>	<b>36 764</b>	<b>35 068</b>	<b>35 266</b>	<b>34 780</b>	<b>31 120</b>	<b>37 690</b>	<b>6 570</b>	<b>21,1%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	4 109	3 769	3 725	3 731	3 321	3 301	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	499	16,0%
Sexual assault	290	269	245	245	240	303	292	316	358	431	73	20,4%
Attempted sexual offences	314	299	262	258	195	195	196	190	177	211	34	19,2%
Contact sexual offences	153	86	80	135	72	63	71	48	59	42	-17	-28,8%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>4 866</b>	<b>4 423</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>4 369</b>	<b>3 828</b>	<b>3 862</b>	<b>4 060</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>4 309</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>15,8%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	219	249	345	450	459	584	474	458	426	537	111	26,1%
Robbery at residential premises	767	960	1 117	1 190	1 181	1 490	1 300	1 209	1 108	1 134	26	2,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 221	1 374	1 522	1 802	1 750	1 821	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	261	16,7%
Robbery of CIT	5	7	9	13	10	14	13	15	13	25	12	92,3%
Bank robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	34	13	27	15	27	32	15	25	18	31	13	72,2%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	649	565	585	613	484	431	390	354	260	340	80	30,8%
Malicious damage to property	6 647	6 580	6 959	7 612	6 868	6 815	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	822	12,4%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>7 296</b>	<b>7 145</b>	<b>7 544</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>7 352</b>	<b>7 246</b>	<b>7 161</b>	<b>6 943</b>	<b>6 866</b>	<b>7 768</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>13,1%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 501	6 992	7 048	7 386	7 288	6 716	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	-381	-6,6%
Burglary at residential premises	14 851	16 477	16 466	16 217	15 984	14 351	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	177	1,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	979	977	988	1 151	1 017	1 024	861	787	614	821	207	33,7%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	4 634	5 466	5 501	5 571	4 995	4 447	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	140	4,6%
Stock theft	1 568	1 567	1 666	1 756	1 956	2 187	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	304	15,4%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>28 533</b>	<b>31 479</b>	<b>31 669</b>	<b>32 081</b>	<b>31 240</b>	<b>28 725</b>	<b>28 468</b>	<b>28 449</b>	<b>22 993</b>	<b>23 440</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,9%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 513	18 288	19 050	19 915	20 758	17 386	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	1 655	12,7%
Commercial crime	4 353	4 002	3 500	3 733	4 024	3 736	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	771	17,8%
Shoplifting	3 824	3 899	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	115	4,1%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>25 690</b>	<b>26 189</b>	<b>26 459</b>	<b>27 447</b>	<b>28 524</b>	<b>24 381</b>	<b>25 081</b>	<b>23 780</b>	<b>20 132</b>	<b>22 673</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>12,6%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>98 305</b>	<b>100 766</b>	<b>103 643</b>	<b>108 144</b>	<b>103 880</b>	<b>95 420</b>	<b>95 976</b>	<b>93 952</b>	<b>81 111</b>	<b>91 571</b>	<b>10 460</b>	<b>12,9%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	496	488	474	456	533	640	702	635	545	476	-69	-12,7%
Drug-related crime	7 528	9 608	11 716	11 268	14 393	19 592	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	-397	-6,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 831	2 268	3 214	4 143	4 420	5 684	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	-767	-19,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 547	1 905	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	-783	-23,4%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>12 402</b>	<b>14 269</b>	<b>18 321</b>	<b>17 709</b>	<b>20 044</b>	<b>27 262</b>	<b>23 249</b>	<b>16 920</b>	<b>13 767</b>	<b>11 751</b>	<b>-2 016</b>	<b>-14,6%</b>

# MPUMALANGA

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	693	806	831	859	954	922	996	1 046	935	1 201	266	28,4%
Sexual offences	4 065	3 797	3 474	3 331	3 216	3 198	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 553	419	13,4%
Attempted murder	721	764	703	797	951	897	1 090	1 108	1 016	1 401	385	37,9%
Assault GBH	11 657	10 712	10 778	11 359	10 896	10 690	11 407	11 250	9 682	10 588	906	9,4%
Common assault	8 211	7 467	7 510	7 649	7 712	7 641	8 204	8 423	7 857	8 481	624	7,9%
Common robbery	3 147	2 977	2 934	2 746	2 950	2 541	2 627	2 610	1 860	2 011	151	8,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 198	5 252	5 656	5 996	6 702	6 757	7 091	7 672	7 004	8 864	1 860	26,6%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>33 692</b>	<b>31 775</b>	<b>31 886</b>	<b>32 737</b>	<b>33 381</b>	<b>32 646</b>	<b>34 885</b>	<b>35 622</b>	<b>31 488</b>	<b>36 099</b>	<b>4 611</b>	<b>14,6%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	3 486	3 251	3 000	2 844	2 708	2 712	2 903	2 971	2 611	3 016	405	15,5%
Sexual assault	241	243	221	244	264	282	384	371	362	364	2	0,6%
Attempted sexual offences	216	198	174	161	146	119	117	105	99	100	1	1,0%
Contact sexual offences	122	105	79	82	98	85	66	66	62	73	11	17,7%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>4 065</b>	<b>3 797</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>3 331</b>	<b>3 216</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>3 470</b>	<b>3 513</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>3 553</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>13,4%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	355	359	509	629	810	896	917	999	967	1 467	500	51,7%
Robbery at residential premises	1 123	1 118	1 112	1 080	1 138	1 125	1 069	1 184	1 271	1 475	204	16,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 308	1 257	1 366	1 562	1 764	1 624	1 758	1 783	1 662	1 978	316	19,0%
Robbery of CIT	12	9	14	18	22	23	16	15	17	21	4	23,5%
Bank robbery	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	143	197	155	194	178	121	116	144	111	210	99	89,2%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	284	260	291	286	260	254	235	245	206	288	82	39,8%
Malicious damage to property	6 071	5 712	5 839	5 827	5 574	5 519	5 796	5 955	5 497	5 984	487	8,9%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>6 355</b>	<b>5 972</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>6 113</b>	<b>5 834</b>	<b>5 773</b>	<b>6 031</b>	<b>6 200</b>	<b>5 703</b>	<b>6 272</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>10,0%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 399	5 292	5 541	6 014	6 158	5 980	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	-706	-12,8%
Burglary at residential premises	18 777	18 489	18 183	18 162	18 507	17 565	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	-951	-7,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 496	2 340	2 303	2 222	2 208	2 206	2 290	2 304	1 655	1 676	21	1,3%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	7 386	7 675	7 999	7 372	6 926	6 830	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	-499	-10,4%
Stock theft	2 254	2 182	2 192	2 337	2 867	3 135	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	74	2,7%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>36 312</b>	<b>35 978</b>	<b>36 218</b>	<b>36 107</b>	<b>36 666</b>	<b>35 716</b>	<b>35 008</b>	<b>33 035</b>	<b>27 237</b>	<b>25 176</b>	<b>-2 061</b>	<b>-7,6%</b>
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	21 373	19 581	18 894	18 416	18 457	17 024	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	-88	-0,7%
Commercial crime	6 509	5 063	4 494	4 733	5 149	5 178	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	798	15,6%
Shoplifting	3 248	3 151	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	-67	-2,5%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>31 130</b>	<b>27 795</b>	<b>26 882</b>	<b>26 546</b>	<b>27 060</b>	<b>25 492</b>	<b>25 235</b>	<b>24 367</b>	<b>21 271</b>	<b>21 914</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>3,0%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>107 489</b>	<b>101 520</b>	<b>101 116</b>	<b>101 503</b>	<b>102 941</b>	<b>99 627</b>	<b>101 159</b>	<b>99 224</b>	<b>85 699</b>	<b>89 461</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>4,4%</b>
CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	800	937	1 068	977	1 137	1 084	906	1 039	495	740	245	49,5%
Drug-related crime	5 834	7 459	8 841	9 820	11 519	13 026	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	146	3,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 023	3 088	2 974	3 649	4 205	4 300	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	108	5,0%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	83	50	46	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	1	11,1%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>11 534</b>	<b>12 929</b>	<b>14 539</b>	<b>16 902</b>	<b>18 434</b>	<b>15 205</b>	<b>13 267</b>	<b>7 167</b>	<b>7 667</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>7,0%</b>

# NORTH WEST

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	867	824	853	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	295	40,2%
Sexual Offences	5 228	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	475	14,6%
Attempted murder	912	1 069	984	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	73	9,1%
Assault GBH	14 189	13 464	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	2 026	18,4%
Common assault	7 194	6 750	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	1 293	16,0%
Common robbery	2 406	2 341	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	225	11,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 271	5 409	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	759	13,2%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>36 067</b>	<b>34 473</b>	<b>35 082</b>	<b>35 224</b>	<b>35 483</b>	<b>36 604</b>	<b>37 487</b>	<b>36 286</b>	<b>31 636</b>	<b>36 782</b>	<b>5 146</b>	<b>16,3%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	4 331	3 829	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	437	16,4%
Sexual assault	379	301	310	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	-19	-5,3%
Attempted sexual offences	374	368	315	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	25	13,0%
Contact sexual offences	144	118	189	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	32	60,4%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>5 228</b>	<b>4 616</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>4 182</b>	<b>4 021</b>	<b>3 824</b>	<b>3 262</b>	<b>3 737</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>14,6%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	227	242	278	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	153	41,8%
Robbery at residential premises	1 022	1 004	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	46	4,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 231	1 366	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	217	18,5%
Robbery of CIT	3	0	5	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	10	200,0%
Bank robbery	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	22	46	45	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	31	83,8%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	407	348	329	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	40	17,5%
Malicious damage to property	6 299	5 853	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	711	12,3%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>6 706</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>6 231</b>	<b>6 076</b>	<b>6 064</b>	<b>6 144</b>	<b>6 632</b>	<b>6 210</b>	<b>5 988</b>	<b>6 739</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>12,5%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 394	4 861	5 080	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 903	4 649	-254	-5,2%
Burglary at residential premises	15 705	15 388	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	11 469	11 393	-76	-0,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 247	2 039	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	1 452	1 652	200	13,8%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	5 665	5 981	6 349	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	4 730	4 554	-176	-3,7%
Stock theft	2 714	2 388	2 574	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 693	2 772	79	2,9%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>31 725</b>	<b>30 657</b>	<b>31 674</b>	<b>31 469</b>	<b>33 503</b>	<b>32 255</b>	<b>33 039</b>	<b>29 877</b>	<b>25 247</b>	<b>25 020</b>	<b>-227</b>	<b>-0,9%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 417	18 042	17 943	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	12 619	14 054	1 435	11,4%
Commercial crime	6 766	5 658	4 016	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	3 792	5 885	2 093	55,2%
Shoplifting	2 265	2 364	2 270	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 834	1 708	-126	-6,9%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>26 448</b>	<b>26 064</b>	<b>24 229</b>	<b>23 151</b>	<b>21 767</b>	<b>20 020</b>	<b>21 840</b>	<b>20 358</b>	<b>18 245</b>	<b>21 647</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>18,6%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>100 946</b>	<b>97 395</b>	<b>97 216</b>	<b>95 920</b>	<b>96 817</b>	<b>95 023</b>	<b>98 998</b>	<b>92 731</b>	<b>81 116</b>	<b>90 188</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>11,2%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	464	493	531	678	735	674	692	704	617	569	-48	-7,8%
Drug-related crime	9 152	11 007	11 632	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	1 194	34,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 028	2 246	1 927	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	1 303	2 479	1 176	90,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	224	136	106	87	255	261	428	704	230	741	511	222,2%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>11 868</b>	<b>13 882</b>	<b>14 196</b>	<b>15 537</b>	<b>15 524</b>	<b>17 485</b>	<b>13 807</b>	<b>12 028</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>8 494</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>50,0%</b>

# NORTHERN CAPE

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	412	437	413	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	79	27,5%
Sexual offences	1 826	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	22	1,7%
Attempted murder	543	603	562	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	306	64,6%
Assault GBH	8 664	8 716	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	661	10,4%
Common assault	4 896	4 777	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	744	17,3%
Common robbery	1 069	1 277	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	-171	-14,6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 239	1 402	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	-103	-7,2%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>18 649</b>	<b>18 943</b>	<b>18 877</b>	<b>18 971</b>	<b>18 105</b>	<b>17 380</b>	<b>17 891</b>	<b>17 591</b>	<b>15 309</b>	<b>16 847</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>10,0%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	1 323	1 267	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	44	4,8%
Sexual assault	240	249	228	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	5	2,4%
Attempted sexual offences	210	153	128	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	-41	-28,9%
Contact sexual offences	53	62	41	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	14	36,8%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>1 826</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,7%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	28	28	15	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	3	15,0%
Robbery at residential premises	104	110	123	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	-10	-6,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	215	282	240	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	-14	-6,2%
Robbery of CIT	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2
Bank robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	4	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	-3	-100,0%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	177	163	172	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	58	47,9%
Malicious damage to property	3 102	3 087	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	580	19,1%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>3 279</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>3 256</b>	<b>3 103</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>3 405</b>	<b>3 241</b>	<b>3 155</b>	<b>3 793</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>20,2%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 358	2 373	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	8	0,3%
Burglary at residential premises	5 711	6 013	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	-263	-4,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	310	321	327	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	38	28,4%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	2 570	2 968	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	-69	-3,2%
Stock theft	1 584	1 211	1 331	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	1 221	861	-360	-29,5%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>12 533</b>	<b>12 886</b>	<b>13 030</b>	<b>13 212</b>	<b>13 407</b>	<b>12 800</b>	<b>13 420</b>	<b>12 735</b>	<b>11 428</b>	<b>10 782</b>	<b>-646</b>	<b>-5,7%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	6 951	7 016	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	829	12,8%
Commercial crime	868	1 035	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	480	40,5%
Shoplifting	1 316	1 302	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	-144	-12,7%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>9 135</b>	<b>9 353</b>	<b>9 794</b>	<b>9 629</b>	<b>9 619</b>	<b>9 277</b>	<b>9 924</b>	<b>10 538</b>	<b>8 777</b>	<b>9 942</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>13,3%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>43 596</b>	<b>44 432</b>	<b>45 082</b>	<b>45 068</b>	<b>44 234</b>	<b>42 540</b>	<b>44 640</b>	<b>44 105</b>	<b>38 669</b>	<b>41 364</b>	<b>2 695</b>	<b>7,0%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	65	92	102	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	-11	-13,6%
Drug-related crime	2 852	3 247	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	-139	-6,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	829	744	804	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	45	11,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	3	10	3	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	-2	-28,6%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>3 749</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>4 436</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>6 084</b>	<b>6 495</b>	<b>4 573</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>2 594</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>-4,1%</b>

# WESTERN CAPE

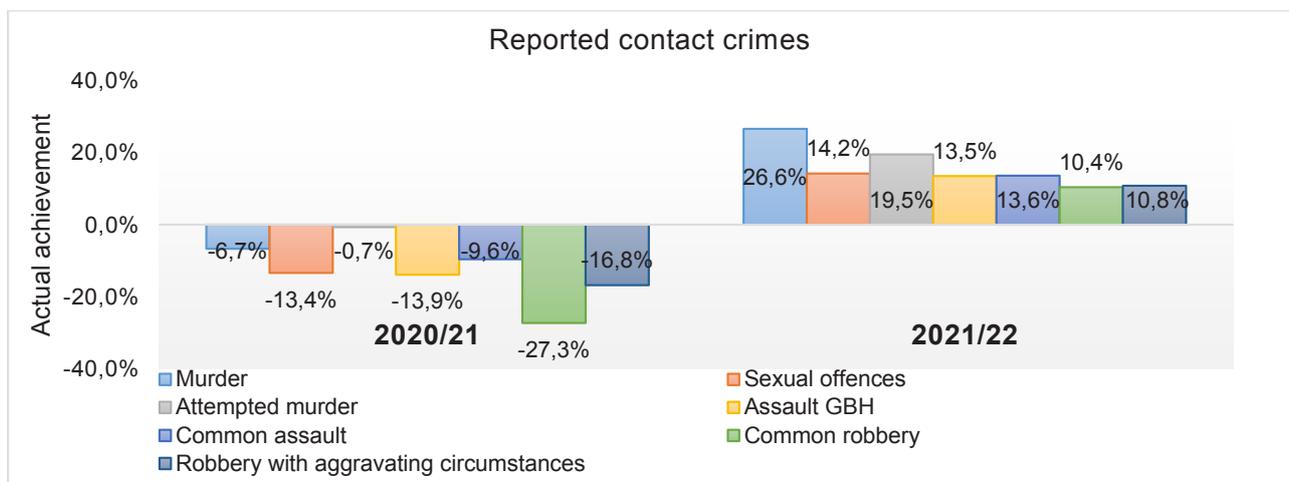
Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	261	6,8%
Sexual offences	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	726	11,3%
Attempted murder	3 268	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	-474	-11,4%
Assault GBH	24 463	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	2 449	12,6%
Common assault	35 517	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	3 845	11,4%
Common robbery	12 402	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	867	11,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	16 681	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	242	1,3%
<b>Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>	<b>103 346</b>	<b>108 589</b>	<b>116 168</b>	<b>116 858</b>	<b>114 704</b>	<b>112 996</b>	<b>113 987</b>	<b>113 508</b>	<b>94 141</b>	<b>102 057</b>	<b>7 916</b>	<b>8,4%</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b>												
Rape	5 861	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	401	9,0%
Sexual assault	1 729	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	187	13,0%
Attempted sexual offences	420	441	409	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	68	21,2%
Contact sexual offences	430	364	369	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	70	29,9%
<b>Total sexual offences</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>7 760</b>	<b>7 369</b>	<b>7 130</b>	<b>7 115</b>	<b>7 075</b>	<b>7 043</b>	<b>7 303</b>	<b>6 437</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>11,3%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>												
Carjacking	782	956	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	-68	-2,6%
Robbery at residential premises	1 647	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	-75	-2,7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 933	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	43	2,7%
Robbery of CIT	30	18	15	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	-3	-17,6%
Bank robbery	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	7	7 counts higher
Truck hijacking	37	40	62	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	-80	-46,2%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Arson	691	649	782	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	37	5,5%
Malicious damage to property	24 888	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	2 121	8,8%
<b>Total contact-related crimes</b>	<b>25 579</b>	<b>27 107</b>	<b>30 071</b>	<b>29 974</b>	<b>29 997</b>	<b>28 763</b>	<b>29 356</b>	<b>27 837</b>	<b>24 892</b>	<b>27 050</b>	<b>2 158</b>	<b>8,7%</b>

Crime category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Count diff	% change
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 168	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	-1 403	-14,6%
Burglary at residential premises	49 509	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	-974	-3,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 160	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 732	221	4,9%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	41 361	42 549	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	-894	-4,0%
Stock theft	924	789	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	-203	-21,9%
<b>Total property-related crimes</b>	<b>114 122</b>	<b>116 773</b>	<b>113 472</b>	<b>111 610</b>	<b>104 754</b>	<b>97 630</b>	<b>92 015</b>	<b>86 337</b>	<b>64 739</b>	<b>61 486</b>	<b>-3 253</b>	<b>-5,0%</b>
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	90 605	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	7 615	15,3%
Commercial crime	11 791	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	5 121	38,5%
Shoplifting	15 828	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	-1 374	-13,2%
<b>Total other serious crimes</b>	<b>118 224</b>	<b>119 540</b>	<b>122 225</b>	<b>116 510</b>	<b>112 239</b>	<b>105 822</b>	<b>103 847</b>	<b>94 591</b>	<b>73 600</b>	<b>84 962</b>	<b>11 362</b>	<b>15,4%</b>
<b>Total 17 community-reported serious crime</b>	<b>361 271</b>	<b>372 009</b>	<b>381 936</b>	<b>374 952</b>	<b>361 694</b>	<b>345 211</b>	<b>339 205</b>	<b>322 273</b>	<b>257 372</b>	<b>275 555</b>	<b>18 183</b>	<b>7,1%</b>
<b>CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 886	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	125	5,0%
Drug-related crime	82 033	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	15 614	35,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	15 161	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	1 970	52,4%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	216	161	129	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	-66	-66,7%
<b>Total crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	<b>100 296</b>	<b>101 967</b>	<b>105 043</b>	<b>108 782</b>	<b>123 477</b>	<b>133 521</b>	<b>97 223</b>	<b>78 174</b>	<b>50 998</b>	<b>68 641</b>	<b>17 643</b>	<b>34,6%</b>

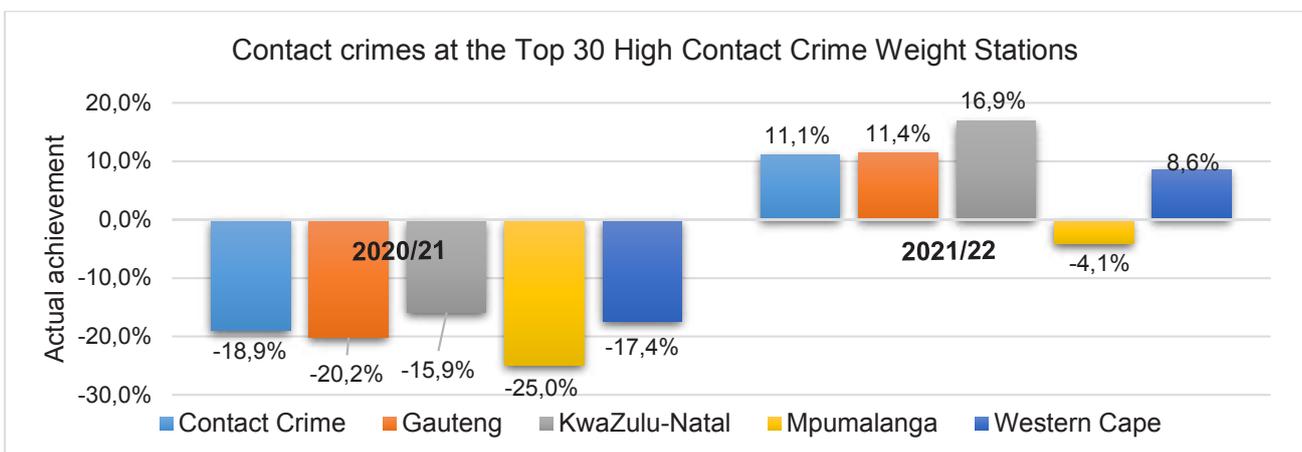
## SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

The 17 community reported serious crimes increased, by 8,7% from 1 367 516 to 1 486 438, compared to the same period, in 2020/21. The increase can be attributed to a lack of intelligence/information to guide planning, failure to deploy adequate resources at identified hotspots, inadequate operational readiness at police stations to deploy during operations, a lack of key infrastructure in informal settlement areas making it difficult to police, the high unemployment rate, illegal shebeens that operates for long hours, the proliferation of illegal firearms and community negativity towards the police, coupled with high moral decay.

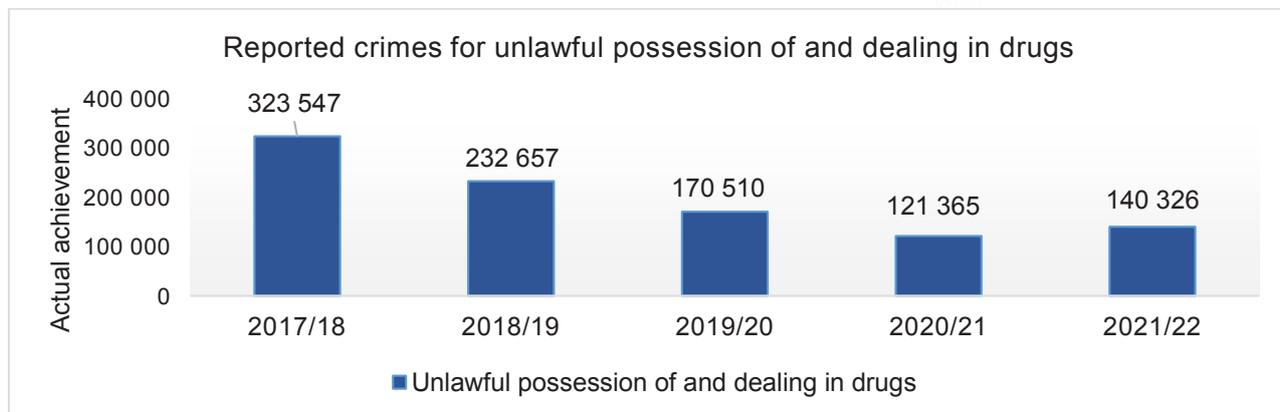
### REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME



Reported contact crime at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations increased, by 11,1%, from 76 940, in 2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22. There was a significant increase in the following 10 police station precincts: Cape Town Central, in the Western Cape increased, by 54,8%; Phoenix, in KwaZulu-Natal increased, by 34,1%; Durban Central, in KwaZulu-Natal increased, by 32,3%; Harare, in the Western Cape increased, by 30,7%; Kagiso, in Gauteng increased, by 29,4%; Temba, in Gauteng increased, by 23,5%; Johannesburg Central, in Gauteng increased, by 21,8%; Alexandra, in Gauteng increased, by 21,3%; Jeppe, in Gauteng increased, by 18,7%; and Randfontein, in Gauteng increased, by 17,1%. Khayelitsha Police Station, in the Western Cape recorded a decrease (7,2%). Although Hillbrow, Nyanga, Honeydew, Ivory Park and Witbank Police Stations recorded reductions, the set targets were not achieved.



Crimes dependent on police action for detection increased, by 15,74% from 177 109, in 2020/21 to 204 990, in 2021/22. Crimes for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs increased, by 15,62% from 121 365, in 2020/21 to 140 326, in 2021/22.



During 2021/22, a total of 10 104 crimes were reported within the rail environment, of which 9 067 were for the 17 community-reported serious crimes, 216 were crimes dependent on police action for detection and 821 were for less serious crimes. In terms of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, 672 were contact crimes, 396 contact-related crimes, 210 property-related crimes and 7 789 were other serious crimes. Overall, crimes reported in the rail environment increased, by 12,79% from 8 958, in 2020/21 to 10 104, in 2021/22. Contact crime decreased, by 1,47%, contact-related crimes increased, by 14,12%, property-related crimes decreased, by 47,10%, other serious crimes increased, by 26,44% and less serious crimes decreased, by 25,50%. Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 20%.

Province	Contact crime		Contact-related crime		Property-related crime		Other serious crime		Crimes dependent on police action for detection		Less serious crimes		Total	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	Gauteng North	147	95	62	47	58	25	981	516	74	42	195	103	1 517
Gauteng South	7	6	4	1	6	5	187	106	1	3	3	7	208	128
Limpopo	140	114	116	63	94	33	1 688	1 526	51	42	97	52	2 186	1 830
North West	6	9	10	22	5	7	255	384	1	0	10	17	287	439
Western Cape	211	244	41	78	66	31	843	983	71	87	301	157	1 533	1 580
Northern Cape	23	11	9	12	21	25	92	189	1	0	60	39	206	276
Eastern Cape	30	37	28	38	43	21	274	387	5	13	11	25	391	521
Free State	13	16	11	36	19	15	166	1 074	1	0	13	25	223	1 166
KwaZulu-Natal	82	94	45	72	65	39	971	1 546	64	26	390	376	1 617	2 153
Mpumalanga	23	46	21	27	20	9	703	1 078	1	3	22	20	790	1 183
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6 160</b>	<b>7 789</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>8 958</b>	<b>10 104</b>
<b>Increase/decrease</b>		<b>-1.47%</b>		<b>14.12%</b>		<b>-47.10%</b>		<b>26.44%</b>		<b>-20.00%</b>		<b>-25.50%</b>		<b>12.79%</b>

The 21 SAPS **10111 Command Centres** received 13 562 183 calls, in 2021/22, compared to 16 493 275, in 2020/21, a decrease of 17,77% in the number of calls received, compared to 2020/21. Approximately 1 835 297 or 13,53% of the 13 562 183 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls, compared to 2 259 834 or 13,70%, in 2020/21. There was a decrease of 17,61% of non-SAPS-related emergency calls, from 14 233 441, in 2021/22 to 11 726 886, in 2020/21. Calls not related to the SAPS emergencies, are classified as hoax, nuisance and abusive, non-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 that are not related to SAPS emergencies, place a heavy burden on personnel at 10111 Command Centres to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency, unless otherwise determined. Non-police-related calls have an impact on the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and hampers service delivery.

**Flying Squad Units** are currently used as force multipliers, in support of police stations and other units. The Flying Squad is mandated to ensure an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes, in progress, which require immediate response and police assistance and less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are currently 30 Flying Squad Units, countrywide. During the reporting period, Flying Squad Units attended to 54 583 complaints, secured 81 814 arrests, conducted 2 418 281 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 118 782 patrols, 46 636 vehicle check points and 5 605 roadblocks. These units recovered 720 illegal firearms, 3 784 stolen/robbed vehicles and drugs valued at R47 500 057,74.

**Hostage negotiators** were involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations, such as hostage, barricade, kidnapping incidents and suicidal or mentally disturbed persons. Precautionary practices for COVID-19 limited exercises during training interventions. The SAPS currently has 325 active negotiators. During 2021/22, hostage negotiators attended to 818 incidents, compared to 572, in 2020/21. More incidents were recorded, in 2020/21, due to freedom of movement, following COVID-19 restrictions. Hostage negotiators spent approximately 50 133 working hours on hostage negotiation, in 2021/22, which is approximately 39 651 more working hours than in the previous year (10 482). Hostage negotiations collaboratively dealt with major kidnapping incidents and stay committed, to ensure the most effective response to kidnapping incidents. Approximately 66% of the incidents dealt with, were hostage-related, while 33% of incidents were related to suicide. Kidnapping incidents are the most time consuming of all incidents. Visits and inspections were conducted, in all provinces, concluding that a sustainable effort is made with hostage negotiation as a secondary function. An investigation was requested, considering the primary function of hostage negotiators for each province.

**Water Policing and Diving Services** are rendered as a secondary service, being mobilised, where necessary. Response include the rescue of people in distress, recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, the recovery of bodies from inaccessible terrain, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance, enforcement actions protecting South African resources (e.g. abalone) and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. Water Policing and Diving Services members also participate in policing operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 136 active divers and 82 vessel handlers. During the period under review, police divers conducted 1 443 dive-related operations, which is an increase of 121 operations, compared to the previous year. More than 31 839 hours were spent on diving operations, during which 859 bodies of drowned victims were recovered. A number of 437 bodies were recovered from usually inaccessible locations and 412 persons were rescued. More than 56 908 hours were spent on water policing operations, including crime prevention.

**Disaster Management** is rendered as a secondary service, being mobilised, where necessary. Members continued their involvement in the monitoring, planning and management of COVID-19, during 2021. Members were assigned to NATJOINTS and NATJOC Committees dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic. The SAPS was represented in four virtual National Disaster Management Forum meetings, participated in the Incident Management Organisation established to attend to oil spill contingency planning and contributed to SOPs related to this environment. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members where support was required in major incidents, such as floods, veld fires and aircraft in distress. All provinces were visited for inspection and all members assigned to this environment were trained in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Disaster Management Learning Programme was presented, in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces.

The SAPS have dedicated **Accident Combatting Units and Teams** established and functioning within the various provinces. There are currently six Accident Combating Units and six Accident Response Teams, countrywide. The Accident Response Team, in Port Shepstone is temporarily suspended, due to the resignation of the member from the Service. Members attached to these units/teams have been specifically trained, to ensure response to serious road accidents and high profile road accidents, including on scene investigation, recording and collection of evidence. Members also conducted re-construction of road accidents, on request from investigating officers, police station commanders and courts. Members are highly skilled to conduct mechanical investigation of vehicles involved in serious road accidents, including high profile accidents, where five or more fatalities occurred in a single accident, dangerous goods spillage resulting in a fatality and where the Road Traffic Management Corporation has declared a road accident as high profile. A total number of 10 377 fatal road accidents were attended to, in 2021/22, compared to 8 213, in 2020/21. Identified members are participating as subject matter experts in the development of the Crash Investigation Occupational Curriculum with the Road Traffic Management Corporation. Provincial Accident Combatting Coordinators are appointed, to facilitate and coordinate responses to road accidents and participate in Road Incident Management Systems.

There are currently **20 Visible Policing Mounted Units**, nationally, with 237 mounted riders and 185 police horses. Mounted Units are utilised for high visibility crime prevention patrols in identified problematic areas, crime prevention operations, assisting with crime combating, crime prevention operations at organised roadblocks, search-and-rescue operations to locate lost and drowned persons and stock theft crime prevention, recovery operations, at major events, beach patrols during peak holiday seasons, rural and stock theft operations, sector policing, community crime awareness programmes, community outreach social events and patrolling rail environments and taxi ranks. Mounted Units also patrol at polling stations during national and local elections and visit various rural environments, in support of the National Rural Safety Strategy. Mounted Units is a critical element in the annual SONA, as well as during divisional operations. The Provincial State of the Province Address is the responsibility of the various mounted units, in a coordinated manner. In 2021/22, Mounted Units conducted 95 889 searches and recovered 257 stolen/robbed vehicles, 15 illegal firearms, 190 rounds of ammunition and 550 stolen livestock. These units also confiscated 138 996,000 g of narcotics (cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Tik-Tik). The Mounted Service has developed a Community Mounted Patrolters Guideline, which aims to regulate the roles and responsibilities of community mounted patrolters during their involvement with safety and security concepts. Approximately 60 586 horse hours were spent on horseback, in 2021/22.

The SAPS has 109 operational provincial and divisional **K9 Units**, nationally. SAPS K9 Service deployed active K9 handlers and police dogs from 11, K9 disciplines (patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biology body fluid, fire investigation, protected species, carcass and hide, currency and sheep dogs). Compliance inspections were conducted at all operational K9 Units and the operational standards of 121, K9 handlers and their police dogs were assessed. These units conducted 190 975 searches, confiscated 1 305 stolen/robbed vehicles and 570 illegal firearms, attended to 28 524 complaints and made 16 094 arrests for various crimes. Furthermore, various operational procedures/directives were reviewed and approved for implementation. Four additional K9 assessors and two K9 moderators were appointed, to ensure that the national standards of K9 handlers and dogs are maintained according to organisational prescripts. K9 Units assisted in various crime prevention and combating operations, high visibility patrols, attended organised roadblocks, assisted with various major events, policed local elections and swept event centres before high profile delegates attended conferences and meetings. Two K9 handlers and police dogs were deployed, at the border between Northern KwaZulu-Natal (Emangusi) and Mozambique, to assist with cross-border crimes. A total of 48 K9 handlers and police dogs were deployed, every second month, in the Western Cape, to assist with gang-related crimes during operation Lockdown 2. In the North West, eight K9 handlers and police dogs were deployed, every second month, in operations, to address illicit mining activities. Furthermore, a three-year K9 procurement contract, approved on 20 January 2022, was secured and a panel of four K9 suppliers signed their contracts, on 21 January 2022. A total number of 84 suitable dogs were purchased for K9 training programmes.

A Turnaround Strategy (2021-2026) was developed to improve the standard of animal welfare in the Service and to show commitment towards the realisation of a professional **veterinary service**, capable of supporting the achievement of key strategic and operational objectives and priorities. The Strategy takes into consideration other high-level strategic documents that have already been developed and aims to assume a complementary relationship in this regard and further aims to prioritise, amongst others, the extension of veterinary services to all provinces, enhancement of career pathing in the veterinary environment, recruitment and retention of critical scarce skills, such as veterinarians and veterinary pharmacists. With acknowledgement of previous compliance inspections conducted by the National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the South African Veterinary Council within the SAPS veterinary environment, the Service was able to provide ample support towards the improvement of its primary and secondary health care system. As denoted by the viewpoint that disease prevention is better than cure, it remains fundamental that the challenges affecting animal health be addressed swiftly, to ensure the achievement of sustainable animal welfare, in support of the key mandate by the K9 and mounted environment. Surely, as valuable assets in policing, dogs and horses deserves the best care possible and as such, it should be secured a competent and sufficiently supported veterinary service. Being the custodian of animal welfare within the Service, veterinary services provides a critical and direct support function towards the realisation of key strategic objectives aligned to the five strategic programmes, thus pointing out to the relevance of veterinary services in policing. With no doubt, the improvement of animal welfare standard and veterinary facilities would require a substantial financial allocation to realise a noticeable benefit and to ensure compliance with, *inter alia*, the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984) and the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Act, 1985 (Act No 19 of 1982). Given the current financial constraints and the urgent need for improvement of veterinary facilities, it would benefit the Service to utilise other services in the private sector, academia and state departments, over the medium-term, to compensate for the current capacity and infrastructure shortfall. It remains fundamental that the management at all provincial K9 and Mounted Units display an acceptable level of responsibility, at all times, by ensuring that no incidents of animal suffering and cruelty, particularly as a result either of limited veterinary services or the lack, thereof, are allowed to happen. As such, an adequate budget for emergency veterinary consultations should be made available, to ensure a rapid medical response, whenever an operational dog or horse is found to be sick or injured and they are too far to access the free service accessible from the three SAPS Veterinary Centres.

Animal welfare interventions, during 2020/21			
Primary health care	2020/21	2021/22	
Veterinary inspections at K9 Units	110	110	
Veterinary inspections at mounted units	21	21	
Deworming (dogs and horses)	2 969	1 994	
Vaccinations (dogs and horses)	2 906	2 869	
Horses shod	2 339	2 322	
<b>Secondary health care</b>			
Medical consultations (dogs and horses)	1 865	2 973	
Surgical consultations (dogs and horses)	91	159	
Dentals (dogs and horses)	207	473	
<b>Tertiary health care (referrals)</b>			
Practice name	Specialisation	Number of animal patients 2020/21	Number of animal patients 2021/22
University of Pretoria: Onderstepoort Academic Veterinary Hospital	Orthopaedic surgery	27	27
	Soft tissue	-	7
	Abdominal surgery	14	2
	Dentistry	1	6
	Medicine	19	16
	Skin specialist	0	0
	Eye specialist	3	3
	Equine Clinic	-	3
	Radiography		0
	Reproductive Clinic	-	5

Regulating the business of dealing in **second-hand goods** and pawn brokering, combating the illegal trade in stolen goods and promoting ethical standards in the second-hand goods environment are the main objectives of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009), which are achieved by effective administration of the Act and continuous monitoring of compliance to the Act.

National Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum meetings were hosted, biannually and Provincial Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forums were hosted, quarterly and comprise of stakeholders from the SAPS, as well as the second-hand goods industry, represented by members from the various accredited dealers' associations. The purpose of these meetings is to promote and establish ethical standards and to enhance cooperation and communication between the SAPS and the second-hand goods industry. Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forums are also established at police station level and addresses property-related crimes through mutual information sharing.

In order to maintain a standardised approach during inspections at second-hand goods dealers by Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers (DSO's), a Compliance Inspection Toolkit is utilised. The Toolkit is also utilised when conducting inspections at police stations and provincial DSO's. In order to determine the level of compliance to the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009, the SAPS conducted assessments at 29 identified police station DSO offices and compliance inspections at 465 registered second-hand goods dealer and recycler premises.

**Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee:** The National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) is established as a National and Provincial (NFMCCC) structure, to coordinate integrated intelligence driven crime combating operations and to ensure that awareness is raised to address the prevention and combating of non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes and supports the 2030 NDP.

Increases of 4 243 cases of essential infrastructure-related crimes, in terms of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 and 10 181 cases in non-ferrous metal theft were reported, in 2021/22. The increase of essential infrastructure-related crimes can be attributed to better reporting by complainants, as a result of intensified awareness of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015. Additionally, the increase in non-ferrous metals and essential infrastructure-related crimes can be attributed to criminals using the cover of the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown to target these commodities. Due to the negative socio-economic circumstances created by the COVID-19 Pandemic, there was an increase in bread-and-butter thieves, which resulted in the rise of the abovementioned crimes.

A total number of 107 466 compliance inspections were conducted at provincial and police station levels at second-hand goods premises, resulting in 596 arrests, the registration of 161 case dockets, the issuing of 1 966 J534 fines and the closure of 178 unregistered premises. The following non-ferrous metals were confiscated in the second-hand goods environment: 26 425,16 kg copper cable, 11 987,07 kg copper, 4 624,36 kg brass, 4 540,74 kg aluminium, 202,7 kg chrome and 45 kg zinc.

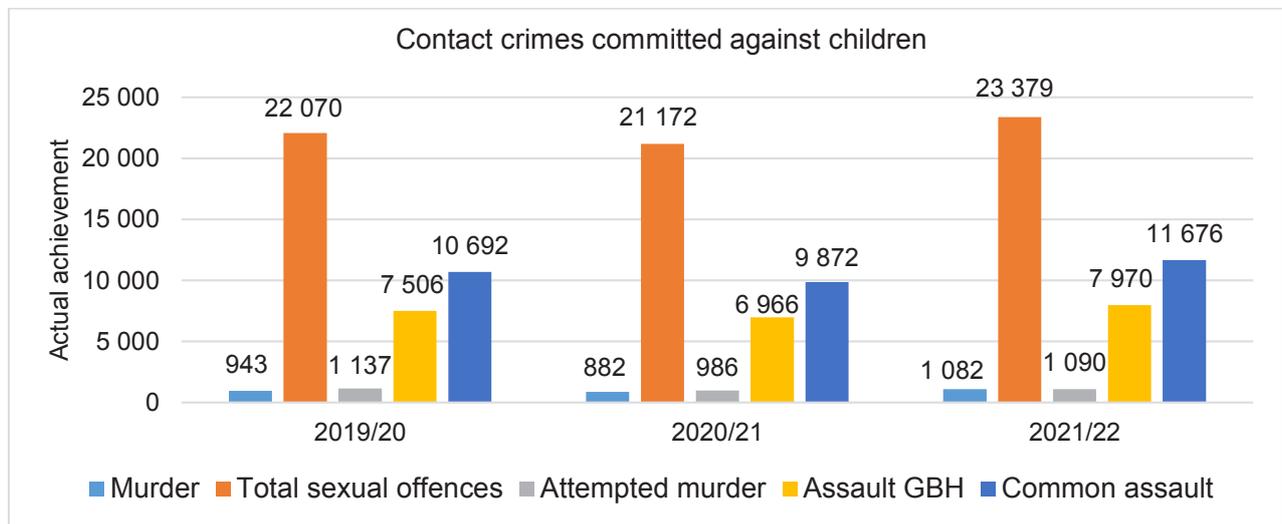
**Illegal gambling:** A stakeholder Priority Committee is established, to address illegal gambling and to enhance collaboration between the National and Provincial Gambling Authorities/Board, SAPS and other stakeholders concerned to address challenges within the gambling environment. The Stakeholder Priority Committee meets, quarterly, to discuss and monitor progress on the approved Response Plan (2019-2024). During 2021/22, the Stakeholder Priority Committee conducted nine provincial video conferencing information sharing sessions, to implement the SOP, aimed to address illegal gambling, with 728 members attendance.

## REDUCED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

President Cyril Ramaphosa signed three new GBV laws, aimed at strengthening efforts to end GBV, in South Africa: the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act and the Domestic Violence Amendment Act. This indicates the Country has stepped up its endeavours to protect women and children, to

improve justice for survivors. Women and children have the right to equality, dignity and freedom from all forms of violence, maltreatment, abuse and exploitation, while having access to justice and fair treatment.

Crimes committed against women increased, by 15,6% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22. Murder, sexual offences, common assault and attempted murder contributed to the increase. Crimes committed against children increased, by 13,3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 45 197, in 2021/22. Imbizos regarding the crime situation will culminate in finding lasting solutions to fight GBV, through community engagement.



## POLICE ACTIONS

In 2021/22, 151 714,707 kg cannabis, 1 106 031.5 Mandrax tablets and 272,896 kg heroin was seized during operations conducted by police stations, based on information provided by informers and through community engagement. Operations were also conducted, targeting hotspot areas, in line with Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis. A collective approach by various sectors and government departments, outlined in the NDMP, contributed to ensuring a diminished demand and supply. The seizure of cannabis plants, mandrax, crystal meth and cocaine increased.

Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2020/21	Quantity seized, in 2021/22
Cannabis (dry cannabis and cannabis plants)	286 977,273 kg (280 859,773 kg dry cannabis and 61 175 cannabis plants (equals 61 175 kg))	151 714,707 kg (136 511,307 kg dry cannabis and 152 034 cannabis plants (equals 15 203,400 kg))
Mandrax	1 047 037.75 tablets	1 106 031.5 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	1 311,763 kg	2 451,022 kg
Cocaine	60,456 kg	1 322,815 kg
Heroin	301,769 kg	272,896 kg

A total number of 36 084 roadblocks were conducted, countrywide, in 2021/22, compared to 46 321, in 2020/21. Decreases were noted in most police actions, which can be attributed to incidences, such as spontaneous protests and lootings, an upsurge in taxi violence and political killings. Provinces which contributed to the decrease, were KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape. The continued violence perpetuated by organised criminal gangs, in the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape also contributed to the decrease.

### *Police actions conducted, from 1 April 2021 to March 2022*

Police actions	Number of actions, in 2020/21	Number of actions, in 2021/22
Roadblocks	46 321	36 084
Cordon-and-searches	1 866	1 289
Air support operations	107	189
Vehicle searches	9 019 962	5 915 154
Premises searches	896 516	804 873
Stop-and-searches	3 787 225	3 345 700
Person searches	18 867 914	11 756 088
Shopping complex visits	1 554 001	1 562 346
Spaza shop visits	5 187 756	4 999 573
ATM visits	5 717 328	5 588 130
Farm visits	1 093 851	943 043
Firearm checks	26 735	34 265
School visits (patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	2 927 493	2 963 494
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	572	469

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2020/21	Number of arrests 2021/22
<b>Contact crime</b>		
Murder (including farm murder)	29 855	15 494
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	19 960	10 564
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	60 818	29 660
Assault GBH	263 009	130 926
Common assault	185 954	101 297
Aggravated robbery (hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	96 612	42 306
Common robbery	29 395	11 477
<b>Total</b>	<b>685 603</b>	<b>341 724</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>		
Carjacking	5 923	2 734
Truck hijacking	431	301
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	11 905	5 142
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	12 223	5 098
CIT robbery	175	151
Bank robbery	5	2
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	71 145	28 878
<b>Contact-related crime</b>		
Arson	3 374	1 837
Malicious damage to property	99 332	54 701
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 706</b>	<b>56 538</b>
<b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	41 968	20 773
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965))	301 685	142 804
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	128 630	43 772
Sexual offences as a result of police action	8 149	3 741
<b>Total</b>	<b>480 432</b>	<b>211 090</b>
<b>Property-related crime</b>		
Burglary at residential premises	64 760	26 209
Burglary at business premises	25 881	10 090
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 168	3 699
Theft out off/from motor vehicles	17 454	6 495
Stock theft	10 707	3 935
Commercial crime (fraud)	30 442	12 926
Shoplifting	112 799	44 623
Other theft	126 608	56 679
<b>Total</b>	<b>397 819</b>	<b>164 656</b>

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2020/21	Number of arrests 2021/22
<b>Other serious crime</b>		
Culpable homicide	2 024	912
Public violence	8 826	4 621
Crimen injuria	19 982	11 671
Child abuse	2 098	1 081
Kidnapping	8 448	4 779
Abduction	450	225
Attempted house robbery	333	127
Attempted business robbery	604	188
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	3 333	1 285
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	766	297
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 864</b>	<b>25 186</b>
<b>Arrests for serious crime<sup>58</sup></b>		
Arrests for serious crime <sup>58</sup>	1 713 424	799 194
Other arrests (not listed above)	55 013	28 927
<b>Arrests for less serious crime</b>		
Arrests for less serious crime	1 028 660	584 758
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 797 097</b>	<b>1 412 879</b>

Operations were conducted, in line with Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis. Various operations are ongoing, such as “Operation COVID-19” (National Crime Combating Forum (NCCF) Instruction 3 of 2020), aimed at implementing the Regulations, in terms of Section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Containment and management of COVID-19). Operation “Vhuthu Hawe” (NCCF Instruction 1 of 2021) was registered for five years, to address violent crimes, through a geographic and organised crime approach. In terms of the national launch of the Country-in-Blue Concept (NCCF Instruction 7 of 2021), all police vehicles must be deployed with flashing blue lights, from sunset to sunrise.

Furthermore, the Overarching Crime Combating Strategy: Safer Festive Season Framework (NCCF Supplementary Instruction 9 of 2021), from 15 October 2021 to 31 January 2022, was aimed at ensuring that communities can enjoy a peaceful and safe festive season.

There was a remarkable reduction in the number of arrests, from 2 797 097, in 2020/21 to 1 412 879, in 2021/22. The categories of crimes that contributed to the most arrests were contact crime, with 341 724, followed by property-related crime, with 164 660, contact-related crime, with 56 538 and other crime categories, with 28 927. A total of 110 police stations were visited, in 2021/22, as part of the Audit Response Plan, to assess compliance with prescripts and national directives. In 2020/21, no station visits were conducted, due the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The **SAPS and Municipal (Metropolitan) Police Service Collaboration Strategy**, to enhance coordination and cooperation between the SAPS and Municipal (Metropolitan) Police Service, was approved by the National Commissioner, on 19 November 2019 and approval was obtained by the municipal managers of the Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg Tshwane, Cape Town, Ethekewini and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipalities. The processes of securing approval of the Tshwane and Cape Town Metropolitan Municipalities is receiving attention. The Strategy will be in place, until 2023/24. The National Forum for Municipal (Metropolitan) Police Services was established, to enhance coordination and corporation at all levels and it is held, quarterly, involving the SAPS, Municipal Police Services, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, IPID, the Road Traffic Management Corporation and the Road Traffic Infringement Agency.

A total number of 12 crime prevention operations were conducted by **Diplomatic Policing**, in 2021/22. A total of 199 070 visits to key points were conducted, a total number of 169 criminal cases were reported by diplomats, 197 diplomatic functions from different missions were policed, 96 protests actions were policed from different foreign missions and 57 escorts were conducted, requested by foreign missions without negative incidents.

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 61 381 **vehicles** were **reported as stolen or robbed**. This represented a 15,10% increase in reported cases, compared to 2020/21. A total number of 32 529 **vehicles** were **recovered**, including 28 945 identified vehicles, 3 457 unidentified vehicles and 127 vehicles were recovered during cross-border operations. The recovery rate was 52,60%, a 2,57% decrease, compared to the previous financial year. Increases in reported cases were recorded after COVID-19 lockdown regulations were eased. Despite the increase, the Department exceeded the set target, for 2021/22, with 7 177. Most stolen/robbed vehicles were recovered, in Gauteng (14 600), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (5 327) and the Western Cape (4 834).

*Vehicles stolen/robbed recovered, from 1 April 2021 to March 2022*

Province	Vehicles stolen/robbed, in 2021/22	Identified vehicles recovered, in 2021/22	Unidentified vehicles recovered, in 2021/22	Total recovered, in 2021/22
Eastern Cape	3 307	2 098	121	2 219
Free State	1 341	634	42	676
Gauteng	31 845	12 946	1 771	14 717
KwaZulu-Natal	9 977	4 744	583	5 327
Limpopo	1 535	1 109	203	1 312
Mpumalanga	3 731	1 863	52	1 915
North West	2 278	985	163	1 148
Northern Cape	183	138	41	179
Western Cape	7 181	4 267	481	4 748
Military Police Agency	3	0	0	0
Head Office	0	161	0	161
Cross-border				127
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 381</b>	<b>28 945</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>32 529</b>

A total number of 568 **escapees** escaped from police custody in 406 incidents, during 2021/22, compared to 545 escapees, during 2020/21, an increase of 23 escapees or 4,22%, not achieving the targeted decrease, of 2%. A total number of 201 escapees were re-arrested within 24 hours after the incident occurred. The highest number of escapees escaped from police station cells (136), followed by Community Service Centres at police stations (100), from courts (dock, room or passage) (64), in-transit (63), from court cells (47), wrongfully released (36), from police station loading zones (32), from court loading zones (30), from hospitals (29), during arrest (before taken to police stations) (18) and during further investigation (13). The SAPS continued to implement the National Plan to prevent escapes from and deaths in police custody, including Provincial Plans, which are revised, annually, to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure detention management. An impact assessment was also compiled and circulated to all provinces.

### Number of escape incidents and escapees (2018/19 to 2021/22)

Provinces	Number of incidents				Number of escapees			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	45	49	60	62	62	69	93	96
Free state	32	21	37	32	36	23	49	36
Gauteng	72	67	81	55	95	152	88	67
KwaZulu-Natal	92	61	69	68	124	105	88	121
Limpopo	51	53	45	35	82	97	59	43
Mpumalanga	37	53	28	29	75	62	50	38
North West	39	41	31	38	72	66	50	64
Northern Cape	16	16	19	28	26	21	20	34
Western Cape	79	70	42	59	84	85	48	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>568</b>

### Places and number of escapees where escape incidents took place

Places	Number of incidents	Number of escapees	Number of incidents	Number of escapees
	2020/21		2021/22	
Community Service Centres (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	81	86	95	100
Police station holding cells	73	165	63	136
Court cells	36	47	34	47
Hospitals	43	44	28	29
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	11	11	17	18
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	35	35	36	36
Court during appearance	53	58	50	64
In transit	22	33	27	63
Police station loading zones	26	31	28	32
During further investigation	16	17	12	13
Court loading zones	16	18	16	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>568</b>

## IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The SAPS is the regulatory authority of the firearm control legislation in the Country. The main objective of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) is, *inter alia*, to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, providing for the removal of those firearms from society and improving control over legally possessed firearms and promoting responsible firearm ownership, to ensure the right to life, bodily integrity and freedom, as well as security for all people in South Africa, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights. In addition, the Firearm Control Act, 2000 and Firearms Control Regulations, 2004, stipulates the control and management of these firearms.

In 2021/22, a total of 3 210 stolen/lost illegal firearms were circulated as recovered. These firearms were owned by individuals, dealers and institutions (excluding SAPS-owned firearms), compared to 2 035 stolen/lost illegal firearms reported recovered, in 2020/21. A total of 2 913 firearms were reported stolen/lost, in 2021/22. A total of 215 SAPS-owned firearms were circulated as recovered, compared to 376 in 2020/21.

National capacity building work sessions were conducted at all districts with relevant internal role players on the practical approach on the circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms.

*Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered*

Province	Firearms recovered							
	Firearms reported stolen or lost, recovered during 2021/22			Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2021			Firearms recovered, during 2021/22 (with/without serial numbers)	Total recovered
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	70	244	314	4	35	39	285	409
Free State	15	66	81	0	11	11	28	64
Gauteng	94	857	951	6	56	62	296	433
KwaZulu-Natal	103	624	727	4	85	89	392	573
Limpopo	18	148	166	3	20	23	27	68
Mpumalanga	25	206	231	5	16	21	152	189
North West	20	147	167	0	27	27	57	110
Northern Cape	11	9	20	1	3	4	6	14
Western Cape	67	189	256	6	100	106	1 079	1 350
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 913</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>3 210</b>

*SAPS-owned firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered*

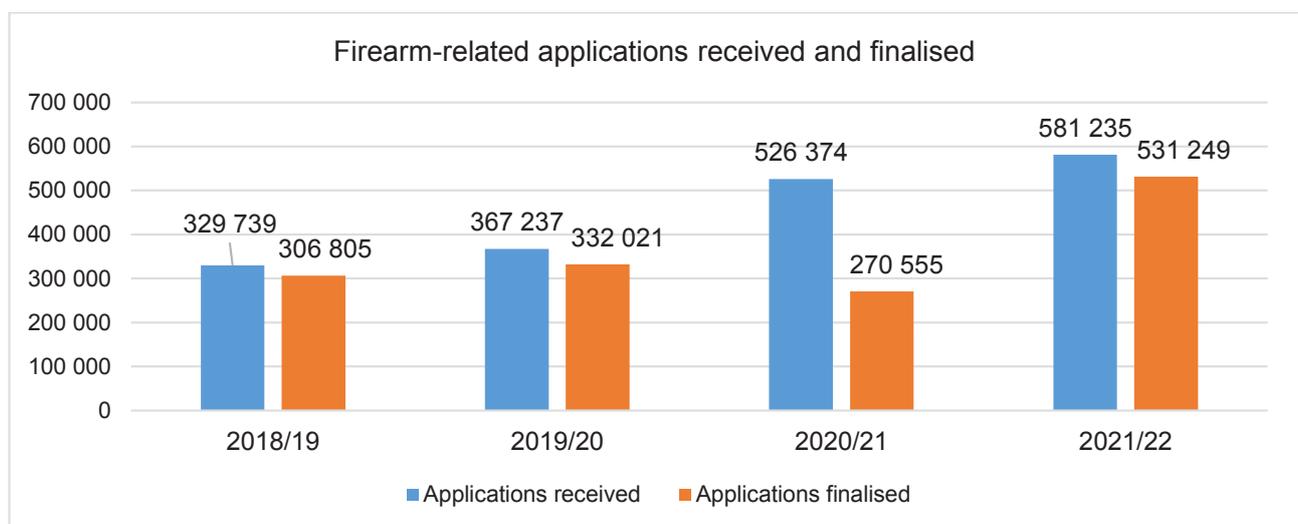
Province	Firearms recovered							
	Firearms reported stolen or lost, recovered during 2021/22			Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2021			Firearms recovered, during 2021/22 (with/without serial numbers)	Total recovered
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	3	4	7	3	4	7	11	29
Free State	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	06
Gauteng	1	12	13	1	12	13	5	52
KwaZulu-Natal	0	20	20	0	20	20	11	47
Limpopo	1	11	12	1	11	12	0	17
Mpumalanga	2	8	10	2	8	10	2	27
North West	0	6	6	0	6	6	3	13
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	1	11	12	1	11	12	3	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>215</b>

The Central Firearm Register is obligated to administer firearm applications and issue firearm licences, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, as well as the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004. Firearm licenses, competency certificates, permits and authorisation are issued by the SAPS to individuals and business, in terms of the provisions of and is subjected to compliance with the prerequisites of firearm control legislation.

### Categories of firearm applications finalised within 90 and 120 working days

Category of applications	Applications received, during 2021/22	Applications finalised, during 2021/22	Applications finalised within 120 working days, during 2021/22
Competency applications	226 205	195 419	31 861
Firearm licences (individuals/institutions)	131 247	144 895	74 344
Renewals (individuals/institutions)	213 631	181 593	52 101
<b>Total</b>	<b>571 083</b>	<b>521 907</b>	<b>158 306</b>
Category of applications	Applications received, during 2021/22	Applications finalised, during 2021/22	Applications finalised within 90 working days, during 2021/22
Temporary authorisations	464	310	281
Import/export (individuals and institutions)	7 962	7 394	7 351
Import/export (commercial)	1 726	1 638	1 469
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>9 342</b>	<b>9 101</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>581 235</b>	<b>531 249</b>	<b>167 407</b>

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 581 235 firearm-related applications were received from individuals and institutions. The total number of applications received, comprises 226 205 competency certificates, 131 247 new firearm licences, 213 631 firearm licence renewals, 7 962 import/export permits, 1 726 commercial import/export permits and 464 temporary authorisations. The vast categories of firearm license applications received, were for competency certificates, new firearm licenses (individuals and business) and the renewal of firearm licences. These three categories constitute 571 083 of all applications received, of which 521 907 applications were finalised, in 2021/22. A total of 158 306 or 30,33% applications were finalised, within the stipulated turnaround time of 120 working days. A further 9 342 applications for the three categories of permits were finalised, of which 9 101 or 97,42% were finalised, within the turnaround time of 90 working days. The number of outstanding applications is still a concern. Despite this, there was a notable increase in the number of applications finalised, in 2021/22, compared to previous financial years.



**Enforcement of the Firearms Control Act:** Firearms are issued to compliant institutions with mandatory conditions to be complied with, as provided in the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004. Compliance inspections are conducted at those institutions, to monitor compliance and enforce penal provisions for non-compliance. During the reporting period, the SAPS conducted 120 compliance inspections at institutions (state departments): metropolitan police departments (2), municipalities (24), correctional services (27), national/provincial ESKOM (9), museums (11), South African National Parks (19) and state departments/other (28), contemplated in the Firearms Control Act, 2000.

**Firearm Amnesty, 2019/20 and 2020/21** were declared by the Minister of Police, for the period 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020 and 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2021, respectively. The amnesties were premised on five objectives being, to reduce the number of illegally possessed firearms in circulation in South Africa; to provide firearm owners with the opportunity to hand in unwanted firearms; to prevent crime and violence and to promote safety; to address the fundamental causes of crime, in order to effectively protect our communities; and to ensure people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. A total of 149 726 firearms and 723 959 rounds of ammunition were surrendered for the duration of both amnesty periods. All surrendered firearms were subjected to IBIS testing, resulting in nine positive hits.

**Firearm destructions:** Section 149(2)(a) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, provides that any firearm, firearm part and or ammunition forfeited to the state must be destroyed by the State, within six months of the date of forfeiture or after all possible appeals have been noted. A total of 51 232 firearms were destroyed, 24 901, on 8 July 2021 and 26 331, on 10 March 2022.

## REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

To address the reduction in contact-related crimes and the termination of the illegal trade in liquor by unlicensed liquor outlets, a total number of 31 449 illegal liquor outlets were closed, all nine provinces, of which 12 792 were closed, in KwaZulu-Natal, 6 712, in Gauteng, 3 370, in the Western Cape, 3 116, in the North West, 3 076, in Limpopo, 1 297, in the Eastern Cape, 513, in the Free State, 410, in Mpumalanga and 163, in the Northern Cape.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF GBVF, THROUGH STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Victim-friendly services are measured on the basis of identified criteria and the availability, thereof, at all police stations in the Country, enabling an environment for the provisioning of a victim-friendly service. Key aspects to this include, ensuring that traumatised victims are assisted in a relaxed environment that enables them to participate in providing a statement and ensuring members are able to make referrals to other services that victims may need, such as counselling services and access to medical treatment. In 2021/22, all 1 155 police stations were rendering a victim-friendly services to victims of crime, including GBVF. There are 1 017 police stations that have established designated VFRs, to enable the victim to make a statement, in private. It is particularly important for victims who experienced intimate violence (such as sexual offences, domestic violence and child abuse) and other traumatised victims, to be able to make their statement privately, to promote unhindered communication regarding their cases. Where there are no designated VFRs, alternative arrangements are in place for statement taking, in private. Other than VFRs at police stations, VFRs at other police facilities, such as contact points and

FCS offices, are used. The SAPS has a multi-year plan for the establishment of designated VFRs at the remainder of the police stations that currently do not have designated VFRs, until the year 2025.

VFRs located at:	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North Wes	Western Cape	Total, per category
Police stations with designated VFR	161	88	139	155	88	86	76	73	151	1 017
Police stations without designated VFR (alternative arrangements made)	37	23	4	29	16	4	15	10	0	138
Satellite police stations	0	8	2	1	2	1	1	0	21	36
Contact points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
International airports	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
FCS Units	2	0	3	10	5	1	2	8	15	46
<b>Total, per province</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1 102</b>

During 2021/22, capacity building workshops were conducted for police officials at priority police stations, to ensure that they have the necessary skills to conduct preventative interventions and respond to accommodate the needs of victims, appropriately, especially those who are particularly vulnerable to victimisation, due to their circumstances.

The National Commissioner approved the SAPS GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan, on 15 March 2022. Implementation of the action plan is governed and overseen by the National Steering Committee on GBV and the Interdivisional Forum on Violence against Women, Children and Vulnerable Groups, comprising of divisional commissioners, provincial commissioners and component heads in disciplines that have a role to play in addressing GBV-related matters. Quarterly reports are submitted on the implementation of the Action Plan. A Provincial Coordinators Forum convenes, monthly, to monitor provincial intervention plans in addressing GBV.

A total of 120 cases of victims with mental illnesses were assessed by SAPS Clinical Psychologists spacing and the cases were put on the court roll. The SAPS modified the physical infrastructure at 926 police stations to be user-friendly for persons with disabilities.

#### *Police stations with disability-friendly facilities (rails and ramps)*

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with disability-friendly facilities
Eastern Cape	198	171 (86,36%)
Free State	111	78 (70,27%)
Gauteng	143	131 (91,61%)
KwaZulu-Natal	184	126 (68,48%)
Limpopo	104	90 (86,54%)
Mpumalanga	90	54 (60%)
North West	83	74 (89,16%)
Northern Cape	91	73 (80,22%)
Western Cape	151	129 (85,43%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>926 (80,17%)</b>

The SAPS continues to ensure policing services taking the special circumstances and needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, mentally ill patients and vulnerable groups, into account, including children living in streets, children in conflict with the law and children under the influence of substances.

Workshops were conducted, in Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and Limpopo, capacitating 320 members, mostly frontline service employees, on the SOPs for victim-friendly services, the amended National Instruction on Domestic Violence, the Guidelines for Policing of Persons with Disabilities and Standing Order (General) 291 on the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002), to improve services to victims of crime, targeting Provincial Heads Visible Policing, Provincial Social Crime Prevention Coordinators, Provincial Training Coordinators, cluster and district commanders and detective commanders, including the FCS.

SAPS 3(M)(a) and SAPS 3 (M)(b) forms were upgraded to record victims and offenders with disabilities.

The SAPS Implementation Plan for Child Justice (2017-2021) and National Instruction 2 of 2010 – Children in Conflict with the Law were revised, to align to the Child Justice Amendment Act, 2019 (Act No 17 of 2019).

The South African National Council for the Blind issued 500 braille booklets relating to sexual offences, domestic violence, older persons, children’s rights and child justice.

Sunnyside, Soshanguve, Mankweng, Lomanyaneng, Willowvale, Deneysville, Gugulethu, Mitchell’s Plain, KwaDukuza and Tonga Police Stations were identified for a pilot project “Drop outs/Children Living or Working on the Streets”, hotspot areas were identified and joint interventions were conducted, aimed to reduce crimes committed by or against children. The project was implemented at nine police stations and 20 children were referred to the Department of Social Development for further assistance. On 28 March 2022, two public awareness campaigns were conducted through radio platforms, in Limpopo, to share information about crimes affecting children, GBV, substance abuse and safety measures.

Eastern Cape	Facilitated three activities, reaching 200 children, focusing on children’s rights, forms of child abuse and helping a girl child.
Free State	Facilitated 14 activities, reaching 300 children, through school and farm visits.
Gauteng	Facilitated GBV awareness campaigns during the 16 Days of Activism of No Violence against Women and Children Campaign, reaching 200 children.
Limpopo	Visited two schools, focusing on safety measures during the pandemic and two community outreach campaigns during Child Protection Week and facilitated four activities through radio platforms and school visits during the 16 Days of Activism of No Violence against Women and Children Campaign, reaching 465 children.
Northern Cape	Facilitated seven activities, focusing on soccer vs crime, engaging children in substance abuse, safety plans, child neglect and domestic violence, reaching 300 children.
North West	Facilitated activities during the 16 Days of Activism of No Violence against Women and Children Campaign at one day care centre and eight schools, reaching 1 433 children.
Western Cape	Facilitated 12 activities, engaging 1 000 children through door-to-door visits and street talks and handing out party packs.

Seven national programmes were conducted, which include dialogues on GBV and GBV prevention programmes were conducted by the respective provinces, targeting GBV hotspots.

A total of 54 compliance visits were conducted at police stations, to monitor the implementation of GBV-related regulatory framework and to implement corrective measures.

## STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The SAPS is involved in a number of partnerships, including business partnerships, community-based partnerships, international partnerships, partnerships with faith-based organisations, traditional leaders and non-governmental organisations.

The partnership between the SAPS and Deaf Federation of South Africa (DeafSA) seeks to address barriers for people with hearing impairments with a key deliverable, namely; “Institute friendly reporting measures for deaf people”, aimed to ensure the availability of a sign language

interpreting service at SAPS frontline service points. Police stations, across the country, can easily access sign language interpretation services. The details about sign language interpretation services through DeafSA was circulated to all email users. The partnership between the SAPS and Cape Mental Health strives towards ensuring access to justice for mental care users and to position the SAPS to move in consonance with contemporary international and national human rights instruments. Police officers encounter people with mental illness in many different situations, whether criminal offenders, disorderly persons, missing person complaints of victims and persons in need of care. The Memorandum of Understanding, in terms of the partnership between the SAPS and the Commission of Gender Equality was terminated, on 31 January 2022, due to technicalities.

A total number of 1 150 or 99,83% from a total of 1 152 police stations were identified to establish CPFs. Erasmia Police Station still need to set a date for the election of an interim committee and the Naledi Police Station CPF was disbanded. Kubisiedrift, in the Eastern Cape, Mokopong, in Limpopo and Boetsap, in the Northern Cape have been exempted from establishing CPF's. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational.

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with an established CPFs	Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF	Number of police stations not implemented	Number of newly established police stations
Eastern Cape	199	197	1	0	1
Free State	111	111	0	0	0
Gauteng	143	141	0	2	0
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0	0
Limpopo	104	104	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	90	90	0	0	0
North West	85	82	1	0	2
Northern Cape	91	90	1	0	0
Western Cape	151	151	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

**Sector Policing** is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach, to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention. A total number of 878 police stations were identified to maintain the implementation of sector policing as a community-centred based policing, according to set criteria (National Instruction 3 of 2013). A total number of 277 police stations were identified where sector policing could not be implemented. A total of 865 or 98,51% of the identified police stations have implemented sector policing and 13 have not.

**Signed Memorandums of Understandings/Agreements** between SAPS and strategic partners

- » Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
- » Department of Health
- » IPID and Municipal (Metropolitan) Police Services
- » National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- » University of South Africa
- » Cape Mental Health
- » Deaf Federation of South Africa

**School safety programmes** were implemented at 200 identified schools, in 2021/22.

The reviewed National **Rural Safety Strategy** is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation and will continue to be implemented, until 31 March 2025. The Strategy addresses rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, addressing the needs of the total rural community, including the farming community as a focus area.

The success of the reviewed National Rural Safety Strategy is dependent on the involvement of the community in policing. The participation of the community in joint crime prevention initiatives, community-based structures and crime prevention initiatives, such as the Community-in-Blue Concept is encouraged. During 2021/22, a total number of 905 police stations were classified as rural or urban-rural mix police stations for the purposes of implementing the reviewed National Rural Safety Strategy. The Rural Safety Strategy was implemented at 808 or 89,28% of the 905 identified rural or urban-rural mix police stations.

#### *Rural Safety Strategy implemented, as at 31 March 2022*

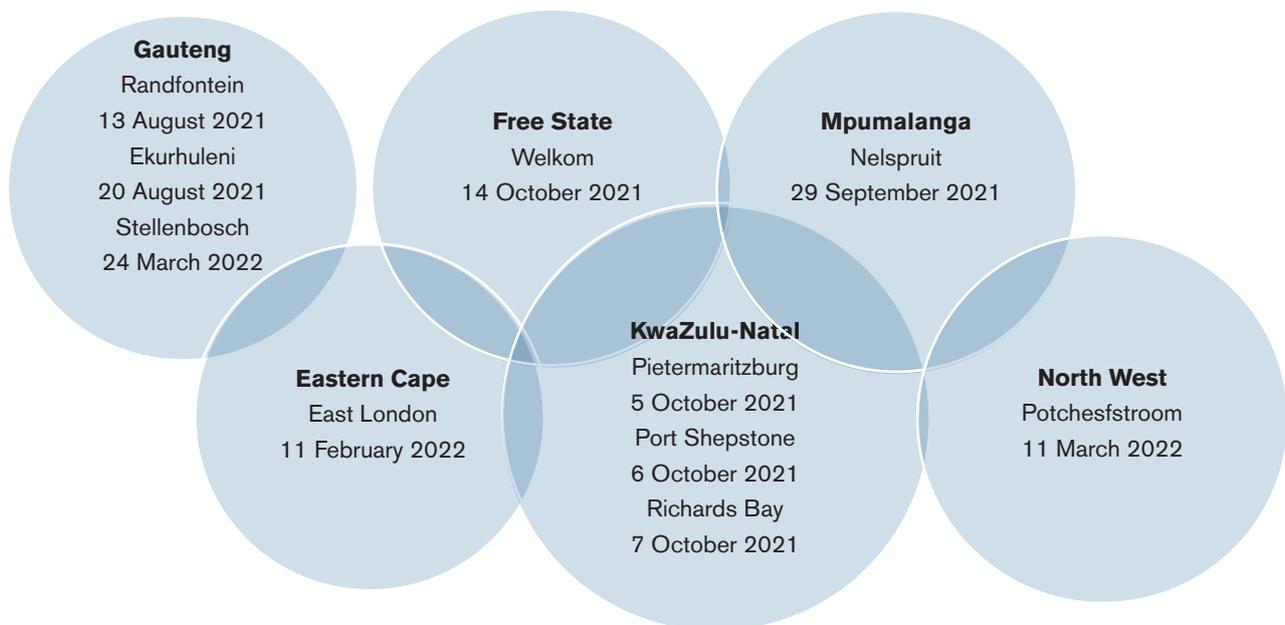
Province	Number of rural police stations	Implemented	Rural/urban mix police stations	Implemented	Total identified police stations	Total implemented
Eastern Cape	123	123	39	39	162	162
Free State	11	10	92	88	103	98
Gauteng	0	0	30	30	30	30
KwaZulu-Natal	62	45	92	66	154	111
Limpopo	82	80	22	22	104	102
Mpumalanga	29	29	61	61	90	90
North West	12	2	68	31	80	33
Northern Cape	44	44	39	39	83	83
Western Cape	58	58	41	41	99	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>808</b>

## INCREASED POLICE VISIBILITY

The responsibility for the implementation of **Community-in-Blue Concept** resides with the various Community Police Forums and Boards and not with the SAPS. The SAPS only provides the Concept itself and facilitate the communication, thereof. The number of Community-in-Blue patrollers, at the end of March 2022, was 19 451. Although all provinces recruited Community-in-Blue patrollers, not all criteria for initiating the Concept has been achieved, including the completion of formal registration forms by patrollers, the screening and training of patrollers, the issuing of the prescribed uniform to all patrollers and a record of deployment of all patrollers. An analysis was conducted on the monitoring tool and a new directive was issued on the enhancement of the initiation process with patrollers already recruited and new patrollers still to be recruited. The aim of the 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, to encourage more citizens to participate in a structured way in crime prevention.

As part of the **Traditional Policing Concept**, a collaborative approach to policing and cooperation practice between traditional leadership structures and the SAPS at provincial, district and police stations levels, a formal and standard corporation framework, in a form of a blue print was developed, to guide and ensure the success of the collaboration. Over the medium-term, the Traditional Policing Concept is planned to be implemented, in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces, by 31 March 2024. Currently the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated, in the Mpumalanga Province.

The **Safer Cities Framework** is a collaborative approach that entails an integrated and multistakeholder approach, aimed towards achieving optimal safety, by using technology and other relevant platforms to contribute towards a smart city. This multidisciplinary stakeholder approach involves a range of stakeholders from all sectors of society, such as government, civil society, business, community and other relevant role players, in order to deliver a coordinated, integrated and community-centric service at local level, as a strategic response to conditions affecting the well-being of the city/town residents. In 2021/22, the Framework was initiated in ten cities and towns.



The ten pilot cities, initiated, in 2020/21, were assessed, in 2021/22, in terms of implementation. The purpose of the assessments was to fulfil the monitoring mandate on project governance structures, plans and other project-related matters and to ensure project deliverables are being achieved.

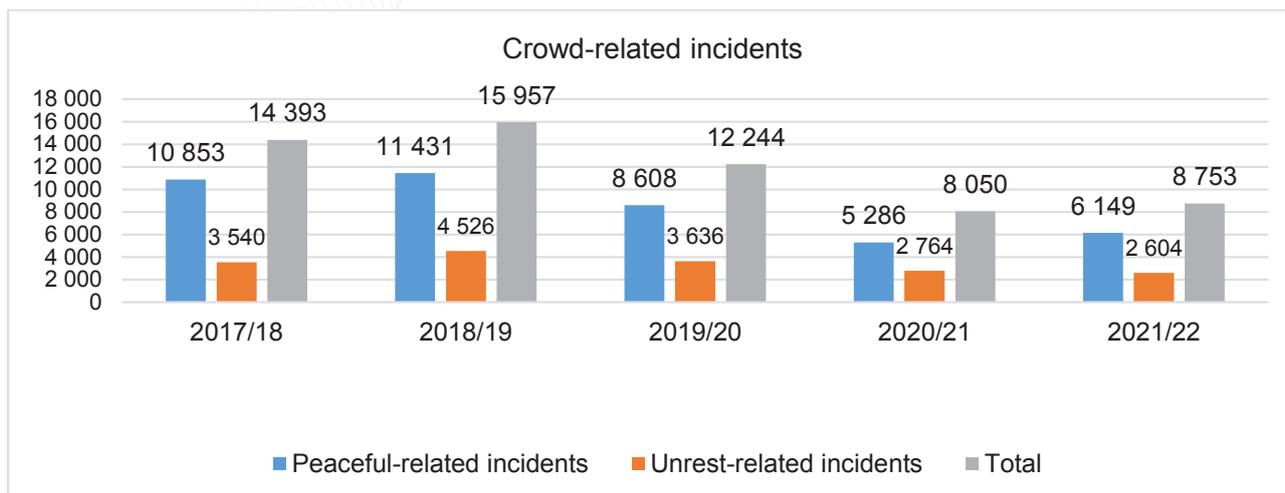
Pilot cities	Assessment 1	Assessment 2
Cape Town	2021-05-14	2022-02-18
eThekweni	2021-05-21	2021-12-08
Nelson Mandela Bay (Port Elizabeth)	2021-05-25	2022-02-09
Kimberley (Sol Plaatjies)	2021-06-02	2022-02-01
Mangaung	-	2022-01-25
Witbank (Emalahleni)	2021-09-23	2022-02-22
Rustenburg	2021-09-09	2021-02-21
Tshwane	2021-09-03	2022-01-24
Johannesburg	2021-05-15	2021-11-12
Polokwane	2021-05-14	2021-12-06

The South African Reserve Police Service serves as an essential force multiplier, utilised to support the SAPS in the fight against crime, as part of a cooperative police-community relationship. This reservist system provides for active involvement of the community in policing and supports a collaborative problem-solving orientated approach. The mandate of the South African Reserve Police Service follows from the constitutional objects of the SAPS, in that reservists assist the SAPS to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the RSA and their property and uphold and enforce the law. A reservist is a member from the community who volunteers his or her time and service, or expertise, without any expectations of remuneration, in support of SAPS fighting crime. A reservist personnel plan was developed, to provide for the total number of reservists required by the SAPS and the recruitment and training of the requisite number, to allow the SAPS to maintain a full complement of reservists. The plan is to provide for reservists to supplement the capacity of police stations and provide for specific programmes in designated police station areas, including tourism safety, to police tourist attractions areas, rural areas and the recently launched royal and traditional reservists, in areas with traditional leadership structures.

## SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

### INCIDENTS OF PUBLIC DISORDER AND CROWD MANAGEMENT POLICED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION

Public Order Policing is mandated, in terms of Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to maintain public order, through crowd management and the combating of crime. The SAPS continued to capacitate the 47 Provincial POP Units, as well as the four reserve units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela that it has at its disposal, to manage community protests, including the training and equipping of members to deal with crowd management. The human resource capability decreased, with 164, from 6 004 members, in 2020/21 to 5 840 members, in 2021/22, comprising of 5 456 SAPS Act members and 384 PSA personnel.



A total number of 8 753 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully policed/stabilised by POP Units, in 2021/22, including 6 149 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 604 unrest-related incidents, such as tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs and labour disputes in the mining sector. The secondary function of POP is to conduct crime prevention functions. A total number of 4 795 crime prevention functions were conducted, including 616 unrest (other) incidents<sup>59</sup> and 11 827 specialised operational support-related incidents<sup>60</sup>. A total number of 14 138 arrests were made, comprising of 10 488 arrests for crime prevention functions, 36 arrests for crowd peaceful, 1 770 arrests for crowd unrest, 1 232 arrests for specialised operational support-related incidents and 612 arrests for unrest (other) incidents.

The national reserve units render support-related functions to the provincial units. A total of 317 incidents were policed, comprising of 195 support crowd (peaceful)<sup>61</sup>, 67 support crowd (unrest)<sup>62</sup> and 55 relating to national support<sup>63</sup>.

As part of JCPS Cluster interaction to counter violent protest actions in the Country, the NATJOC increased its capacity, to coordinate and monitor all public order-related incidents, on a 24/7 basis.

#### *Training provided to members within the POP environment*

Type of POP training	2020/21	2021/22
Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders	0	36
Crowd Management for Platoon Members, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police Department	0	179
POP Refresher's Training	208	0
Crowd Conflict Management Training	0	44
2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation Nyala	0	194
Water Canon Induction Course	0	74
Old Nyala (RG 12)	0	47
Casper	0	27
Video Operator Course	0	50
Operational Commanders Training	0	3

In July 2021, South Africa was ravaged by lootings and violent protests, following the incarceration of former President Jacob Zuma. The scale and severity of the looting and sabotage, in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng, in July, has brought social protest and civil unrest into the popular discourse. POP personnel were rapidly deployed from all provinces, for a period of three months, to stabilise both the provinces. POP capacity was stretched to its limits. Reports suggest that as many as 300 people have been killed, hundreds of businesses were lost or destroyed and billions of rands in damages to the economy, as a result of the violence that erupted during lootings across the Country.

Politically influenced protests
<p><b>Court appearance of former President of South Africa, Mr Jacob Zuma, at the High Court, in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal Province, on 26 May 2021</b></p> <p>POP members monitored and policed a gathering attended by an estimated number of 3 000 supporters of former President, Mr Jacob Zuma, outside the Pietermaritzburg High Court, singing and dancing, in support of the former President, who was appearing in court. The participants dispersed peacefully and no incidents were reported.</p> <p>The launch of Economic Freedom Fighters election manifesto and the opening of a new head office, in Johannesburg, Gauteng, on 26 September 2021. POP members monitored and policed the event attended by an estimated number of 10 000 members/supporters, at Gandhi Square for the launch. No incidents were reported.</p>
Social event protests
<p><b>Memorial service of the late Regent, her Majesty Queen Shiyiwe Mantomfimbi, in KwaZulu-Natal, on 7 May 2021</b></p> <p>POP members monitored and policed the memorial service, in Nongoma, attended by an estimated number of 6 000 people. No incidents were reported.</p> <p><b>Rugby match between the Blue Bulls and Alster, at Loftus Stadium, Pretoria, Gauteng, on 2 April 2022</b></p> <p>POP members monitored and policed the match, attended by 13 961 spectators. No incidents were reported.</p> <p><b>Sporting event at Mohlakeng Stadium, in Randfontein, Gauteng, on 2 April 2021</b></p> <p>POP members successfully policed the soccer match, between G-Force FC and Glamour Boys FC, at the Mohlakeng Stadium, attended by an estimated number of 500 spectators. The spectators dispersed peacefully.</p>
Service delivery protests
<p><b>Roads barricaded, in Mangaung, Free State, on 18 May 2021</b></p> <p>An estimated number of 2 500 community members barricaded the roads with burning tyres and stones, complaining about service delivery and demanded the disbandment of the Mangaung Municipality leadership. The protest was part of the Mangaung shutdown. POP members were monitoring the incidents. Several shops were looted and police were thrown with stones. Rubber rounds were used to stabilise and to disperse the crowd and four state-owned vehicles were damaged. A total number of 31 suspects were arrested for public violence, malicious damage to property and possession of stolen property. Some of the stolen property were confiscated. The incident was successfully stabilised and participants dispersed.</p> <p><b>Roads barricaded, in Thabong, Free State, on 27 June 2021</b></p> <p>An estimated number of 100 community members barricaded the roads with burning tyres and stones, complaining about service delivery. POP members arrested 21 suspects for public violence. The incident was successfully stabilised and participants dispersed.</p>

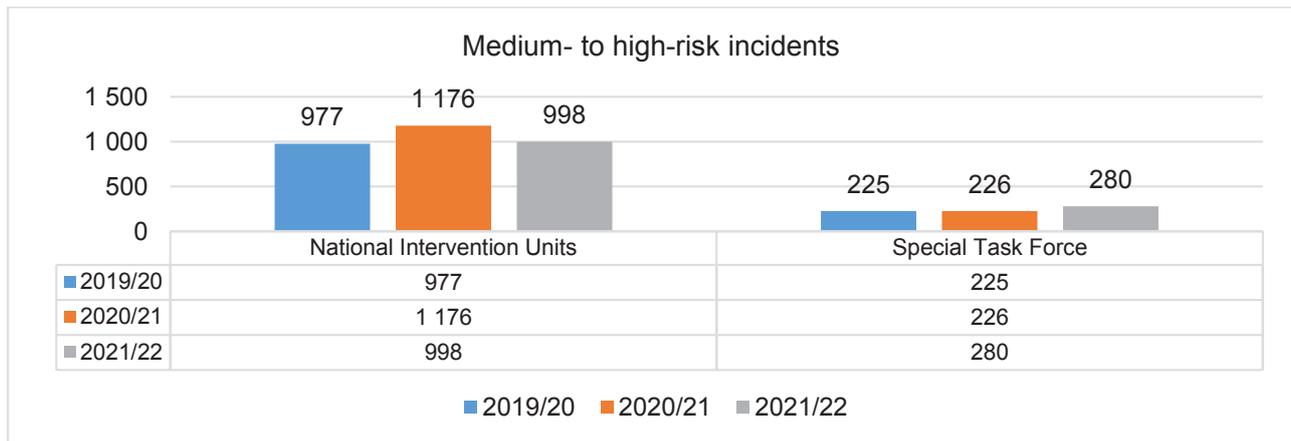
## EFFECTIVE POLICING OF INCIDENTS OF A SECURITY NATURE WHICH REQUIRE SPECIALISED INTERVENTION

**National Intervention Units** provide a rapid response capability for intervening in medium- to high-risk incidents, where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of VIPs, safeguarding big events and specialised operational assistance to police

stations, as well as other government departments. These Units are situated in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria.

The 998 medium- to high-risk incidents responded to, comprised of 427 operational support incidents, 334 escorting duties, 56 protection of VIPs and/or event operations, as well as 181 national deployments. During these incidents, a total number of 41 arrests were made and 33 firearms (handguns and rifles), 309 rounds of ammunition and seven vehicles were confiscated. A total of 121 Mandrax tablets and 5 034 heroin capsules were also confiscated, as well as R156 139.00 in cash.

The NIU also performed 339 self-initiated operations, 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, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. These operations resulted in 145 arrests and the confiscation of 66 firearms (handguns and rifles), 750 rounds of ammunition and 52 vehicles. A total of 4,193 kg cannabis, 3 978.5 Mandrax tablets and 0,20 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) were confiscated, as well as R41 067.09 in cash.



The STF responded to 280 medium- to high-risk incidents and successfully effected 232 arrests. A total number of 43 firearms, comprising of rifles and hand guns, 5 177 rounds of various ammunition, 22 magazines and 23 vehicles were confiscated, as well as R1 097 550.00 in cash, 171 cell phones, 678 blue and white capsules (narcotics), 307 ammunition parts, military and police field dress and three SBV body armourers.

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 721 tactical response activities (responding to serious crimes in progress, crowd management, crisis incidents in progress and assisting other units when a tactical capability is required); attended to 25 809 tactical operational support operations and activities (anti-poaching, cross-border operations and the transporting of dangerous criminals); executed 366 tactical intervention activities (active shooter situations and cordon-and-search operations to search persons, vehicles and premises); executed 747 self-initiated operations, focusing on trio-related crimes, (aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition) and attended to 264 529 day-to-day operations.

During these activities 1 620 arrests were made for various offences and 1 823,19 kg cannabis, 106 911 Mandrax tablets, 0,59 grams crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 364,84 grams cocaine, 275 ecstasy tablets, 339 illegal firearms, 4 229 rounds of ammunition, 280 stolen/robbed vehicles and 20kg of gold were confiscated, as well as R1 637 113.90 in cash.

**Mobile Operations** is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable<sup>64</sup> and/or dangerous<sup>65</sup> government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and Cape Town. No security breaches occurred during the protection of 305 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo by Mobile Operations, in 2021/22. Mobile Operations successfully executed 37 self-initiated operations and five crime prevention operations.

The SAPS renders **specialised policing services to neighbouring countries** in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions<sup>66</sup> and other interventions, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet. A total number of 10 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including five members, in South Sudan, one member, in Darfur and two members, in Abyei (Darfur), as police advisors<sup>67</sup>. One female member was appointed as the Senior Police Coordinator, in Somalia, until 31 August 2021. Her role, as Senior Police Coordinator, in Somalia, was to assist with the building of the Federal Government's capacity, to promote respect for human rights and women empowerment, child protection, to prevent conflict-related sexual GBV and strengthen justice institutions. One female member was appointed as Protection of Civilians Coordinator, in South Sudan, responsible for operational oversight of the maintenance of public order and security within the UN Mission in South Sudan Protection of Civilians Sites and any other mandated UN police activities related to the Sites. One female member is appointed as Police Counsellor, Permanent Mission of South Africa to United Nations, New York, responsible for liaising with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations on all police operations matters regarding to the SAPS.

According to the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities, a total of 500 members must be trained and on standby for deployment, annually, as per cabinet approval. During the reporting period, a total of 458 members were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions.

The **SAPS Air Wing** provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. The SAPS currently has 49 aircraft, including 37 helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes. The 37 helicopters, include 13, BO105 helicopters, which have been removed from service, due to ageing and serviceability constraints and two AS350B3 (H125) helicopters grounded for boarding, due to accident and lifespan maturity. By the end of March 2022, there were 53 pilots in the SAPS, including 29 helicopter pilots, 18 fixed-wing pilots and 6 dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes. A total of 49 Airborne Law Enforcement Officers were in the Air Wing, by the end of March 2022.

A total of 3 234.7 hours were flown, including 2 582.0 operational hours for crime-related matters, such as crime call-outs (364.4 hours), crime prevention (631.6 hours), planned operations (1 347.5 hours) and assistance to the specialised forces (238.5 hours). A total of 652.7 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (285.3 hours), shows (8.0 hours), training (251.7 hours) and maintenance flights (107.7 hours). A total

of 110 self-initiated operations were conducted, focusing on high visibility air patrols to prevent crimes, such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and other.

**Mobilisation Support** is rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment, to support operational-related and national coordinated operations and events, including armoured vehicles, support to operational deployments, such as cross-border operations, the building/maintaining of camps, the deployment of chefs and camp supervisors, the supplying of equipment and consumables, such as speed fencing, riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables, tents, lawnmowers and furniture removals. A total of 290 requests with regard to transport activities, were successfully attended to, in 2021/22. These are inclusive of assistance to approved official funerals, officials attending courses at the various training institutions and Operation Ukuthula, in Lohathla, in the Northern Cape, shuttle services for high ranking officers and members of the SAPS, national/international dignitaries attending meetings/courses, deploying and recovering of vehicles, inclusive of armoured vehicles, transporting operational equipment to be utilised in provinces during COVID-19 lockdown operations and assistance provided to border policing-related detached duties. A total of 65 requests with regard to support activities were successfully attended to. These activities include providing assistance for training camps, the erecting of speed fencing, firearm destruction operations and the hosting of work sessions/meetings, conferences and medal parades.

**Armoured vehicles** play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically, in the POP environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle capable of protecting occupants from arms fire, petrol bombs, etc. At the end of March 2022, a total of 574 selective armoured vehicles were active, of which 256, were reported operable/serviceable.

**National Operational Coordination (NOC)** is responsible for coordinating, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police specific operations, to address JCPS and SAPS priorities, managing cabinet-approved major events, as well as other events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). NOC serves as the coordinating structure and the secretariat of the NCCF and the Interdepartmental NATJOINTS, responsible for coordinating all security and stability operations, throughout the Country. The SAPS holds the chairmanship of the NATJOINTS. NOC planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 10 national intervention operations and stabilised identified hotspots, successfully, in 2021/22, compared to nine national operations planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed, in 2020/21. A total of 12 cabinet approved events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010, were approved, in 2021/22, compared to eight cabinet approved events, in 2020/21. A slight increase of events was recorded, due to the easing of COVID-19 lockdown regulations.

#### Crime combating operations

- » North West Stabilisation and Normalisation Operation, in the Dr Kaunda District, from 13 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- » North West Stabilisation and Normalisation Operation, to address aggravated robberies and CIT robberies, in the Bojanala District, from 16 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- » Stabilisation Operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- » Planned protest rallies against Concourt Judgement, in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng, from 3 July 2021 to 14 September 2021.
- » Safer Festive Season, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 16 December 2021 to 2 January 2022.
- » Emanguzi Cross-Border Operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 29 November 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- » Operation Lockdown II, in the Western Cape, from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- » CIT heist operation, in Mpumalanga, from 10 February 2022 to 31 March 2022.
- » Intelligence driven operation, in Limpopo, from 23 to 31 March 2022.
- » Mining unrest operation, in Limpopo, from 26 January 2022 to 31 March 2022.

#### Major events operations, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)

- » National Freedom Day celebration, on 27 April 2021, at the Charlotte Maxeke Centre, in Botshabelo, in the Free State.
- » National Youth Day Commemoration, on 16 June 2021, at the Mgungundlovu Athletics Stadium, in KwaZulu-Natal.
- » Special Official Funeral, Category 1, for the late Inkosi Mahlangu, in Machiding Village, in Mpumalanga, on 23 July 2021.
- » Official Funeral, Category 2, for the late Deputy Minister in the Presidency, Prof Mkhize, at Fourways Memorial Park, in Gauteng, on 25 September 2021.
- » Sustainable Infrastructure Symposium, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Gauteng, from 6 to 7 October 2021.
- » Local government elections, 2021, in all South African municipalities, on 1 November 2021.
- » Intra Africa Trade Fair, from 15 to 21 November 2021, at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre, in KwaZulu-Natal.
- » Special Official Funeral, Category 1, of the late Archbishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu, on 1 January 2022, at the St George's Cathedral Church, in Cape Town.
- » SONA, on 10 February 2022, at the Cape Town City Hall, in Cape Town.
- » Water and Sanitation Summit, from 18 to 19 February 2022, at the Gallagher Estate, in Midrand, Gauteng.
- » National Human Rights Day Commemoration, on 21 March 2022, at the Reagile Stadium, in Koster, in the North West.
- » South Africa Investment Conference, on 24 March 2022, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Gauteng.

## REDUCED ILLEGAL MINING THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT

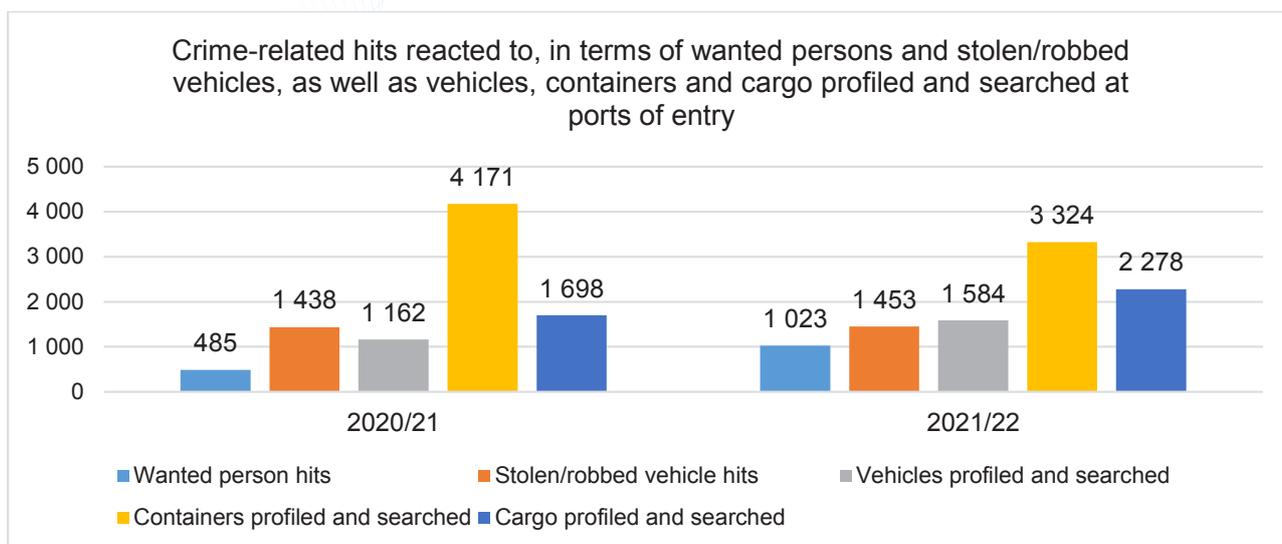
The NIU successfully responded to six illegal mining operations, in relation to medium-to high-risk requests received, with 32 arrests.

## SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

### BORDER SECURITY EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Ports of entry are a portal for the flow of people and goods. The effective management of the 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, nine sea ports and 10 international airports, is vital in ensuring the enforcement of the relevant legislation and the prevention of the flow of, *inter alia*, contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms, as well as to combat human smuggling and trafficking. The main focus is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and illegal border crossing and migration to enhance, national security, to optimise territorial integrity and to prevent terrorist and related activities, as well as a balance between trade and security. The port of entry environment monitors the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles and reacts to hits<sup>68</sup>, as a result of MCS/EMCS<sup>69</sup> screening and profile<sup>70</sup> and search vehicles (land ports), containers (seaports) and cargo<sup>71</sup> (airports) that are identified as high-risk, focusing on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified risk countries and the commission of serious crime, including

illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods and contraband.



In 2021/22, a total number of 1 023 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and 1 453 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the 53 land ports resulted in hits. Circulated stolen/robbed vehicle hits, resulted in the recovery of 10 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.

A total number of 1 584 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 3 324 containers were profiled and searched at the nine sea ports and 2 278 cargo consignment were profiled and searched at the 10 international airports. Three people were arrested for corruption, including two SAPS members and one immigration official.

The SAPS embarked on a recruitment drive to capacitate Border Policing Reaction Teams, at Durban Harbour, Port Elizabeth International Airport, Port Elizabeth Harbour, Ngqura Harbour, King Shaka International Airport, Cape Town International Airport and Cape Town Harbour, in order to conform to international prescripts in the border policing environment. A number of members completed the first part of the Border Policing Reaction Team Course, comprising of Weapons, Rural and Urban Phases. All members who successfully completed these phases were selected to participate in the Advanced Border Policing Reaction Team Learning Programme that will commence, in 2022/23. The roll out of these courses were hampered by the COVID 19 Pandemic and will commence, in 2022/23.

A total number of 3 782 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, including 258 roadblocks, 79 497 vehicle patrols, 1 395 checkpoints, 83 483 foot patrols and 3 553 vessel patrol inspections<sup>72</sup>, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry.

A total of 189 police officials, including members at police station level, were deployed on a rotational detached duty system, at the borders between South Africa and Namibia. Members are recruited, in the Northern Cape and Gauteng, to perform border policing functions, on a rotational basis, at ports of entry in the Northern Cape. These detached members rotate every four months.

## Successes achieved at ports of entry: 2020/21 and 2021/22

Firearms and ammunition		
Success/confiscation	2020/21	2021/22
Arrests	19 for the illegal possession of firearms 11 for the illegal possession of ammunition	39 for the illegal possession of firearms 5 for the illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	20 illegal firearms and 632 rounds of ammunition	59 illegal firearms and 3 627 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	1 068	804
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	1 1840,947 kg	222,414 kg
Cocaine	2,197 kg	1 029,046 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	42,287 kg	160,018 kg
Cannabis (dry)	599 496,239 kg	5 204,362 kg
Cannabis (plants)	409 plants	225 plants
Ecstasy tablets/powder	1 776 tablets	589 tablets
Mandrax tablets	56 744,5 tablets	853 tablets
Crack cocaine rocks	38 rocks	11 rocks
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	139	146
Number of vehicles recovered	112	127
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	6 605	12 133
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	68	36
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	50	46
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	1 235	961
Human trafficking		
Arrests	2	0
Stock theft		
Arrests	27	3

## Highlights

### **Border police confiscate fake goods from a trader, in Walmer**

Members from the Border Policing Unit attached to the Port of Ngqura, together with relevant stakeholders inspected a store and confiscated 809 bottles of various brands of fake perfume, 83 board games and various brands of unregistered insecticides valued at R1 391 098.00, on 10 May 2021. A 25 year-old man was fined R5 000.00 and the goods were handed over to the registered patent attorneys for storage at a licensed warehouse.

### **Cross-border operations yield results**

In an endeavor to curb transnational crimes, multidisciplinary cross-border operations were conducted, between 17 and 20 May 2021, in and around Kopfontein, Skilpadshok and Ramatlabama Port of Entries, in the North West. The operations resulted in the issuing of 59 fines, of which 46 were for the contravention of the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002) and 13 for the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996) valued at R21 400.00. The operation, codenamed "Bosa", was executed simultaneously in South Africa and Botswana, aimed at curbing transnational crimes.

### **Border police confiscate fake goods from a trader, in Korsten, Gqeberha**

Members from the Border Policing Unit attached to the Port of Ngqura confiscated illicit cigarettes, sanitary pads and cream, valued at R230 000.00, from a retail store, in Durban Road, in Korsten, on 18 June 2021.

### **Border police confiscate goods, in Gqeberha**

Members from Border Policing attached to the Port of Ngqura confiscated counterfeit cellular telephone goods with an estimated value of over R3 million, in Walmer, 24 August 2021. It is alleged that members received and acted on information of counterfeit goods at a house, as well as at a shop, in Govan Mbeki Avenue, in Central. Search warrants were simultaneously executed at these places. The goods, well known brands, were on offer for sale and on display at the shop.

## PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and persons with disabilities in our society. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the revised MTSF (2019-2024) emphasised these as cross-cutting focus areas. Empowering women, youth and persons with disabilities cuts across all seven apex priorities. The SAPS included performance indicators in the MTSF (2019 to 2024) that specifically focus on women and the youth, namely; the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women and the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children. The SAPS APP includes the percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF. Furthermore, to support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disability, initiatives supporting the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disability priorities are the implementation of the Guidelines for Policing People with Disabilities, at all police stations; the implementation of the minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities at all police stations; the improvement of infrastructure at 100% of identified police stations, to provide basic access to victims or complainants, such as wheel chair ramps, holding rails, disabled ablution facilities and disabled parking bays. The SAPS GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan remains central to the Department's efforts to reduce violence and reported contact crimes against women and children, to ensure that there are appropriate interventions in place, including prevention and awareness programmes and that all police stations have GBV desks.

The SAPS's Service Delivery Improvement Plan prioritise services to persons with disabilities, through the implementation of the Policing of Persons with Disabilities Action Plan; the introduction spacing of sign language interpreters at local level; and improving access to SAPS infrastructure for persons with disability.

## LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

### SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	40 938 339	40 925 597	12 842	41 327 823	39 722 291	1 605 532
Border Security	2 214 799	2 214 799	-	2 204 551	2 163 448	41 103
Specialised Interventions	4 890 726	4 890 726	-	4 555 793	4 538 584	17 209
Facilities	4 566 358	4 566 358	-	4 475 974	4 312 152	163 822
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 610 222</b>	<b>52 597 380</b>	<b>12 842</b>	<b>52 564 141</b>	<b>50 736 475</b>	<b>1 827 666</b>

## PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered
- » Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- » Number of escapees from custody
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)

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

### Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered

- » Enhancements were finalised on the EFRS, to circulate recovered firearms without serial numbers, by using the SAPS 13 Store number.
- » Conducting a practical approach on the circulation of firearms, to mitigate audit findings (workshop in all districts attended by Visible Policing Commanders, Detective Commanders, Designated Firearm Officials and SAPS 13 Store officials).
- » Monitoring of the EFRS and the submission of monthly reports to provincial offices on the circulation of firearms.
- » Initiate interface validation between the EFRS/the Provisioning Administration System and the Loss Management System.

## Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days

The SAPS developed a Central Firearm Register Action Plan, aimed to address service delivery complaints pertaining to the management of the backlog of applications within the Central Firearm Register office. The Action Plan consist of the following pillars:

- » Pillar 1: Enhancement of capacity and capability
- » Pillar 2: Enhance governance structures
- » Pillar 3: Secure suitable storage, filing facilities and office accommodation
- » Pillar 4: System development and enhancement

## Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes, percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) and percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)

The SAPS follows a multipronged approach, to address the high rate of crime, including murder. The SAPS's crime combating approach is articulated in the five pillar National Crime Combating Strategy. This provides for the use of intelligence and analysis, to inform both crime prevention and crime combating actions and to support investigations. This approach informs the identification of the top 30 police stations where the highest incidence of specific crimes and crime categories, including murder, are recorded.

The provinces and districts where the top 30 stations are located, are required to develop plans to address the specific modus operandi, root causes and contributing factors to murder in those particular police station areas, which differ from police station to police station. Operational plans must then be developed, based on the crime analysis. Police actions must be complemented with interventions by other departments and stakeholders. The crime analysis conducted in respect of root causes and contributing factors is used to identify specific stakeholders that need to be involved. The operational approach in this regard, is coordinated through the District and Provincial Operational Command Centres.

In addition, targeted strategies are in place to deal with specific crime priorities, including, e.g. GBV, rural safety and the killing of police members. SAPS strategies also address the need to work closely with communities and other partners as articulated in, e.g., the Community Policing and Intergrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategies and partnerships with businesses and the National House of Traditional Leaders.

Crime prevention efforts also make use of crime awareness and communication to mobilise community and stakeholder support.

SAPS crime detection provides for specialised units that focus on investigations that requires specialised investigation skills, including, e.g. the FCS Units. Crime investigation is supported through the SAPS forensic capacity, with specific efforts currently under way, to improve capacity for DNA analysis.

As part of the JCPS Cluster, the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies collaborate through the National and Provincial JOINTS structures, which also provide for specific focus to be given to areas of concern, identified through crime analysis and by the intelligence community.

### Number of escapees from custody

Conducting an assessment on all escape incidents and compiling a national plan on the prevention of escapes from custody and deaths in custody, supported by provincial plans.

Conducting of compliance inspections.

## PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

## INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Interventions implemented within the Visible Policing Programme, in response to COVID-19, includes, the payment of travel and subsistence for SAPS employees deployed outside their normal place of work; the procurement of items for services, such as waste removal, resources for roadblocks, etc.; and the provisioning of air transportation, as a result of no commercial air travel, as per the table below.

*Interventions that were implemented, in response to COVID-19*

Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Budget allocation	Budget spent	Outputs to which the intervention contribute to	Immediate outcomes
<b>Programme 2: Visible Policing</b> Subprogramme: Crime Prevention	Travel and subsistence expenditure for SAPS employees deployed outside their normal place of work, to enforce regulations relating to COVID-19	All organisational levels	All SAPS employees, who were required to travel outside their normal place of work Refer to Note 3	SAPS employees at all organisational levels	No additional funding received (reprioritisation from the current baseline was performed)	R5 033 466 for the year	Effective utilisation of resources	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS
<b>Programme 2: Visible Policing</b> Subprogramme: Crime Prevention	Procurement of other items or services to support SAPS employees during COVID-19 deployments (waste removal, roadblock resources, etc.)	All provinces, up to police station level	Total number of Police Act and PSA employees, at the end of March 2022: (176 180) 107 879 males, 68 301 females, 3 059 persons with disabilities, awaiting trial prisoners and reservists Refer to Note 3	All SAPS employees	No additional funding received (reprioritisation from the current baseline was performed)	R4 248 198 for the year	-	Support to SAPS employees during deployments
<b>Programme 2: Visible Policing</b> (Specialised Interventions Subprogramme)	The provisioning of air transportation, as a result of no commercial air travel	Wonderboom Airwing	A total number of 42 requests were received for air transportation, in terms of communication flights, of which 39 were attended to with 156 passengers.	Senior managers within the SAPS, as well as the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police	No additional allocation received (The annual budget allocation for the Specialised Interventions Subprogramme was utilised)	-	A professional and capable SAPS	Ensuring the provisioning of air support to the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police, as well as senior managers within the SAPS during the COVID-19 Pandemic

NOTE 3: Expenditure for overtime and travel and subsistence normally are only paid in a subsequent month and then overtime needs to be journalised against the project. These journals are performed in bulk, after a couple of months, per request, from a province and the number of people or a breakdown of such people can in no way be determined. Counting the number of travel and subsistence claims will be labour intensive, as thousands of people could have been deployed once or more than once and trying to determine the breakdown of those in terms of the guidelines, will require manually confirming the number of claimants and then confirming each of the thousands of claimants' details, individually, as per the guidelines. The same applies to the awaiting trial prisoners. Therefore, it is indicated to be unknown, as these manual processes will be very labour intensive.

## PROVISIONING OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

During the lockdown, flight requests were attended to by the Wonderboom Air Wing for the transportation of passengers, which included senior managers within the SAPS, as well as the Minister and Deputy Minister of Police. In 2021/22, 18 requests, with 18 passengers, were attended to by the Wonderboom Air Wing. The SAPS Air Wing was ready to respond to flight requests, dependent on the availability of serviceable air fleet. The availability of aeroplanes, capable of passenger transportation, ensured the mobility of SAPS principals during the lockdown period, given the unavailability of commercial air transportation.

## BORDER SECURITY

Adjusted alert level 1 was in place, from 1 October 2021 to 4 April 2022. The 21 commercial land borders, which were fully operational remained as such and the 32 land borders, which were closed, remained closed, except for the Telle Bridge Port of Entry, which were bound to reopen on the commencement of the amendment to the Regulations. The Cabinet member responsible for Home Affairs may, from the date of commencement of this amendment to the regulations, issue directions regarding the opening and closing of any further ports of entry.

Travelling to and from the Republic from neighbouring countries was allowed. Fully vaccinated persons had to, upon arrival at the land border, produce a valid vaccination certificate and unvaccinated persons had to provide a valid certificate of a negative COVID-19 test, recognised by the World Health Organisation, which were to be obtained, not more than 72 hours before the date of travel. In the event of the traveller's failure to submit a certificate as proof of a negative COVID-19 test, the traveller was required to do an antigen test on arrival, at his or her own cost and in the event of a traveller testing positive for COVID-19, he or she was required to isolate him or herself, at his or her own cost, for a period of 10 days. International air travel was restricted to OR Tambo, King Shaka, Cape Town, Lanseria and the Kruger Mpumalanga International Airports. All commercial seaports remained open and small crafts were allowed entry into seaports, in line with all health and border law enforcement protocols.

## CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2021/22.

## 5.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

### PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Detective Services Programme is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The programme objective is to contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

- » **Crime Investigations** provides for detectives at police stations who investigate crimes, including crimes against women and children.
- » **Criminal Record Centre** provides for effective and credible Criminal Record Centres, in respect of crime scene management or processing and provides criminal records and related information.
- » **Forensic Science Laboratory** funds Forensic Science Laboratories, which provide specialised, evidence-related technical analysis and support to investigators.
- » **Specialised Investigations** provides 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 outputs that have been included within the Detective Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcome and suboutcomes:

Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| * Increased feelings of safety in communities  | * Reduced serious organised crime   |
| * Reduced organised crime  | * Reduced levels of serious commercial crime                                  |
| * Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime | * Ensure an effective response to serious cyber-related crime                 |
| * Improved perceptions of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors         | * Investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence |

Tables 3 and 4 below, outlines the outcome and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 3.

# OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 3: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Crime Investigations</b>									
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime		50,58% (401 222 from a total of 793 213).	49,13% (395 255 from a total of 804 478).	47,43% (348 355 from a total of 734 496).	55,77%	46,36% (376 784 from a total of 812 808).	-9,41% points	Target not achieved.  The objective of this indicator is to measure the detection rate for contact crimes and not the percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes. This will, however, not change the performance measurement intent associated with the performance indicator.  A total number of 72 347 more charges were reported, compared to the previous period. The increased rate of contact crime and developing communities outpaces the growing rate of the resource capability of the detective environment, to respond to the rapid changes in crime.
		Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes							Murder, sexual assault, rape, assault common,

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime								assault GBH, aggravated robbery, common robbery, contact sexual offences and attempts contributed to the underperformance.  Extended turnaround time of decision cases, especially assault-related.  Case dockets with IPID where suspects have been arrested, but not charged on the CAS/ICDMS (no access to systems and delays in finalising investigations).  Strain in the tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders.
		Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	36,92% (47 150 from a total of 127 711).	33,94% (37 112 from a total of 109 335).	40%	33,50% (40 362 from a total of 120 498).	-6,5% points	Target not achieved.  The objective of this indicator is to measure the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations and not the percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations. This will, however, not change the performance measurement

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</li> </ul>	<p>Reduced levels of contact crime</p>								<p>intent associated with the performance indicator.</p> <p>A total number of 10 598 more charges were reported, compared to the previous period. The increased rate of contact crime and developing communities outpaces the growing rate of the resource capability of the detective environment, to respond to the rapid changes in crime.</p> <p>Murder, sexual assault, rape, assault common, assault GBH, aggravated robbery, common robbery, contact sexual offences and attempts contributed to the underperformance.</p> <p>Extended turnaround time of decision cases, especially assault-related.</p> <p>Case dockets with IPID where suspects have been arrested, but not charged on the CAS/ICDMS (no access to systems and delays in finalising investigations).</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	-46,22% (22 517 from total of 48 719).	14,97%	18,48% (10 472 finalised from a total of 56 653).	3,51% points	Strain in the tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders. Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the PIVA System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
		Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	-31,61% (11 756 from a total of 37 196).	10,25%	29% (7 378 from a total of 25 440).	18,75% points	Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the PIVA System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against women	Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) <sup>73</sup>	73,81% (147 933 from a total of 200 422).	72,92% (144 384 from a total of 198 012).	71,29% (132 443 from a total of 185 778).	75,25%	69,97% (148 249 from a total of 211 876).	-5,28% points	Target not achieved.  The objective of this indicator is to measure the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) and not the percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above). This will, however, not change the performance measurement intent associated with the performance indicator.  A total number of 24 491 more charges were reported, compared to the previous period. The increased rate of contact crime and developing communities outpaces the growing rate of the resource capability of the detective environment, to respond to the rapid changes in crime.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against women		69,19% (40 807 from a total of 58 975).	66,14% (38 047 from a total of 57 529).	64,88% (34 890 from a total of 53 776).	70,15%	61,84% (36 438 from a total of 58 921).	-8,31% points	Murder, attempted murder, rape, sexual assault, assault GBH, assault common and contact sexual offences contributed to the underperformance.  Mediation of cases before a suspect is arrested.  Extended turnaround time of decision cases, especially assault-related.  Target not achieved.
	Reduced levels of violence against children	Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years) <sup>74</sup>	69,19% (40 807 from a total of 58 975).	66,14% (38 047 from a total of 57 529).	64,88% (34 890 from a total of 53 776).	70,15%	61,84% (36 438 from a total of 58 921).	-8,31% points	The objective of this indicator is to measure the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years) and not the percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years). This will, however, not change the performance measurement intent associated with the performance indicator.  A total number of 5 517 more charges were reported, compared to the previous period. The increased rate of contact crime and developing communities outpaces the

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against children								growing rate of the resource capability of the detective environment, to respond to the rapid changes in crime.  Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault common and contact sexual offences contributed to the underperformance.  Mediation of cases before a suspect is arrested.  Extended turnaround time of decision cases, especially assault-related.
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Reduced organised crime <sup>75</sup>	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) <sup>76</sup>	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests <sup>77</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.	60% <sup>78</sup>	36,36% (4 from a total of 11), with 10 arrests.	-23,64% points	Target not achieved.  The shortage of detectives with specialised investigative skills required for the environment, significantly affects the ability to address the complexity of organised crime.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Reduced organised crime	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan)	Percentage increase in the number of arrests for dealing in illicit drugs <sup>79</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	42,62% (174 <sup>80</sup> arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).	5%	12,64% (196 arrests, compared with 174 arrests, in 2020/21).	9,26% points	Target achieved.  Focused intervention by and engagement with Organised Crime Investigation, however, capacity is limited.  Participation and collaboration with stakeholders in the NDMP.
	Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs <sup>81</sup>	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests <sup>82</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	50,00% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	60% <sup>83</sup>	20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.	-40% points	Target not achieved.  The shortage of detectives with specialised investigative skills required for the environment, significantly affects the ability to address the complexity of organised crime.
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Enhanced DNA database	Percentage increase in compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders <sup>84</sup>	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	43,59% (86 969 from a total of 199 507).	70%	82,98% (128 515 from a total of 154 879).	12,98% points	Target achieved.  The appointment of designated officers to monitor the taking of buccal samples, as well as the monitoring of stock levels.  Implementation and monitoring of the Criminal Law (Forensic leads) Amended Act.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Forensic investigative leads comprehensively utilised <sup>85</sup>	Percentage of outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	-70,53% (1 692 from a total of 2 399).	17%	38,68% (217 from a total of 561).	21,68% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
		Percentage of outstanding crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	-55,67% (761 from a total of 1 367).	5,8%	17,22% (73 from a total of 424).	11,42% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
		Percentage of outstanding fingerprint investigative leads finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	144,91% (2 575 from a total of 1 777).	6,7%	38,04% (442 from a total of 1 162).	31,34% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
		Percentage of outstanding Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads finalised	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	-37,35% (644 from a total of 1 724).	13,3%	21,51% (80 from a total of 372).	8,21% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	Guilty verdict	97,95% (272 326 from a total of 278 019) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	89,85% (223 237 from a total of 248 449) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	93,09% (154 173 from a total of 165 613) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days	91,87% (131 602 from a total of 143 243) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	-3,13% points	Target not achieved.  Extraordinary circumstances prevailed during Quarters 3 and 4, of 2021/22. In the month of January there was a planned transitional period for the new AFIS implementation and switch over, from 17 to 24 January 2022. Certain activities were halted prior to shut down, in order to reduce the work load on the system. From the time the new AFIS started, the expected processing of all transactions was slower than normal.  In the month of February 2022, further interruption was experienced, due to the disconnection of electricity, from 10 to 14 February 2022, due to electrical power.  In the month of March 2022, the offices in Pretoria were locked by the land lord, from 8 to 15 March 2022, due to a lease dispute and unpaid rental.
			<b>Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre</b> <b>Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following:</b>						

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records		98,39% (957 449 from a total of 973 089) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	90,44% (1 024 306 from a total of 1 132 568) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	96,53% (789 284 from a total of 817 670) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days	94,73% (731 564 from a total of 772 233) results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days	-0,27% points	<p>The closure of the three major Criminal Record Centres in the last quarter of the financial year impacted negatively to the performance in the environment.</p> <p>There are still unresolved issues associated with transitional activities, which are attended to.</p>
		Not guilty verdict	Target not achieved.	<p>Extraordinary circumstances prevailed during Quarters 3 and 4, of 2021/22. In the month of January there was a planned transitional period for the new AFIS implementation and switch over, from 17 to 24 January 2022. Certain activities were halted prior to shut down, in order to reduce the work load on the system. From the time the new AFIS started, the expected processing of all transactions was slower than normal.</p> <p>In the month of February 2022, further interruption was experienced, due</p>					

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records								<p>to the disconnection of electricity, from 10 to 14 February 2022, due to electrical power.</p> <p>In the month of March 2022, the offices in Pretoria were locked by the land lord, from 8 to 15 March 2022, due to a lease dispute and unpaid rental.</p> <p>The closure of the three major Criminal Record Centres in the last quarter of the financial year impacted negatively to the performance in the environment.</p> <p>There are still unresolved issues associated with transitional activities, which are attended to.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b></p> <p>» Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence</p>	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated	98,22% (1 117 190 from a total of 1 137 455) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	96,85% (1 029 250 from a total of 1 062 717) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	87,81% (877 864 from a total of 999 711) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	95% original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	91,08% (832 868 from a total of 914 397) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	-3,92% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Insufficient budget allocations, from 2017/18, which resulted in the environment being unable to put contracts in place. Previously, the Integrated Criminal Justice System budget was utilised for Forensic Services (capital infrastructure/ service and maintenance, etc.). National Treasury, subsequently, issued a directive that the recurring cost be funded from the Department's operational budget. The budget increase was only injected, during 2020/21.</p> <p>In the month of January 2022, there was a planned transitional period for new AFIS implementation and switch over. The system was shut down, from 17 to 24 January 2022. Some sites only restarted, during February 2022, due to technical malfunctioning.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records								In the month of February 2022, further interruption was experienced, due to the disconnection of electricity, from 10 to 14 February 2022, due to electrical power cuts.  In the month of March 2022, the offices, in Pretoria, were locked by the land lord, from 8 to 15 March 2022, due to a lease dispute and unpaid rentals.
<b>Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory</b>									
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	71,92% (171 989 from a total of 239 123), within 35 calendar days.	63,75% (122 609 from a total of 192 319), within 35 calendar days.	32,23% (27 983 from a total of 86 824), within 35 calendar days.	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 35 calendar days	22,75% (30 746 from a total of 135 147) of routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 35 calendar days.	-52,25% points	Target not achieved.  The lack of maintenance on infrastructure/building by the DPWI, especially on environmental conditions, good laboratory and building-related equipment contributed to the underperformance, e.g. air condition equipment not repaired, in time.  High volumes of backlogs generated, during 2019, owing to the lack of consumables and maintenance contracts.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	91,66% (5 034 from a total of 5 492), within 113 calendar days.	79,67% (3 794 from a total of 4 762), within 113 calendar days.	61,70% (1 226 from a total of 1 987), within 113 calendar days.	70% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 113 calendar days	51,38% (2 042 from a total of 3 974) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 113 calendar days.	-18,62% points	Periodic flooding at the laboratory, in KwaZulu-Natal impacted negatively on performance and service delivery.  Target not achieved.  The lack of maintenance on infrastructure/building by the DPWI, especially on environmental conditions, good laboratory and building-related equipment contributed to the underperformance, e.g. air condition equipment not repaired, in time.  High volumes of backlogs generated, during 2019, owing to the lack of consumables and maintenance contracts.  Periodic flooding at the laboratory, in KwaZulu-Natal impacted negatively on performance and service delivery.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	2,49% (10 609 from a total of 426 797) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	27,06% (98 238 from a total of 362 979) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	84,56% (300 722 from a total of 355 648) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	57,46% (308 186 from a total of 536 350) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-47,46% points	Target not achieved.  The lack of maintenance on infrastructure/building by the DPWI, especially on environmental conditions, good laboratory and building-related equipment contributed to the underperformance, e.g. air condition equipment not repaired, in time.  High volumes of backlogs generated, during 2019, owing to the lack of consumables and maintenance contracts.  Periodic flooding at the laboratory, in KwaZulu-Natal impacted negatively on performance and service delivery.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<p><b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b></p> <p>» Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence</p>	Enhanced processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised	90,66% (14 213 from a total of 15 677), within 35 calendar days.	84,64% (6 105 from a total of 7 213), within 35 calendar days.	90,50% (33 216 from a total of 36 704), within 35 calendar days.	95% of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	91,16% (59 659 from a total of 65 441) of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	-3,84% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Lack of integration between the Starlab (DNA processing system) and the FSLAdmin System delayed the production output of the forensic product. The process is supposed to be an automated process.</p> <p>Assistance from the SAPS Technology Management Services and SITA was required, from time to time, to release the sample from Starlab, owing to the lack of integration.</p> <p>The lack of maintenance on infrastructure/building by the DPWI, especially on environmental conditions, good laboratory and building-related equipment contributed to the underperformance, e.g. air condition equipment not repaired, in time.</p> <p>High volumes of backlogs generated, during 2019, owing to the lack of consumables and maintenance contracts.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	79,58% (129 944 from a total of 163 278), within 90 calendar days.	59,87% (29 152 from a total of 48 694), within 63 calendar days.	14,59% (706 from a total of 4 838), within 63 calendar days.	80% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed, within 90 calendar days	8,78% (22 244 from a total of 253 428) of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed, within 90 calendar days.	-71,22% points	Periodic flooding at the laboratory, in KwaZulu-Natal impacted negatively on performance and service delivery.  Target not achieved.  The FSLAdmin System is not configured to process case files, in bulk.  A lack of consumables (fomamide (HIDI)) for the Crime Index (CI) and Reference Index (RI) Systems, Polymer POP-4 for 3130XL and POP for 3500XL) and Isopropanol to prepare the working solution in the CI and RI Systems, for two weeks.  A lack of spin columns used to process semen samples (GBVF) in the manual system, for two months.  A lack of alcohol for sample submission (manual, CI and RI System), for seven days.  The STRLab System was not functional to print a statistical report, for five days.

## SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: DETECTIVE SERVICE

- » Manages and secures the investigation of crime at police station level.
- » The effective and efficient investigation of crimes against women and children and the rendering of forensic social work support.
- » The effective and efficient investigation of the movement of stolen vehicles crossing South Africa's borders and the conducting of operations relating to the repatriation of recovered vehicles.
- » The effective investigation and detection of stock theft.
- » The conducting of executive bilateral operations with SARPCCO member countries and internal disruptive operations targeting stolen vehicle routes to SARPCCO member countries.
- » The effective investigation of allocated/instructed case dockets, including follow-home robberies.
- » The effective investigation of commercial crime, organised crime and corruption, outside the mandate of the DPCI.
- » The tracing of suspects circulated as wanted.
- » Investigative support to members tasked with investigations into the disappearance of persons.
- » The effective investigation of occult-related crimes.
- » The transmitting of tip-offs received through the Crime Stop Centre.

### SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

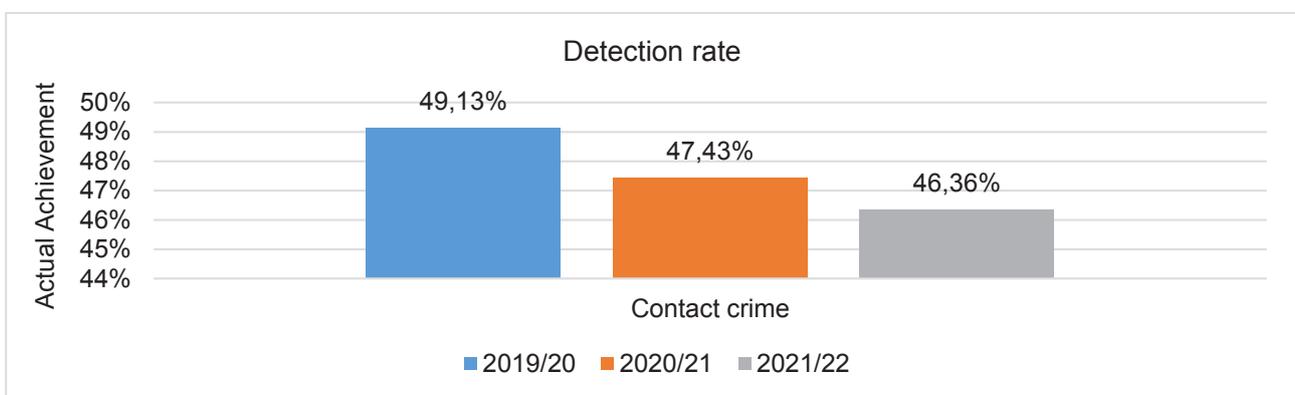
The detection<sup>86</sup> of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation. This extends to the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged on the CAS/ICDMS or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions within the SAPS and other role players.

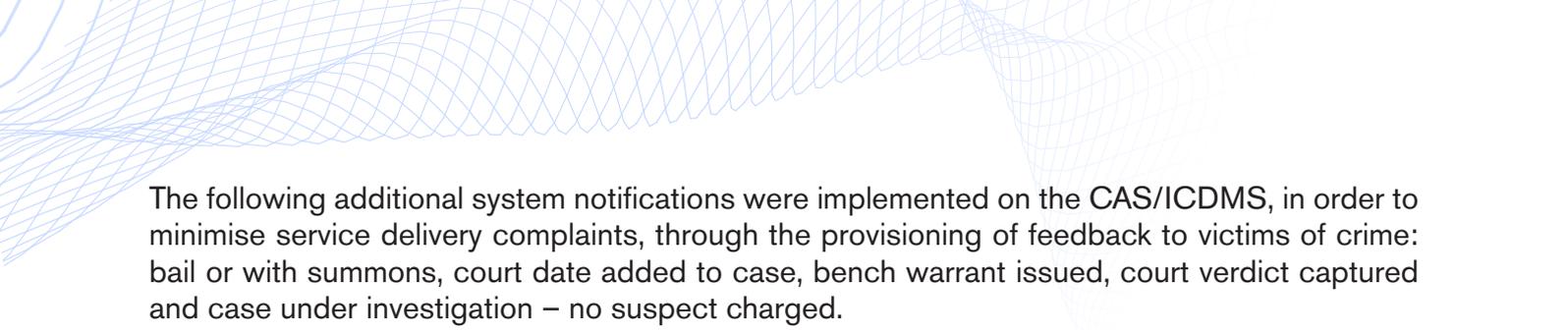
## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

<b>Column 1 (charges reported)</b>	When an incident of crime is reported, a case is opened on the CAS and a unique CAS number is allocated to the case. However, a case docket may have more than one charge being investigated against an alleged offender/s. For this reason, more than one charge may be indicated on the Crime Management Information System.
<b>Column 2 (charges carried forward)</b>	The number of charges that were carried forward from the previous year and where the investigation is still pending.
<b>Column 3 (charges to court)</b>	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.
<b>Column 4 (charges withdrawn before court)</b>	Charges sent to the NPA for a decision to be made whether to prosecute or not. Charges may be withdrawn for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* the victim is unwilling to continue with the case;</li> <li>* the crime is trivial in nature;</li> <li>* the prosecutor is of the opinion that there is no prospect of a successful prosecution; and</li> <li>* witnesses/complainants cannot be traced.</li> </ul>
<b>Column 6 (case closed as unfounded/false)</b>	When it is evident from the investigation that no offence has been committed, e.g., when it is alleged that goods have been stolen and the investigation proves that the goods were merely misplaced, the case docket is closed as unfounded/false or is a civil matter.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

The total number of charges reported for contact crimes (crimes against the person), increased, with 72 347 (13,49%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2020/21 financial year. Murder increased, with 5 258 (26,26%), robbery with aggravating circumstances, with 13 022 (10,85%), common robbery, with 3 981 (10,56%), assault GBH, with 19 503 (13,59%), assault common, with 20 583 (13,76%) and sexual offences, with 6 557 (14,03%). Attempted murder increased, with 3 443 (18,34%). The detection rate decreased, by 1,07% to 46,36%. Common assault decreased, by 0,80% to 68,37%, attempted murder, by 1,98% to 30,02%, murder, by 0,87% to 14,50%, common robbery, by 2,02% to 23,60%, assault GBH, by 1,56%, to 72,53%, sexual offences, by 1,82% to 58,49% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 5,09% to 10,43%.





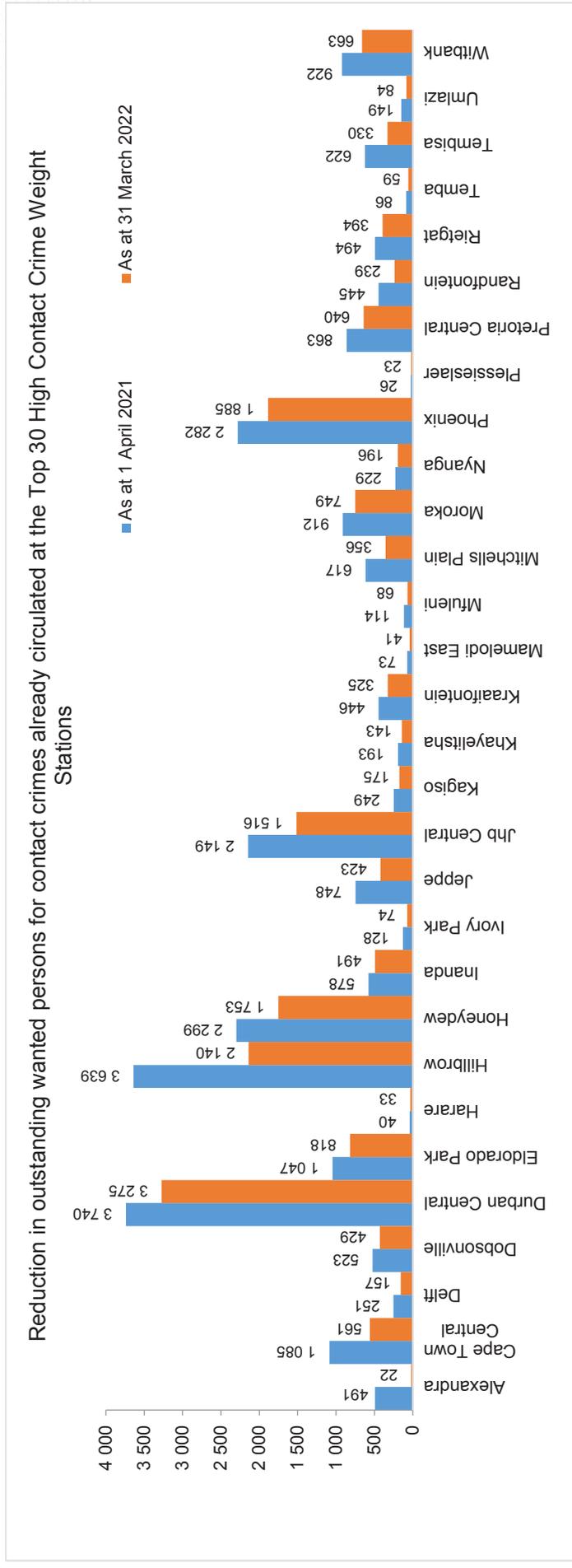
The following additional system notifications were implemented on the CAS/ICDMS, in order to minimise service delivery complaints, through the provisioning of feedback to victims of crime: bail or with summons, court date added to case, bench warrant issued, court verdict captured and case under investigation – no suspect charged.

*Detection, trial-ready and conviction rates for serious crimes and violent conduct in public protests*

Crime category	Priority crimes																								
	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% Detection rate				Total complaints in court				% Conviction rate				% Trial-ready rate				
	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	21/21	21/22	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	% diff	20/21	21/22	% diff	20/21	21/22	% diff	
	<b>Contact crimes (crimes against the person)</b>																								
Murder	20 024	25 282	5 258	26,26%	51 650	46 545	-5 105	-9,88%	10 232	11 158	1 158	11,53%	36 671	39 566	2 895	7,89%	79,77%	79,14%	-0,64%	90,43%	77,41%	-2,99%	90,43%	77,41%	-2,99%
Attempted murder	18 776	22 219	3 443	18,34%	14 251	12 440	-1 811	-12,71%	9 987	10 947	987	10,02%	14 438	16 007	1 569	10,87%	78,48%	76,16%	-2,32%	84,63%	67,79%	-16,84%	84,63%	67,79%	-16,84%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	119 977	132 999	13 022	10,85%	54 023	56 184	2 161	4,00%	16 441	16 282	-159	-1,03%	24 326	24 826	500	2,06%	83,60%	79,38%	-4,22%	92,69%	82,81%	-9,88%	92,69%	82,81%	-9,88%
Common robbery	37 714	41 695	3 981	10,56%	9 301	10 257	956	10,28%	29 744	31 077	1 333	4,48%	42 998	45 795	2 797	6,50%	84,50%	84,26%	-0,25%	96,24%	72,73%	-23,51%	96,24%	72,73%	-23,51%
Assault GBH	143 551	163 054	19 503	13,59%	23 914	22 579	-1 335	-5,58%	6 442	6 563	121	1,88%	5 829	6 364	535	9,18%	85,33%	83,47%	-1,87%	95,59%	68,18%	-27,41%	95,59%	68,18%	-27,41%
Assault common	149 634	170 217	20 583	13,76%	35 313	33 579	-1 734	-4,91%	123 095	135 614	12 519	10,16%	81 139	86 975	5 836	7,19%	88,68%	85,72%	-2,96%	95,14%	76,00%	-19,14%	95,14%	76,00%	-19,14%
Sexual offences	46 724	53 281	6 557	14,03%	15 609	16 512	903	5,79%	126 722	140 518	13 796	10,88%	52 217	59 514	7 297	13,97%	75,81%	75,92%	0,11%	86,71%	66,29%	-20,42%	86,71%	66,29%	-20,42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>536 400</b>	<b>608 747</b>	<b>72 347</b>	<b>13,49%</b>	<b>204 061</b>	<b>198 096</b>	<b>-5 965</b>	<b>-2,92%</b>	<b>322 663</b>	<b>352 159</b>	<b>29 496</b>	<b>9,16%</b>	<b>281 610</b>	<b>302 324</b>	<b>-20 714</b>	<b>7,36%</b>	<b>83,44%</b>	<b>81,20%</b>	<b>-2,24%</b>	<b>92,29%</b>	<b>75,21%</b>	<b>-17,09%</b>	<b>92,29%</b>	<b>75,21%</b>	<b>-17,09%</b>
	<b>Property-related crimes</b>																								
Burglary at residential premises	159 907	206 129	46 222	28,91%	47 867	47 344	-523	-1,09%	39 257	47 595	8 338	21,24%	24 749	24 474	-275	-1,11%	93,22%	90,17%	-3,06%	95,22%	94,46%	-0,76%	95,22%	94,46%	-0,76%
Burglary at non-residential business	65 564	69 762	4 198	6,40%	14 967	15 446	479	3,20%	13 758	13 971	213	1,53%	9 608	8 474	-1 134	-11,80%	94,13%	91,65%	-2,48%	96,11%	94,77%	-1,34%	96,11%	94,77%	-1,34%
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	35 078	46 966	11 888	33,89%	29 520	27 414	-2 106	-7,13%	4 604	5 741	1 137	24,70%	5 452	5 512	60	1,10%	86,12%	84,23%	-1,89%	90,41%	86,05%	-4,36%	90,41%	86,05%	-4,36%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	83 291	118 278	34 987	42,01%	20 350	19 429	-921	-4,53%	12 448	14 915	2 467	19,82%	6 048	6 202	154	2,55%	93,69%	91,98%	-1,71%	95,44%	94,24%	-1,19%	95,44%	94,24%	-1,19%
Theft of all stock	28 731	31 000	2 269	7,90%	5 335	4 860	-475	-8,90%	9 105	10 237	1 132	12,43%	3 833	3 390	-443	-11,56%	87,53%	86,38%	-1,15%	95,23%	93,30%	-1,92%	95,23%	93,30%	-1,92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>372 571</b>	<b>472 135</b>	<b>99 564</b>	<b>26,72%</b>	<b>118 039</b>	<b>114 493</b>	<b>-3 546</b>	<b>-3,00%</b>	<b>79 172</b>	<b>92 459</b>	<b>13 287</b>	<b>16,65%</b>	<b>49 690</b>	<b>48 052</b>	<b>-1 638</b>	<b>-3,30%</b>	<b>92,72%</b>	<b>90,10%</b>	<b>-2,62%</b>	<b>95,22%</b>	<b>93,44%</b>	<b>-1,78%</b>	<b>95,22%</b>	<b>93,44%</b>	<b>-1,78%</b>
	<b>Other serious crimes</b>																								
Shoplifting	47 344	59 882	12 538	26,48%	87	62	-25	-28,74%	47 297	99,77%	59 857	99,81%	24 749	0,04%	21 501	3 248	98,71%	-13,12%	98,62%	-0,09%	97,35%	97,35%	0,00%	98,62%	-0,09%
Theft other	225 315	282 596	57 281	25,42%	65 171	65 079	-92	-0,14%	78 560	98 788	20 228	25,73%	39 357	38 304	-1 053	-2,68%	95,04%	93,50%	-1,54%	90,91%	88,10%	-2,81%	90,91%	88,10%	-2,81%
Fraud	83 736	84 577	841	1,00%	62 277	64 983	2 706	4,35%	32 605	40 475	7 870	24,12%	30 031	30 508	477	1,59%	97,91%	93,13%	-4,79%	45,56%	41,94%	-3,62%	45,56%	41,94%	-3,62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>356 395</b>	<b>427 055</b>	<b>70 660</b>	<b>19,83%</b>	<b>127 535</b>	<b>130 124</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>2,03%</b>	<b>158 462</b>	<b>199 120</b>	<b>40 658</b>	<b>25,75%</b>	<b>94 137</b>	<b>90 313</b>	<b>-3 824</b>	<b>-4,06%</b>	<b>97,56%</b>	<b>96,14%</b>	<b>-1,42%</b>	<b>78,14%</b>	<b>74,35%</b>	<b>-3,78%</b>	<b>78,14%</b>	<b>74,35%</b>	<b>-3,78%</b>

Crime category	Priority crimes																				
	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Conviction rate			% Trial-ready rate					
	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	21/22	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff			
<b>Contact-related crimes</b>																					
Arson	3 308	3 850	542	16,38%	1 187	1 113	-74	-6,23%	1 930 43,66%	2 238 44,43%	306	0,78%	1 517	8	-0,52%	79,87%	77,05%	-2,82%	96,03%	94,59%	-1,44%
Malicious damage to property	99 465	108 853	9 388	9,44%	15 093	15 724	631	4,18%	60 061 52,14%	62 648 50,54%	2 587	-1,60%	24 354	4 326	-15,08%	88,46%	87,55%	-0,91%	95,70%	94,60%	-1,10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 773</b>	<b>112 703</b>	<b>9 930</b>	<b>9,66%</b>	<b>16 280</b>	<b>16 837</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>3,42%</b>	<b>61 991</b> <b>51,83%</b>	<b>64 886</b> <b>50,31%</b>	<b>3 087</b>	<b>-1,52%</b>	<b>25 871</b>	<b>4 334</b>	<b>-14,35%</b>	<b>88,13%</b>	<b>87,20%</b>	<b>-0,93%</b>	<b>95,71%</b>	<b>94,60%</b>	<b>-1,12%</b>
<b>Public violence</b>																					
<b>Public violence</b>	1 802	2 217	415	23,03%	437	379	-58	-13,27%	1 038 47,59%	1 245 46,91%	207	-0,68%	1 416	-19	1,36%	74,77%	74,13%	-0,64%	95,06%	94,21%	-0,85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>2 217</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>23,03%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-13,27%</b>	<b>1 038</b> <b>47,59%</b>	<b>1 245</b> <b>46,91%</b>	<b>1 397</b>	<b>-0,68%</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>1,36%</b>	<b>74,77%</b>	<b>74,13%</b>	<b>-0,64%</b>	<b>95,06%</b>	<b>94,21%</b>	<b>-0,85%</b>

The SAPS circulates a wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the court on an offence that he/she is sought for, who were either convicted or accused for a crime and hiding from law enforcement. A wanted person can also be a suspect who is sought, but not arrested yet and whose particulars are known and are used to circulate him/her as wanted. In 2021/22, the SAPS focused on wanted persons already circulated, meaning that the wanted person was previously circulated on the same case so there is no need to circulate him/her again. In support of the improvement of the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, the SAPS reduced the number of outstanding wanted persons already circulated for the commission of contact crimes, with 29,00% or 18 062.



During 2021/22, a total of 28 082 warrants of arrest for wanted persons were cancelled on the circulation system, compared to 22 136, in 2020/21, a decrease of 5 946 or 26,86%. Most cancellations were recorded, in the Gauteng (13 456), KwaZulu-Natal (4 874) and the Western Cape (3 553) Provinces.

Detective Service Centres, focusing on providing a 24-hour service at police stations are to be implemented at 305 business units. Up to the end of March 2021, Detective Service Centres were implemented at 243 or 79,67% business units. Most of these Centres are, in the Gauteng (102) and the Western Cape (24) Provinces. 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.

During 2021/22, a total of 398 life sentences were secured by Crime Investigations Service, against a total of 259 persons, including for 154 murder and rape cases.

The National Bureau for Missing Persons and Crime Stop make use of Facebook’s Amber Alert that is used to publish missing children only, after the investigating officer has established that the child is at imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm. This medium reaches millions of Facebook users within a targeted area where a child disappears.



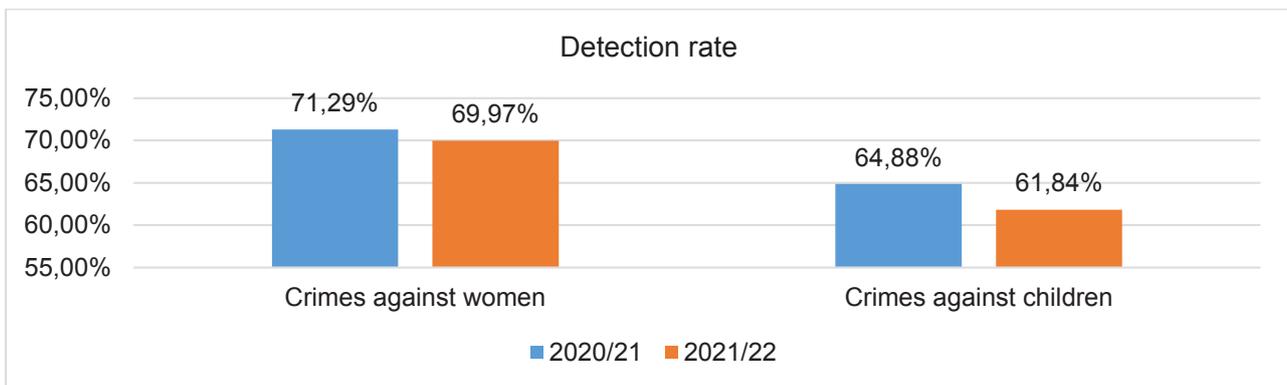
A total number of 441 requests were received for the broadcasting of wanted persons and all were published on the SAPS Website.

Crime Stop provided ongoing support in the investigation of crime, solving and preventing crime. On receipt of tip-offs through the share call number 08600 10111, the MySAPS App/ USSD or electronic media, it is transmitted to the relevant police station or investigating unit for the necessary attention. Successes and the value of the items confiscated are valuable to the SAPS, as it indicates the value of having this service available to the public. During 2021/22, a total number of 59 774 in- and outbound calls were dealt with. Crime Stop information received, via 08600 10111, the MySAPS App/USSD and electronic media, resulted in 46 arrests on 40 positive cases. Items with an estimated value of R705 391.40 were confiscated. A total number of five awareness campaigns were conducted, to educate the community on the crime tip-off service, whereby the community can report criminals and their criminal activity while remaining anonymous. Currently, there are a total of 1 381 active cases.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

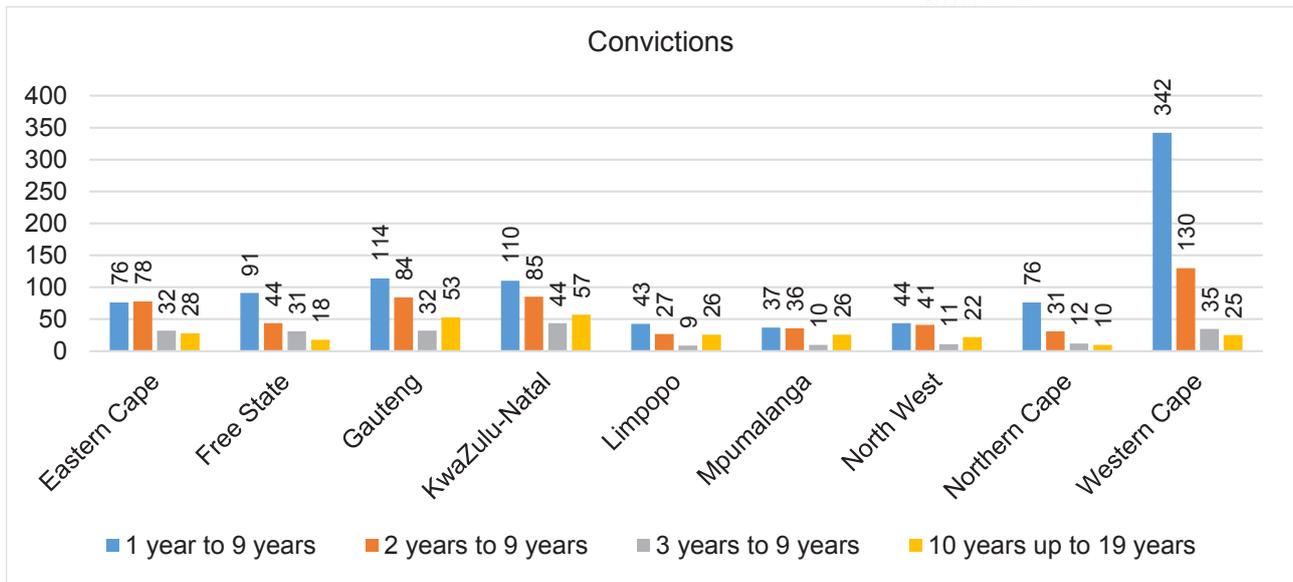
The total number of charges reported for crimes against women (persons older than 18 years), increased, with 24 491 (15,83%), in comparison with the same period, in 2020/21. Assault GBH increased, with 6 495 (13,94%), assault common, with 12 632 (16,07%) and sexual offences, with 4 023 (17,01%). Murder increased, with 562 (21,32%) and attempted murder, with 779 (24,07%). The detection rate decreased, by 1,32% to 69,97%. Murder decreased, by 2,41% to 20,74%, attempted murder, by 2,78% to 34,87%, assault GBH, by 1,71% to 54,90%, assault common, by 1,98% to 66,29% and sexual offences, by 1,31% to 79,19%.

The total number of charges reported for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years), increased, with 5 517 (13,9%), in comparison with the same period, in 2020/21. Murder increased, with 205 (23,38%), assault GBH, with 1 020 (14,68%), assault common, with 1 837 (18,67%) and sexual offences, with 2 325 (11,04%). Attempted murder increased, with 130 (13,54%). The detection rate decreased, by 3,04% to 61,84%. Murder decreased, by 0,79% to 24,55%, attempted murder, by 2,08% to 35,78%, assault GBH, by 3,88% to 58,67%, assault common, by 4,59% to 66,27% and sexual offences, by 2,36% to 73,75%.



A total of 933 awareness campaigns were conducted, countrywide, to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community concerning GBVF-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 9 538 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 14 278 arrests.

A total of 265 accused were sentenced to 401 years life sentences, in 318 cases.



Crimes against women (18 years and older)														
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	% diff	
Murder	2 636	3 198	562	21,32%	4 530	5 074	544	12,01%	23,15%	20,74%	-2,41%	89,44%	90,30%	0,86%
Attempted murder	3 236	4 015	779	24,07%	2 001	2 365	364	18,19%	37,66%	34,87%	-2,79%	86,25%	81,68%	-4,57%
Assault GBH	46 600	53 095	6 495	13,94%	4 957	5 509	552	11,14%	56,61%	54,90%	-1,71%	74,43%	73,75%	-0,68%
Assault common	78 590	91 222	12 632	16,07%	11 308	11 972	664	5,87%	68,27%	66,29%	-1,98%	74,81%	72,29%	-2,52%
Sexual offences	23 655	27 678	4 023	17,01%	8 265	7 748	-517	-6,26%	80,51%	79,19%	-1,32%	88,19%	85,92%	-2,27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154 717</b>	<b>179 208</b>	<b>24 491</b>	<b>15,83%</b>	<b>31 061</b>	<b>32 668</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>5,17%</b>	<b>71,29%</b>	<b>69,97%</b>	<b>-1,32%</b>	<b>85,48%</b>	<b>83,40%</b>	<b>-2,08%</b>
Crimes against children (under the age of 18 years)														
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22	Diff	% diff	20/21	21/22
Murder	877	1 082	205	23,38%	1 514	1 643	129	8,52%	25,35%	24,55%	-0,80%	79,79%	83,65%	3,86%
Attempted murder	960	1 090	130	13,54%	733	532	-201	-27,42%	37,86%	35,78%	-2,08%	86,05%	65,82%	-20,23%
Assault GBH	6 950	7 970	1 020	14,68%	1 422	1 357	-65	-4,57%	62,55%	58,67%	-3,88%	75,71%	72,29%	-3,42%
Assault common	9 839	11 676	1 837	18,67%	2 963	2 661	-302	-10,19%	70,86%	66,27%	-4,59%	81,41%	79,41%	-2,00%
Sexual offences	21 054	23 379	2 325	11,04%	7 464	7 216	-248	-3,32%	76,11%	73,75%	-2,36%	91,01%	90,84%	-0,17%
Total	39 680	45 197	5 517	13,90%	14 096	13 409	-687	-4,87%	64,88%	61,84%	-3,04%	81,94%	79,53%	-2,41%

## REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND THE NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN)

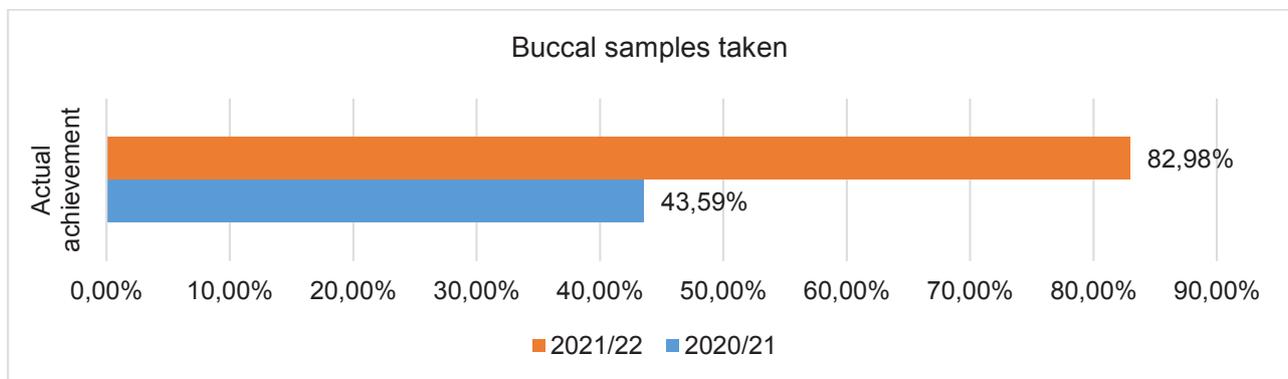
A drug syndicate means a criminal gang, as defined by the Proceeds of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), whose primary focus is the trade in illegal drugs. Arrests for dealing in drugs impact more significantly on the overall disruption of the drug value chain than arrests for possession, as role-players who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are seized. During 2021/22, 206 identified persons were arrested, including 196 persons for dealing in drugs and 10 that were associated to the drug syndicates, which led to the neutralisation of 36,36% or 4 from a total of 11 identified syndicates.

## REDUCTION OF ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS AND GANGS

An organised criminal group is aligned to that of a criminal gang, as defined by the POCA, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998). During 2021/22, 11 identified persons were arrested that were associated to an organised criminal group and/or gang, which led to a 20% (2 from a total of 10) neutralisation of identified criminal groupings.

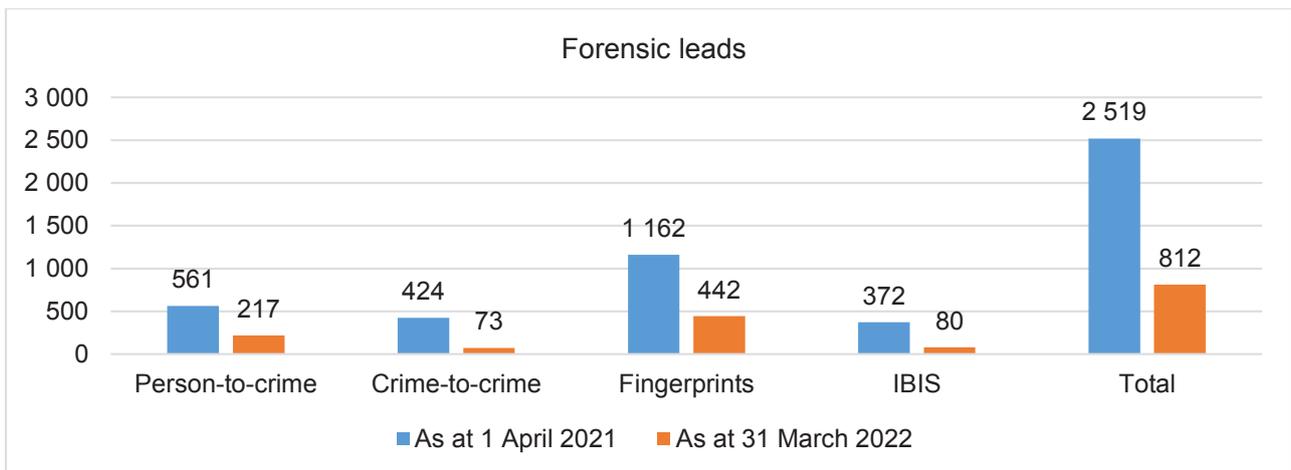
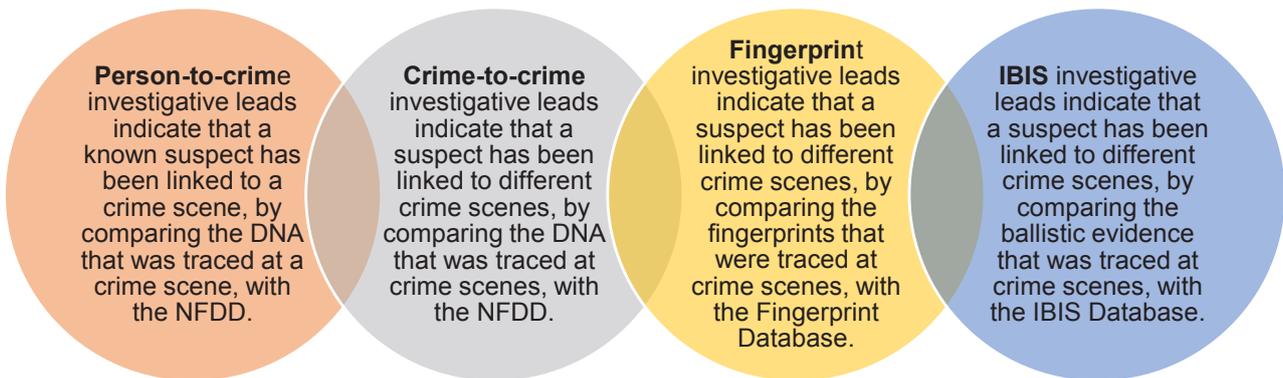
## ENHANCED DNA DATABASE

Compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders are prioritised, in support of the implementation of the Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act. These offences are: murder, attempted murder, all types of sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault), all types of robbery, all types of burglary, all types of theft (excluding stock theft) and the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The DNA Act empowers authorised persons from the SAPS to take buccal samples from persons arrested and charged, in terms of Schedule 8 of the Act. Apart from legislative compliance, the taking of buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD), thereby increasing the likelihood of the linking of an arrested suspect to another case. During 2021/22, 128 515 buccal samples were taken from a total number of 154 879 suspects arrested for Schedule 8 offences.



## FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEADS COMPREHENSIVELY UTILISED

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, through the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is vital in support of the investigation of crime. A total number of 2 519 outstanding leads were identified, on 1 April 2021 and 812 of these were finalised, by 31 March 2022. All categories of investigative leads reduced. More reports are now generated after the Forensic Exhibit Management System is in operation. The following forensic investigative leads were monitored by the Department, during 2021/22.



The Country experienced sporadic incidents of violence and extortion at economic sites, due to a demand for community employment and a 30% share inclusion of Small Medium Micro Enterprises in projects. During the 2022 SONA, the Honourable President of South Africa emphasised that crimes pertaining to construction site disruption and attacks hampers economic activity and discourages investments. A priority committee was established, to dismantle and prosecute criminal syndicates involved in this crime. An Integrated Action Plan, with a five pillar approach, was also developed. Dedicated prosecutors were allocated, in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the North West Provinces. Engagements with stakeholders (civil engineering, construction companies and the Chamber of Commerce) have been initiated. The progress of reported cases are monitored at JCPS Cluster level.

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: FORENSIC SERVICES

- » The conducting of fingerprint searches.
- » Identifying and confirming previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated.
- » Crime scene and evidence management.
- » The issuing of police clearance certificates.
- » The rendering of an effective ballistic service, by examining firearm and tool marks.
- » The rendering of an effective forensic analysis service, by applying the principles of physics, in terms of organic and inorganic matter or substances.
- » The rendering of an effective questioned document examination service.
- » The rendering of an effective biology service, by examining evidentiary material of biological origin.
- » The rendering of an effective chemistry service, e.g. DNA.
- » Assistance in the investigation of fire and explosions.
- » The presentation of forensic evidence in court.

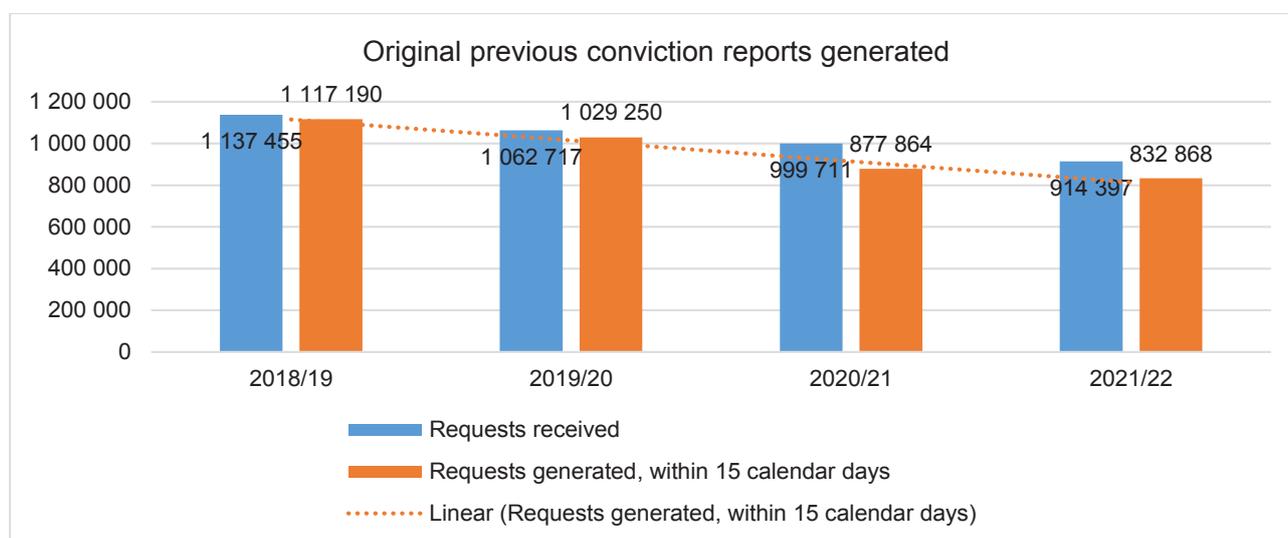
Forensic Services deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters. It involves the use of multiple disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering for evidence analysis.

## SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

The updating of the SAPS' Criminal Record System with the results of trial that have been adjudicated on, in courts of law, is essential, to ensure that the adjudication, either guilty or not guilty, is properly recorded on the system.

### IMPROVED PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES AND MAINTENANCE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

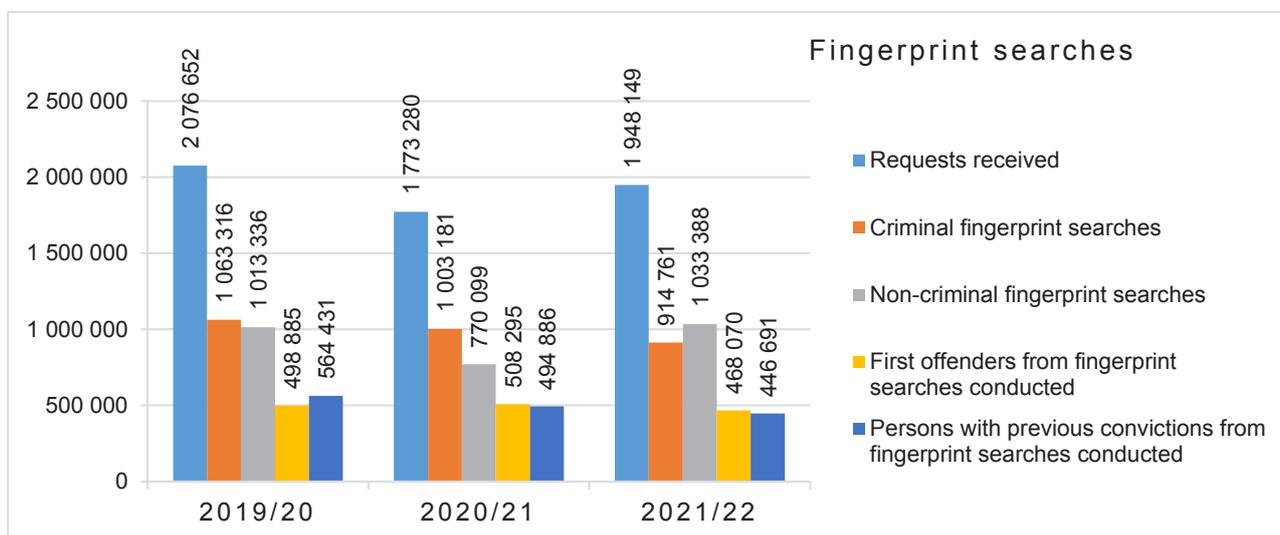
The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 914 397 SAPS 76's, during the period under review, of which 91,08% or 832 868 were processed, within 15 calendar days, a 3,27% increase, compared to the 2020/21 achievement of 87,81%.



A total of 1 948 149 requests for fingerprint searches were received, in 2021/22, compared to 1 773 280 requests received, in 2020/21. A total of 914 761 or 46,96% of the total requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 53,04% or 1 033 388, 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 914 761 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 468 070 or 51,17% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 446 691 or 48,83% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

A further 222 248 requests were received for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2021/22, of which 69,39% or 154 211 were processed, within 15 calendar days.



## SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The purpose of the FSL is to process evidence gathered at the scene of crime and provide expert evidence, in this regard, to investigating officers and courts, alike. The outputs reflected, in respect of the FSL, include the processing of routine and non-routine forensic exhibits, case exhibits that relate to ballistics or to DNA evidence that is located at crime scenes, within specified timeframes.

### ENHANCED PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES)

The SAPS remains committed towards achieving the targets within the identified targeted time frames, as identified in the medium-term strategy towards the realisation of processing the different categories of forensic exhibits (routine case exhibits)(entries), non-routine case exhibits (entries), priority case exhibits (entries) and intelligence case exhibits (entries)). As at the end of March 2022, the backlog of case exhibits (entries) was at 57,46%, compared to 84,56%, in

2020/21. A total of 308 186 case exhibits (entries) are backlogged. The FSL has implemented the following measures to down manage the backlogged cases:-

- » Capacitation of the Eastern Cape Gqeberha Laboratory into a full operating DNA analysis capability (currently at 50% progress).
- » Down managing the backlog, by 18%, monthly, with the aim of not having more than a 10% backlog, compared to entries on hand.
- » Processing court date driven cases, as per the communication from the NPA, to avoid cases being struck/withdrawn from court, pending DNA.
- » Capacitating of normal operational hours, by allocating overtime for the purpose of reducing the backlog and increasing production and/or forensic product processing.

During the period under review, the SAPS received a total number of 536 350 case exhibits (entries), compared to 355 648 in the previous financial year. A total number of 457 990 or 85,39% case exhibits (entries) were finalised, in 2021/22, compared to 130 353 or 36,65% case exhibits (entries) finalised, in 2020/21. In 2021/22, a total number of 135 147 routine case exhibits (entries) were received, of which 30 746 or 22,75% were finalised, within 35 calendar days, compared to 27 983 or 32,23% finalised, in the previous financial year.

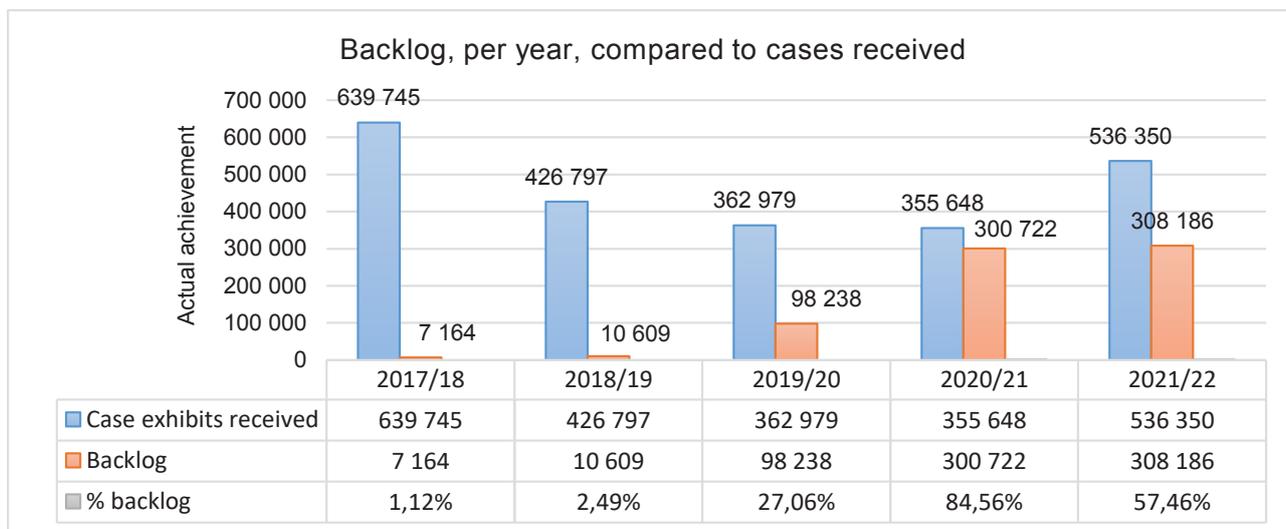
The FSL achieved a completion rate of 51,38% or 2 042 from a total of 3 974 with regard to non-routine case exhibits (entries), within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared to 61,70% or 1 226 from a total of 1 987, during the previous financial year. Non-routine case exhibits (entries) are primarily case exhibits (entries) that require research and/or extraordinary timely effort, thus, drawing more time and resources to complete.

A total of 8,78% or 22 244 biology intelligence case exhibits (entries) were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days, during the reporting period, compared to 14,59% or 706 biology intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, during 2020/21.

Discipline	Routine entries finalised for analysis	Routine entries analysed, within 35 calendar days
<b>Ballistics</b> Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms.	32 850	7 201 (21,92%)
<b>Biology</b> 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.	30 184	5 758 (19,08%)
<b>Chemistry</b> Analysis of substance, e.g. powders, tablets and liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	61 768	9 576 (15,50%)
<b>Questioned documents</b> Analysis of questioned documents, e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	3 408	3 249 (95,33%)
<b>Scientific analysis</b> Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g. plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	5 367	3 397 (63,29%)
Victim Identification Centre	1 570	1 565 (99,68%)

*Historical view of the backlog, per year, compared to cases received, in the respective financial year, by Forensic Services*

Year	Backlog	Case exhibits received	% backlog
2014/15	3 304	299 995	1,10%
2015/16	18 488	356 426	5,19%
2016/17	9 849	724 854	1,36%
2017/18	7 164	639 745	1,12%
2018/19	10 609	426 797	2,49%
2019/20	98 238	362 979	27,06%
2020/21	300 722	355 648	84,56%
<b>2021/22</b>	<b>308 186</b>	<b>536 350</b>	<b>57,46%</b>



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 is derived from samples 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.

Section 15AC of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013, requires the National Commissioner of the SAPS to report on the following, annually:

- » The use of forensic DNA evidence in the investigation of crime.
- » The performance of the NFDD of South Africa.
- » Disciplinary proceedings concerning forensic DNA matters.

*The number of DNA casework, with a positive inclusion of a suspect(s)*

<b>Number of DNA cases, with matches (inclusions<sup>87</sup>) finalised</b>	Total: 2018/19: 8 993 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 4 780 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 1 302 cases
	<b>Total: 2021/22: 3 828 cases</b>

<b>Number of DNA serial case reports finalised</b>	Total: 2018/19: 2 306 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 1 763 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 252 cases
	<b>Total: 2021/22: 4 466 cases</b>

The NFDD is established, in terms of the DNA Act and is managed independently from DNA analysis, as required by the Act. Forensic DNA profiles derived from crime samples and buccal samples, are loaded onto the various indices of the NFDD. A Quality Management System has been established, which is based on the ISO9001: Standard.

Since 17 February 2017, the Department has sustained the certification compliance to ISO9001. Regular surveillance assessments/audits are done by the certification body, to monitor continuous conformance to the Quality Management System.

*Number of profiles loaded and expunged on the NFDD*

Period	Number of profiles loaded on the NFDD	Number of profiles expunged on the NFDD
2016/17	363 686	41 286
2017/18	315 731	38 771
2018/19	140 964	57 033
2019/20	32 342	220 556
2020/21	4 693	207 840
<b>2021/22</b>	<b>166 984</b>	<b>49 653</b>

The maturity (size) of the NFDD was 856 814 forensic DNA profiles, at the end of the 2021/22 financial year. The table below depicts the number of forensic DNA profiles loaded and that have been removed per the different indices of the NFDD, during quarter 4, 2021/22, as per the requirements of the DNA Act:

Indices	Loaded	Expungements
Elimination Index	3 866	Not applicable
Crime Scene Index	26 969	Not applicable
Convicted Offender Index	1 236	Not applicable
Missing Persons/Unidentified	3 146	Not applicable
Investigative Index	9 293	775
Arrested Index	138 779	48 878
<b>Total</b>	<b>183 289</b>	<b>49 653</b>

Forensic DNA investigative leads are the outcome of verified candidate DNA leads, identified from the comparison search conducted on the NFDD. Forensic DNA investigative leads provide investigators with information linking serial and multiple offenders, to various crime scenes.

The number of verified reported forensic DNA investigative leads (with cases linked) for 2021/22 is as follows:

Known persons	Unknown persons
2 109	580

The taking of buccal samples for prioritised Scheduled 8 offences by detectives in the provinces from persons arrested and charged is conducted, in terms of Section 36D(2) of the DNA Act. The compliance for taking buccal samples from arrested and charged persons by provincial commissioners, are 46% (92 339 from a total of 200 568). The taking of buccal samples for prioritised Scheduled 8 offences against the identified list of crime codes by detectives in the provinces from persons arrested and charged is conducted, in terms of Section 36D(2) of the DNA Act. The compliance for taking buccal samples from arrested and charged persons are as follows:

Province	Number of buccal samples taken from persons arrested in prioritised Schedule 8 crime code offences	Number of persons arrested and charged in prioritised Schedule 8 offences	Percentage taken
Western Cape	15 242	19 614	77,71%
Eastern Cape	9 451	11 103	85,12%
Mpumalanga	31 913	33 013	96,67%
Northern Cape	19 378	24 141	80,27%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 715	10 839	80,40%
Free State	7 445	9 339	79,72%
Limpopo	6 850	9 334	73,39%
Gauteng	6 033	6 324	95,40%
North West	23 488	31 172	75,35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128 515</b>	<b>154 879</b>	<b>82,98%</b>

Regulation 12 of the supporting regulations to the DNA Act and the Policy on Investigating Serial Rape and Murder Casework, requires that the National Commissioner establishes and maintains specifically dedicated units in every province, to follow-up and investigate forensic investigative leads. Furthermore, that every provincial commissioner must take the necessary measures and ensure that forensic investigative leads are investigated and resolved. An occupational development study is currently pending before these specialised units will be established in the provinces.

The SAPS has prioritised the follow-up and investigation of forensic investigative leads and have included this in the performance indicators (finalisation of forensic investigative leads) of the SAPS's APP.

Provinces	DNA person-to-crime forensic investigative leads			DNA crime-to-crime forensic investigative leads		
	Baseline	Finalised	Outstanding, at the end of 2021/22	Annual Operational Plan baseline	Annual Operational Plan finalised	Annual Operational Plan outstanding, at the end of 2021/22
Eastern Cape	67	21	46	107	13	42
Free State	53	25	28	25	6	8
Gauteng	146	69	77	122	21	31
KwaZulu-Natal	82	31	51	34	4	10
Limpopo	59	9	50	27	3	6
Mpumalanga	48	24	24	20	3	1
North West	42	15	27	18	1	8
Northern Cape	18	6	12	4	2	1
Western Cape	46	17	29	67	20	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>119</b>

#### Highlight

On 12 September 2021, Gift Mkhwanazi, described as the “beast of Thembisa”, was sentenced to 12 life sentences and an added 300 years in jail for a series of rapes committed, in and around Thembisa, between 2013 and June 2019. He was sentenced in the High Court of South Africa: Gauteng Local Division. Mkhwanazi was charged with 104 counts, including rape, kidnapping, pointing of a firearm, robbery with aggravating circumstances, assault and attempted murder. There were more than 19 case dockets with the same modus operandi reported to the SAPS, in which women were attacked on the streets, late at night or early in the morning. The victims were unable to identify the perpetrator, who approached them from behind and forced them into bushes or secluded areas with a handgun or a knife. He would then rob them of their money and cellphones before raping them. Mkhwanazi was apprehended, following the arrest of one of his friends found in possession of one of the complainant's cellphones. A buccal sample was taken from him and the forensic DNA profile was uploaded to the NFDD. He was linked through a comparison search conducted on the NFDD to 17 rape cases. Mkhwanazi could not explain in court as to why his DNA matched those of the 17 victims and one crime scene. He also denied robbing, kidnapping or raping the witnesses, as well as having a knife or pistol in his hands.



**DIRECTORATE FOR  
PRIORITY CRIME  
INVESTIGATION<sup>88</sup>**

# OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 4: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Improved perceptions of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector <sup>89</sup>	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/20.	88,89% (56 from a total of 63).	72,34% (68 from a total of 94).	65%	86,49% (96 from a total of 111).	21,49% points	Target achieved.  Interaction with serious commercial crime courts/ NPA in fast tracking the investigation process to the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the private sector <sup>90</sup>	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/20.	76,51% (127 from a total of 166).	78,48% (124 from a total of 158).	65%	76,32% (116 from a total of 152)	11,32% points	Target achieved.  Interaction with serious commercial crime courts/ NPA in fast tracking the investigation process to the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Improved perceptions of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the JCPS Cluster	82,37% (416 from a total of 505) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	89,63% (311 from a total of 347).	85,15% (304 from a total of 357).	65%	84,72% (316 from a total of 373).	19,72% points	Target achieved.  Interaction with serious commercial crime courts/ NPA in fast tracking the investigation process to the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.
	<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Reduced serious organised crime	Serious organised crime effectively investigated	Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	44,83% (13 from a total of 29).	70% (7 from a total of 10).	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72%	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	0,73% points
	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan)	Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/20.	100% (24 from a total of 24, with 56 arrests).	90% (27 from a total of 30, with 60 arrests).	90% <sup>81</sup>	92% (23 from a total of 25), with 47 arrests.	2% points	Target achieved.  Maintain informer network.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Reduced levels of serious commercial crime	Serious commercial crime effectively investigated	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime	74,37% (2 107 from a total of 2 833).	63,87% (1 619 from a total of 2 535 <sup>92</sup> ).	66,09% (1 717 from a total of 2 598).	65%	66,98% (1 761 from a total of 2 629).	1,98% points	Target achieved.  Finalisation of court cases and prosecution-guided investigations by investigating officers.
<b>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</b> » Ensure an effective response to serious cyber-related crime	Successfully investigated serious cyber-related crime support case files	Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days <sup>93</sup>	80,00% (104 from a total of 130).	80,22% (73 from a total of 91).	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).	65%	80,30% (53 from a total of 66).	15,30% points	Target achieved.  Expedite lengthy duration (turnaround time) of investigations.

# SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

## SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

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

1. The functions of the Directorate are to prevent, combat and investigate
  - (Aa) 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 (PRECCA) 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.

The following outputs were achieved, during the 2021/22 reporting period:

A total of 2 809 arrests were effected, compared to 2 253, in 2020/21, an increase of 556.

Convictions amounting to 296 166 charges were secured in court, compared to 38 411 charges, in 2020/21, an increase of 257 755 charges.

Seizures with an estimated value of R697 million, consisting of counterfeit goods, precious metals and wildlife, as well as R2 billion in narcotics. A total of 626 firearms and 12 114 rounds of ammunition were seized, as well as 395 explosives. A total number of 248 vehicles were seized and forfeited to the State, valued at R76 844 071.00.

A total number of 194 orders, including restraint, preservation, confiscation and forfeiture orders were issued for an amount of R209 million, for a total number of 265 assets.

In line with the mandate of the DPCI to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, a total number of 25 clandestine drug laboratories were identified and dismantled, with 47 arrests, during 2021/22, compared to 27 from a total of 30, with 60 arrests, in 2020/21.

## REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Corruption refers to acts of contravening the PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). Corruption, includes the misuse of a public or private office or position held in such office, as well as resources with corrupt intent. Serious corruption refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and is determined by the mandate of the DPCI.

The private sector refers to businesses, which are owned, managed and controlled by individual(s) acting in a private capacity. The public sector refers to entities owned or managed by the Government. The JCPS Cluster is inclusive of the following departments: Defence and Military Veterans; Finance; Home Affairs; International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO); Justice and Correctional Services; the SAPS; the Presidency; Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; Social Development; State Security and Small Business Development. Cases reported within the JCPS Cluster are excluded from the reporting figures for the public sector.

Trial-ready refers to the provisioning of a fully investigated case docket (investigation finalised), where it includes one or more charges, which can be utilised by the NPA for the prosecution of an offender(s) on a charge(s) linked to the docket. Fully investigated means that there is no outstanding information, which requires further investigation by an investigating officer and that all evidence (e.g. statements, specialist reports, etc.) has been obtained. A case docket remains trial-ready, until it is finalised in court. The trial-ready rate for serious corruption in the public sector increased from 72,34% (68 from a total of 94), in 2020/21, to 86,49% (96 from a total of 111), in 2021/22. The trial-ready rates for serious corruption in the private sector and the JCPS Cluster decreased, from 78,48% to 76,32% (116 from a total of 152) in the private sector and from 85,15% to 84,72% (316 from a total of 373) in the JCPS Cluster. However, still achieving the set target of 65%.

#### Highlights - Serious Corruption Investigation

##### **Fraud - Gauteng**

Between March 2020 and September 2020, the suspect, a former employee of E-Telegram, fraudulently submitted Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) documents, where after suspect 2 paid an amount of R406 037.47 into suspect 1's company account. Both suspects were arrested, on 23 March 2022, the accused appeared in court, on 24 March 2022 and the matter was remanded, to 10 May 2022.

##### **Corruption - Polokwane**

On 13 October 2020, a police official was apprehended for extorting R5 900.00 from a suspect who he had arrested for dealing in drugs, promising him that he would destroy the docket. Serious Corruption Investigation (SCI), in Limpopo, was activated and arrested the suspect. On 11 March 2022, he was sentenced by the Specialised Commercial Crime Court, in Polokwane, to six years imprisonment of which two years were suspended for four years.

##### **Corruption - Limpopo**

In March 2022, 22 suspects, including a non-profit organisation manager, a site manager and her husband, were apprehended by SCI, in Limpopo, during a takedown operation. The two were allegedly accused for nepotism and corruption, by recruiting relatives and friends in various positions in the organisation and demanding gratuity to the approximate amount of R2 540.00, as payment for the positions they held. The case has been further remanded in court.

##### **Corruption - Limpopo**

On 16 March 2022, a sting operation was conducted by SCI, in Limpopo, during which five suspects were arrested after a company was awarded a tender by Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality to fix air conditioners at a civic hall. Payment was done, but the service was not rendered.

##### **Fraud - Limpopo**

In March 2022, SCI, in Limpopo conducted an operation, resulting in two suspects being apprehended for corruption. These arrests stem from various incidents, during 2017 and 2018, where Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality requested quotations for accommodation from various hotels. Investigations revealed that the money was deposited into false accounts, which resulted in the implication of and the resultant apprehension of the suspects.

##### **Corruption - Limpopo**

During 2016, a South African national approached an undocumented German national identified himself as an immigration consultant and offered to assist him in securing a permanent residence permit after a payment of R170 000.00 was made. The alleged assailant was arrested by SCI, in Limpopo. The accused was remanded to court and granted bail and appeared in court, on 10 May 2022.

### **Corruption - Limpopo**

On 30 March 2022, DPCI SCI, issued a summons to a company and its director to appear in the Polokwane Serious Commercial Crime Court, for failing to declare R6 448 280.00, which was awarded to the company for the supply of PPE to 23 schools, in the Gauteng Province.

### **Corruption - Western Cape**

On 18 March 2022, members from DPCI SCI, in the Western Cape, acted upon information regarding a police officer who tampered with evidence at a crime scene of business robbery, by incorrect handling of physical evidence (empty cartridge casings). A search and seizure operation was conducted at the police officer's residence, which resulted in the confiscation of more cartridge casings. The police officer was charged with defeating the ends of justice and corruption.

### **Corruption - Western Cape**

In December 2016, a tender/bid was advertised by a certain national department. The tender process did not conform to the provisions of the PFMA, 1999, which stipulates that a tender must be competed against by three or more bidders. However, in this case only two companies submitted quotations, of which one company that took part in the bidding process was not registered on the supplier database. On 18 March 2022, members from DPCI SCI, in the Western Cape, arrested officials from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, who were involved in illegal tender processes.

### **Fraud and money laundering - Western Cape**

A total of 23 suspects were apprehended by SCI, in the Western Cape, during the period August 2016 to March 2021, who stand accused with the intent to defraud CoGTA and Thembaletu Development. They were further accused of forgery and fraud. In a separate incident, on 24 March 2022, Western Cape SCI executed the arrest of two suspects on fraud and money laundering charges. The two accused appeared in the Bellville Magistrate Court and were released on R1 000 bail.

### **Corruption - North West**

Through information received by North West SCI, on 7 November 2017, a traffic officer was allegedly extorting money from various motorists on the N12 route, between Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp. The accused was arrested, on 12 December 2017. On 28 February 2022, the accused was found guilty for corruption.

### **Corruption - Gauteng**

The complainant alleged that, on 21 February 2022, he received a call from the suspect who claimed to be an official from South African Revenue Service (SARS), who offered to assist him with personal tax-related matters. During a meeting, the suspect offered to clear off the debt of an amount of R270 000 if he pays him (the suspect) an amount of R150 000.00. On 23 February 2022, SARS reported the matter to SCI, in Pretoria, who arrested two suspects for extortion. The accused appeared in court, on 25 February 2022.

### **Theft - Gauteng**

On 18 September 2020, during the execution of a warrant of arrest, the complainant discovered that the suspect has been arrested and was detained, at Florida SAPS. It emerged during interrogation of the suspect that three packets containing drugs, were seized and handed to a foreign national. Upon verification, it was discovered by the complainant that only one packet was booked into the evidence store. The allegations of missing exhibits was confirmed by a member of the public who was with the police official. The arresting police official was detained, at Roodepoort SAPS and appeared in court, on 25 February 2022.

### **Fraud - Gauteng**

Two suspects, directors of companies, failed to register for Value Added Tax relating to a PPE tender, issued by the Limpopo Department of Health. A taxable amount of approximately R10 354 000 was paid. The accused failed to declare taxable supplies and services to the amount of approximately R813 666.57. The suspects were served with a summons and appeared in the Pretoria Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, on 25 March 2022.

### **Corruption - Gauteng**

On 2 February 2022, the complainant alleged that a cleaner who works at Xavier Junction Traffic Department sold drivers licenses for R4 500.00 without the drivers being tested by the examiner. Two suspects, the cleaner and the examiner, were arrested during a sting operation by SCI, in Gauteng. Both suspects appeared at the Booyens Magistrate Court, on 9 February 2022.

### **Fraud - Gauteng**

The complainant allegedly received information from FNB that UIF relief funds, destined for a particular company, were fraudulently deposited into an individual's private bank account. Upon investigation, the complainant established that an amount of R120 554.25 was deposited into the FNB account belonging to one of the suspects. On 15 February 2022, the accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six years, wholly suspended for five years.

#### **Fraud - Gauteng**

The complainant, a director of Pharmacy Link, located in Soshanguve, alleged that one of his employees has sent him a medical certificate, on 20 January 2021, confirming that she was booked off sick after she consulted a doctor for medical help. During investigation, he discovered that the certificate was fraudulent, as the alleged treating doctor did not have records of the suspect consulting at his surgery. On 10 February 2022, the accused was found guilty on charges of fraud and was fined R18 000.00 or nine months imprisonment, suspended for a period of five years.

#### **Fraud - Gauteng**

On 6 November 2021, information was received that a suspect submitted a fraudulent pay slip from the Hawks, with a legitimate Hawks emblem. On 9 November 2021, a search and seizure warrant was executed at a guest house where multiple identity documents, bank cards and sim cards were seized. The accused pleaded guilty, in the Heidelberg Court, on 16 February 2022 and was sentenced to four months imprisonment for contravening the SAPS Act and six months imprisonment for fraud, wholly suspended for five years.

## SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

A serious OCPI relates to the successful closure of a registered OCPI, aimed at an organised criminal group or groups committing serious crime, in an organised fashion. The success rate for OCPIs successfully closed, in 2021/22, was 72,73% (16 from a total of 22), as a result of addressing identified targets during take downs operations.

## REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN

The dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories has been designed, to address serious organised crime, linked to organised criminal groups that are manufacturing illicit drugs that are in high demand, at national and international levels. A clandestine drug laboratory is a premises utilised for the illegal production of drugs where precursor chemicals, laboratory equipment and finished drug substances are normally discovered. A substantial portion of illicit drugs appearing on the South African drug market are normally produced in clandestine drug laboratories. Laboratories normally dismantled, ranged from kitchen laboratories to more sophisticated and industrial laboratories. During the 2021/22 reporting period, the SANEB has succeeded in drug seizures, with an estimated value of R697 million, ranging from cannabis, cocaine, etc. A total number of 25 laboratories were identified, in 2021/22, of which 23 were dismantled, with 47 arrests, an achievement of 92% against a target of 90%. The performance achieved was as a result of maintaining a good informer network.

The National Priority and Violent Crime seized a total of 626 firearms, 12 114 rounds of ammunition, as well as 395 explosives. A total number of 248 vehicles, valued at R76 844 071.00 were seized and forfeited to the State.

## Drug Seizures

Drug type	Arrests	Weight	Quantity	Litre	Value
Cocaine	30	22 966,497	18	2,400	R1 777 524 165.00
Cocaine Rock	23	3,428	6 393	-	R8 316 162.79
Cannabis	39	6 652,609	651	20,000	R8 866 731.00
Medication	7	1,000	2 226	-	R136 650.00
Hydroponic cannabis	5	546,933	10	-	R10 659 145.00
Ecstasy	1	1,000	110	-	R210 448.00
Heroin	57	20 933,961	48 362	-	R38 234 903.00
Mandrax tablets	48	1 500,092	1 628 744	-	R87 060 867.70
Magic Mushroom	-	0,200	-	-	R6 000.00
Nyaope	-	0,069	16	-	R2 640.00
Tik-Tik	37	92 624,584	1 068	-	R60 991 759.00
Ephedrine	-	9,000	-	-	R800 000.00
Khat	4	50,989	128	-	R1 436 380.00
CAT	8	3,154	5	-	R828 700.00
Laboratories	47	742,399	34 356	40,630	R20 086 500.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>R2 015 161 051.49</b>

### Highlights - Serious Organised Crime Investigation

#### Theft and money laundering - Eastern Cape

The accused was found guilty of theft and money laundering, in the Hankey Regional Court, on 18 November 2021. The accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment for theft, suspended for a five-year period and five years' imprisonment for money laundering, suspended for a five-year period. A confiscation order was granted, in terms of the Section 18 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998), ordering the accused to pay an amount of R33 000,00 into the Criminal Assets Recovery Fund.

#### Copper cable thief sentenced to 16 years in jail - KwaZulu-Natal

The accused received a 26-year jail term, of which 10 years was suspended, in March 2022, for the theft of Transnet copper cables, worth R333 000.00, money laundering, racketeering and malicious damage to property, in the Durban Regional Court. In July 2012, it was discovered that copper cables had been stolen at an Estcourt tower.

#### Damage to infrastructure and theft of Transnet copper cable - KwaZulu-Natal

On 14 November 2020, the police caught six suspects cutting Transnet copper cable from a railway line. A shootout ensued between the police and the suspects and two suspects were shot and killed, while four suspects were arrested. On 25 January 2022, the Ladysmith Regional Court convicted and sentenced the four accused to 12 years imprisonment for theft of copper and 10 years imprisonment for damage to essential infrastructure. Both sentences were to run concurrently.

#### Illegal copper operations worth over R4.6 million - Gauteng

Authorities conducted an operation, in November 2021, which emanated from information received on allegations that P&P Commodities, in Randfontein, was operating and melting copper without a second-hand goods permit, foundry/refinery license, combustion license or any other environmental permit or license. The business was successfully closed down and copper operations were halted pending approval for a valid environmental permit or license application. Serious Organised Crime Investigation (SOC), in Krugersdorp received intelligence that P&P Commodities was operational. On 7 February 2022, the Hawks, Randfontein Designated Second-Hand Goods officer and the West Rand District Municipality Environmental Department pounced, allegedly loading copper blisters into a truck for distribution, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. The investigation team confiscated 42 copper blisters worth approximately R4.6 million. Two suspects were arrested, charged and released on a R5 000 bail.

#### Alleged battery thief to appear in court - Eastern Cape

A 46-year-old suspect was set to appear in the Cofimvaba Magistrate's Court, on 14 August 2021, for allegations of the theft of 30 Telkom batteries, worth R900 000, after being arrested by Queenstown Crime Intelligence and K9 Unit, Cofimvaba Police, as well as Bridge Camp Police, the Local Crime Record Centre and Queenstown SOCI. The suspect is a fugitive who escaped from lawful custody, in Queenstown, in 2016 and is also linked to hijacking a truck carrying sheep wool, in Fort Beaufort. The suspect was under police custody until first court appearance.

#### **Alleged battery thief to appear in court - Eastern Cape**

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#### **Suspects nabbed for theft of copper cables and damage of infrastructure worth R3.6million - Northern Cape**

In April 2021, SOCI arrested five suspects, aged between 29 and 43, for alleged theft of copper cables and damaging of infrastructure worth approximately R3.6million. Essential infrastructure that supplies mines with water were extremely damaged and copper cables were stolen. The team recovered 52kg of copper cables and all suspects were detained, at Kimberley SAPS and appeared before the Kimberley Magistrate's Court, on 10 August 2021.

#### **Tampering with, damaging, or destroying of essential infrastructure read with the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977) - Gauteng**

Report was obtained concerning a syndicate involved in cell tower battery theft. The report led the team to Olievenhoutbosch to execute four search warrants and an operational plan. The scene was processed, accordingly and the suspects were detained at the designated police station. Five suspects were arrested on multiple charges and 13 cell tower batteries, housebreaking equipment and a Ford Ranger were seized.

#### **Theft of crude oil - Mpumalanga**

On 1 August 2020, Transnet received a pressure drop from the pipeline, at Taaibos Farm, in Zamdela, Sasolburg. After police arrived at the crime scene, they arrested five suspects loading crude oil from the valve into two trucks and two trailers. The accused were convicted and sentenced, by the Sasolburg Magistrates Court, on 18 March 2022. Accused number one was sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment for theft and 15 years imprisonment for tampering with essential infrastructure and three accused were sentenced to a fine of R1 000.00 or 30 days imprisonment. The fifth suspect was found not guilty.

#### **Theft of Transnet fuel - Gauteng**

Two suspects were arrested, on 18 December 2021 by members of Fidelity Security Services, in Roger Road, for tampering with a Transnet pipeline and was in possession of four 25 litre plastic containers, a spade and a plastic hosepipe used to drain petrol. During interrogation, the said suspects confessed to have loaded petrol onto an Isuzu Truck. The suspects were detained, at Katlehong SAPS and appeared in the Palm Ridge Court, on 20 December 2021, for tampering with essential infrastructure and theft of petrol.

#### **Illegal dealing in and possession of unwrought precious metals - North West**

Four accused were arrested, in Primrose, during a clandestine operation after they were linked to several incidents of illegal procurement of unwrought gold. The accused were sentenced by the Palm Ridge Regional Court, on 13 April 2021 on three counts of illegal dealing in precious metals. Accused one was sentenced on three counts of illegal dealing in precious metals to a fine of R150 000.00 or five years imprisonment, of which half is suspended for five years, accused two was sentenced on one count of illegal dealing in precious metals to a fine of R50 000.00 or five years imprisonment, of which R35 000 and three years' imprisonment is suspended for five years and accused three and four were each sentenced on three counts of illegal dealing in precious metals to fines of R50 000.00 or five years imprisonment, fully suspended for five years.

#### **Conviction and sentence - Mpumalanga**

The Delmas Regional Court, on 13 April 2021, convicted and sentenced accused one, a 18-year-old foreign national and acquitted accused two, a 25-year-old foreign national. One accused pleaded guilty on the charge of Section 4(1) of the Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005). He was acquitted on the charge in terms of the Illegal Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002). He was fined R50 000.00 or five years imprisonment, plus a further five years imprisonment suspended for four years on condition that he is not convicted of a similar offence during the period of suspension. The accused was also declared unfit to possess a firearm. The gold bearing material was forfeited to the State.

#### **Arrest and seizure - Gauteng**

East Rand SOCI arrested an individual at OR Tambo International Airport who was in possession of 23 pieces of gold, weighing 12,2kg, valued at approximately R11 million, on 8 May 2021. The suspect did not have any permit or license to transport gold. The suspect was arrested and granted bail of R100 000.

#### **Murder, possession of unlicensed firearm and ammunition, possession of explosives - KwaZulu-Natal**

Eight men were each handed 120 years' imprisonment on 15 counts for CIT-related crimes, by the Pietermaritzburg High Court, in KwaZulu-Natal, on 16 March 2022. They were arrested, on 1 September 2017 by SOCI, the STF and Crime Intelligence Gathering, after intelligence was received about a group of men who were going to attack a cash van, traveling from Kokstad to Harding. During a shootout between the police and the suspects, three suspects were fatally wounded and one was injured. Five assault rifles, including two AK-47 rifles, two R1 rifles, one LM4 Rifle and two 9mm pistols, as well as commercial explosives were recovered.

### **Robbery in-transit - KwaZulu-Natal**

The STF, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI received intelligence regarding a planned attack on a money van they were escorting, in the Nongoma area, on 1 February 2019. A group of heavily armed people attacked the vehicle with explosives. During a shootout between the police and the suspects, two SAPS members and seven suspects were killed. Two motor vehicles, four AK-47 Rifles and four hand guns were recovered at the scene. In May 2021, one of the suspects was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for the CIT robbery and received nine life sentences for the murder of two police officials and seven robbers, by the Pietermaritzburg High Court. In total, 14 suspects were sentenced for armed robbery with aggravating circumstances, unlawfully causing an explosion, murder (police officials) and murder of suspects.

### **Murder - Gauteng**

Ten suspects were arrested who planned to commit a CIT heist, in the Johannesburg area, on 21 February 2022. Amongst the suspects was an ex-military soldier, a police officer from the Flying Squad and a police officer from the NIU. The operational team proceeded to a safe house and shots were fired at the police helicopter. Two police officers and two suspects were fatally wounded during the shootout. Nine rifles and ammunition, eight vehicles, explosives, balaclavas and gloves were among the recoveries.

### **Accused convicted for illegal possession of pangolin - Northern Cape**

On 3 February 2022, a 25-year-old man was convicted and sentenced, in the Kuruman Regional Court, for attempting to sell a pangolin for R200 000. He was arrested, on 1 October 2021, during a sting operation by members from SOCI, the stock theft unit and Local Criminal Record Centre. The accused was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of R 6000.00.

## SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED SERIOUS CYBER-RELATED CRIME SUPPORT CASE FILES

The DPCI, Priority Crime Specialised Investigations (PCSI) is responsible for asset forfeiture investigations and financial investigations. The percentage of specialised cyber-related crime investigative support case files successfully investigated relates to the successful provisioning of non-traditional (conventional) specialised cyber investigative skills and processes, in support of the investigation of national priority offences.

During 2021/22, 66 specialised cyber-related crime investigative support case files were finalised, of which 53 were finalised, within 90 calendar days, resulting in an achievement of 80,30% against the set target of 65%, compared to 65,05%, in 2020/21. The overachievement of 15,30% can be attributed to the rapid specialised cyber investigative support provided in the investigation of national priority offences, emanating from the July 2021 public unrest. In the absence of a designated point of contact for international cooperation in cyber-related matters, PSCI provides a capacity for international cooperation, on behalf of the DPCI, in the fight against priority offences.

Cybercrime investigation contributes in the fight against priority crimes, by providing evidence of such crimes, through specialised cyber investigative skills and processes.

## SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering, and theft (such as the theft of trust funds). It further include 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 and computer-related or cyber-related crime, which include an element of corruption. Serious commercial crime refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and is determined by the mandate of the DPCI.

A trial-ready rate of 66,98% (1 761 from a total of 2 629) for serious commercial crime was achieved against a target of 65%, in 2021/22, compared to 66,09%, in 2020/21. By ensuring that serious commercial crime was effectively investigated, the finalisation of court cases and prosecution-guided investigations were conducted by investigation officers.

#### Highlights – Serious Commercial Crime

##### **Conspiring with others to commit fraud and inciting and investigating another to commit fraud - Eastern Cape**

On 25 August 2018, the accused approached a bank official at First National Bank, Uitenhage, to unlawfully issue a temporary bank card for a certain account holder without his permission or knowledge. The intention was to misappropriate funds, to the value of R5.5 million. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of R10 000.00 or 11 months imprisonment.

##### **Fraud (failure to submit income tax returns (IT 14)) - Eastern Cape**

The accused, in the District of East London, wrongfully and unlawfully failed and/or neglected to furnish SARS with an income tax return, issued in June 2009, in contravention of the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962), as amended. Accused 1, 2 and 3 were found guilty on three counts. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of R2 000.00 or six months imprisonment suspended for three years (count 1), a fine of R100 000.00 or 10 years' imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years on condition that the accused reimburse SARS an amount of R735 755.61 (count 2) and a fine of R10 000.00 or two years' imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years (count 3).

##### **Fraud - Eastern Cape**

During March 2001, a well-known businessman, in Mthatha, in the Eastern Cape, passed away and left a will authorising his brother (the suspect) to act as the executor of his estate. The suspect failed to comply and duly used the funds for his personal gain. The matter was reported by the deceased's children to Mthatha the Serious Commercial Crime Investigation (SCCI) Unit for further investigation by the deceased's children. The suspect appeared before Mthatha Serious Commercial Crime Court and was released on bail to the amount of R5 000.00.

##### **Fraud and theft - Eastern Cape**

During 2011, Industrial Development Corporation approved a loan facility to the amount of R75.68 million for the establishment of a private hospital, in Mthatha. After the money was deposited, the signatory of the account made withdrawals and transfers for his personal use without the authority of the other partners to the project. The accused was charged and sentenced for theft (eight years direct imprisonment) and fraud (10 years direct imprisonment).

##### **Fraud: Investment scam 200 counts - KwaZulu-Natal**

The accused took money from various investors and promised them high returns, which he failed to fulfil. The accused was convicted on 200 counts of fraud to the value of R13.8 million. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he is not convicted of fraud, theft or attempted theft during the period of suspension (counts 1 – 199) and five years direct imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he is not convicted on the contravention of the Financial Institutions Act, 2001 (Act No 28 of 2001) (count 200).

##### **Fraud and money laundering - KwaZulu-Natal**

Cheques from the accounts of two businesses, which closed, in 2015, in the name of a particular motor vehicle establishment were deposited into Standard Bank, Nedbank and First National Bank automated teller machines, between 2 and 3 March 2016. Due to the large amount being deposited the funds were cleared, immediately and transferred into various beneficiary accounts. One accused was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment (on each counts 1 to 26), which will run concurrently and 10 years imprisonment (count 27), which will run concurrently with the sentences on counts 1 to 26. The effective term of imprisonment is 18 years imprisonment. The accused was also ordered to pay back R4.1 million to the Asset Forfeiture Unit, by 30 November 2021.

##### **Fraud: Contravention of the Value Added Tax Act - KwaZulu-Natal**

The accused received refunds from SARS, which were not due to him, resulting from claims submitted using false documents. The amount prejudiced to SARS, was R8 870 093.10. The accused was found guilty and all counts were taken as one and sentenced to six years imprisonment.

##### **Fraud - Limpopo**

The accused presented fraudulent identity documents to the bank and attempted to open bank accounts, in order to transfer over R500 million from one account to another. The bank official became suspicious and alerted the authorities. Subsequently, the accused was arrested by SCCL. Two suspects were found guilty and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment, each, as well as two years direct imprisonment for the contravention of the Identification Act. The sentences were ordered to run concurrently. The third accused was sentenced to five years of a 15 year sentence, which will run concurrently with an eight

year sentence that he is currently serving on another unrelated fraud matter. The fourth accused was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment by the Polokwane Specialised Commercial Crime Court, on 10 May 2021.

#### **Theft - Eastern Cape**

The accused lodged a claim at the Road Accident Fund, on behalf of his client. The funds were paid to a trust account of the accused. The accused did not pay the money to his client, but used it for his own personal benefit. On 22 September 2021, the accused was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years on condition that the accused does not commit theft during the suspension period. The accused was ordered to pay back the money to Fidelity Fund, within a five-year period.

#### **Fraud and theft - North West**

The accused hacked a bank account of a certain municipality and transferred an amount of R17 750 258.20 to his company bank account. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment for fraud and 15 years direct imprisonment for money laundering. Both sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

#### **Fraud alternative theft contravention of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) – Money laundering - Western Cape**

The accused was employed by a particular municipality as an expenditure accountant, with access to online banking profiles of the municipality and was the only person who knew the access codes and passwords. During the period 29 May 2019 to 12 August 2019, the accused misappropriated funds of the municipality on 10 occasions, by making transfers to his personal bank accounts and those of an acquaintance. He requested his acquaintance to return the funds paid in his account, under the pretence that he had a second paying job, which his employer was not aware of. The acquaintance was not charged. The accused was found guilty of 10 counts of fraud and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on counts 1 to 10, of which four years were suspended on condition that he would not be found guilty for theft or fraud during the period of suspension. On count 11 he was found guilty for money laundering, as per the provisions of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998).

#### **Fraud - Western Cape**

Two complainants invested a total amount of R2 600 000.00 into a company. The purpose of the investment was to purchase solar power kits, where after the complainants and the accused would share in the profit. The investments of the complainants were not utilised for the purpose intended, which resulted in the complainants suffering prejudice or potential prejudice. The accused appeared in the George Regional Court, in February 2022.

#### **Fraud, theft, forgery, uttering and contravention of the provisions of POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and contravention of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No 37 of 2002) - Western Cape**

A complainant represented various companies in the SafeGroup, where he was responsible for the statutory compliance of the companies and represented them in dealings with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the Department of Labour. An agreement was reached between the two parties on the amounts owed by the companies. Several payments were made by the SafeGroup of companies into the agreed bank accounts, between May 2015 and June 2017, totalling an amount of R6 027 838.70. During mid-2017, the complainant discovered that they were defrauded. It is further alleged that various documentation, e.g. certificates submitted to the complainant were forged. Three accused were charged on 212 counts of, inter alia, fraud, theft, forgery, uttering and contravention of the said Acts, as alleged by the State. Some amounts were not paid over to the Compensation Fund, but were instead utilised for unrelated personal benefit of the accused. On 18 May 2021, a summons was served on the third accused.

#### **Fraud and theft - KwaZulu-Natal**

The suspect who was employed at the Newcastle Municipality, during the period 2014 to 2020, was responsible for payroll functions, of which one of them included the payment of salaries from the bank using Payroll System. The suspect was one of the supervisors that were overseeing the day-to-day operations of the salaries office. During June 2020, an employee sorting payslips identified a discrepancy in that a former employee still reflected on the payroll. However, upon analysis the banking details belonged to the aforementioned accused. Further investigation revealed that the suspect had manipulated the payroll system and illegally redirected approximately R2 607 438.00 to her personal account, over a 6-year period. The accused was apprehended by Durban SCCI.

#### **Fraud: Road Accident Fund- KwaZulu-Natal**

The accused lodged a false claim to the Road Accident Fund, resulting in that the accused was found guilty of fraud and was sentenced to a fine of R200 000.00 or five years imprisonment and was further fined R100 000.00 or three years imprisonment, suspended for five years on the following conditions: that the accused is not found guilty of fraud or theft or an attempt thereto committed during the period of suspension and that the accused undergo three years correctional supervision, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No 51 of 1977). The accused was to pay R100 000.00, by 13 October 2021 and R10 000.00, by 14 October 2021. Thereafter, the accused should pay an amount of R1 333.33, on or before the 7<sup>th</sup> of each succeeding month, until the amount of R100 000.00 is paid. The accused was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.

Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and value

Crime description	Cases received				Arrests/first appearances					Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Potential	Cases to court for the first time	Number		Non-citizen	Value (R)		Cases	Number		Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential			SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Actual	Potential		Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Internet-related fraud	53	R27 079 232 530	R0	4	6	0	0	0	R785 000	R80 000	1	2	3	R355 000	R0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	3	R1 474 796	R0	1	2	0	0	0	R60 296	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Fraud with counterfeit debit cards	3	R1 773 726	R0	0	0	0	0	0	R0	R0	1	3	1	R0	R0
Fraud with stolen debit cards	3	R8 200	R0	2	10	0	0	0	R8 200	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Fraud with counterfeit petrol cards	11	R1 582 196	R0	1	1	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Fraud with stolen petrol cards	2	R0	R0	2	1	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	2	R279 000	R0	2	1	5	1	5	R279 000	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	2	R2 000 000	R0	2	3	1	1	1	R1 000 000	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Fraud with forged cheques	13	R69 171 784	R0	0	0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	16	R9 560 812	R0	3	3	1	1	1	R1 900 000	R0	1	1	1	R223 000	R0
Black dollar fraud scams	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	0	0	R0	R0	1	1	1	R267 900	R0
Kite flying	1	R0	R0	4	8	0	0	0	R5 170 441	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Other fraud	1 470	R137 809 916 178	R328 335 066	350	585	23	23	23	R2 546 156 528	R39 399 344	208	5855	205	R507 629 282	R2 020 379
Theft	132	R4 523 675 546	R5 777 000	39	44	2	2	2	R26 206 335	R3 000	27	695	29	R32 725 340	R14 000 000
Forgery and uttering	16	R264 392 602	R3 600 000	8	11	2	2	2	R9 885 455	R0	2	54	2	R0	R62 000 000
PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) (Specify Section of PRECCA (3 to 21))	20	R204 626 208	R0	4	8	0	0	0	R47 808 708	R0	5	97	4	R1 192 734	R0
Section 5 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	0	0	R0	R0	1	1	1	R200 000	R0
Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No 9 of 1933) (Exchange Control Regulations, 1961)	3	R14 521 761	R0	1	0	2	2	2	R1 384 155	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936)	7	R0	R0	1	1	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	10	R12 767 366	R1 500 000 000	0	1	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0

Crime description	Cases received				Arrests/first appearances					Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Potential	Cases to court for the first time	Number		Value (R)		Cases	Number		Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential			SA Citizen	Non-citizen	Actual	Potential		Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No 34 of 2005)	30	R0	R280 000	R280 000	29	0	29	R280 000	R0	8	420	8	R0	R0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	54	R19 591 000	R27 658 535	R27 658 535	39	13	33	R6 915 400	R29 579 596	15	287 194	15	R4 475 400	R167 952 450
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	8	R33 884 731	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	5	5	2	R1 230 000	R0
Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	38	R278 004 739	R29 876 002	R29 876 002	27	25	19	R27 148 186	R22 235 308	23	113	23	R31 894 486	R21 026 274
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	18	R1 161 766	R0	R0	9	2	13	R102 414	R0	14	506	10	R986 297	R0
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976)	1	R5 500	R0	R0	1	2	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 63 of 2008)	1	R6 000 000	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 89 of 1993)	2	R28 000 000	R0	R0	1	2	0	R1 350 000	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No 28 of 2014)	1	R1 626 503	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Financial Sector Conduct Authority Act, 2017 (Act No 9 of 2017)	1	R0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)	2	R24 000 000	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act No 66 of 1965)	1	R2 000 000	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No 37 of 2002)	10	R7 199 779	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	2	7	2	R2 504 685	R0
Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act 53 of 1998)	1	R0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0	0	0	0	R0	R0
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011)	236	R1 870 637 377	R25 173 185	R25 173 185	90	6	132	R263 182 053	R9 922 500	55	1 126	72	R88 447 808	R1 030 262
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	101	R559 201 372	R11 041 469	R11 041 469	15	5	17	R11 440 281	R0	10	85	10	R3 245 708	R0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 284</b>	<b>R173 208 615 622</b>	<b>R1 931 741 257</b>	<b>R1 931 741 257</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>R3 102 694 170</b>	<b>R101 219 748</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>296 166</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>R675 377 640</b>	<b>R268 029 365</b>

## PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and persons with disabilities in our society. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the revised MTSF (2019-2024) emphasised these as cross-cutting focus areas. The GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan remains central to the Department's efforts to reduce violence and reported contact crimes against women and children. In implementing the plan, over the medium-term, the Department will prioritise providing capacity to the FCS Units, to ensure that they have enough personnel to respond to cases, effectively. Empowering women, youth and persons with disabilities cuts across all seven apex priorities. The SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan and APP contains the following gender-responsive performance indicators, within the Detective Services Programme: conviction and detection rates for crimes against women (18 years and above); conviction and detection rates for crimes against children (below 18 years) and levels of satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime.

## LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

### SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	13 886 252	13 879 545	6 707	13 620 580	13 313 257	307 323
Criminal Record Centre	2 693 721	2 496 841	196 880	2 550 010	2 402 810	147 200
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 573 402	1 407 296	166 106	1 388 246	1 124 814	263 432
Specialised Investigations	2 079 142	1 930 171	148 971	2 143 450	1 850 896	292 554
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 232 517</b>	<b>19 713 853</b>	<b>518 664</b>	<b>19 702 286</b>	<b>18 691 777</b>	<b>1 010 509</b>

## PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Services Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » The detection rate for contact crimes
- » The detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- » The detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above)
- » The detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)
- » Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests
- » Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests
- » Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated
- » Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames

- » Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

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

The Detective Service has placed the following strategies in place to address performance:

- » Launching the Detective Section Commander Forum that will drive performance management and the establishment of a combined assurance structure within the detective environment that includes functionaries on provincial level, amongst other mitigating actions.
- » Reinvigorating the value chain/spectrum of command and control in the detective environment, from ground level, up-to divisional level (management of case dockets).
- » Relaunching Operation Thatha Zonke “weekly wanted suspect tracing operations”, inclusive of suspects linked to contact crimes against women and children.
- » Engaging with internal stakeholders, to purify performance with regards to IPID and DPCI-related cases.
- » Purifying the measurement of contact crimes against women and children, to exclude categories not covered under the category.
- » Operationalising GBVF stakeholder engagement, in collaboration with the relevant business unit.
- » Projecting the monitoring and management of all murder cases, in collaboration with the NPA.
- » Conducting performance interventions at national and provincial levels.
- » Enhancing measures, to continuously monitor and update the CAS/ICDMS (CAS audits, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> level inspections).
- » Ongoing awareness campaigns, to educate the community on early reporting, basic safety and strict enforcement of liquor-related regulations, in collaboration with respective business units.
- » Embarking on continuous engagement with the Department of Justice, during monthly National Technical Interim Steering Committee – Sexual Offences meetings.
- » Enhancing and promoting effective cooperation with Thuthuzela Care Centres, the GBV Command Centre and One Stop Centres for victims.
- » A recruitment drive at SAPS training academies (recruited students undergo a series of detective training, in conjunction with in-service training).
- » Utilising and enhancing partnerships with external role players, e.g. the South African Banking Risk Information Centre and the Insurance Crime Bureau.
- » Monitoring the full capacitation of specialised units, in collaboration with Human Resource Management.

In terms of underperformance recorded in the criminal record and forensic services environments, a turnaround strategy is used, to address the hindrances, which impacted on the environment’s ability to deliver services to victims of crime.

## PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different

spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

## INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Persons who contravened COVID-19 regulations, throughout the various alert levels, were arrested and have either been issued with fines or released with a warning. Others were released on bail. From 27 March 2020 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 534 571 charges were brought against 565 324 persons, for contravening the Regulations, published under the Disaster Management Act, 2002. The table below provides a provincial overview of contraventions of the Regulations, from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. From the table it is evident that a total number of 135 190 charges were brought against 139 276 persons, for contravening the regulations of the said Act. Most persons were charged, in the Free State, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape Provinces. It was clear that the higher the lockdown level, the stricter the regulations for which persons were charged, which resulted in more persons being charged and more charges/case dockets being registered. When on a lower level, lesser regulations results in lesser charges registered and lesser persons charged.

### Contravention of Regulations under the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)

Alert levels	Dates
Level 5 (hard lockdown)	26 March 2020 to 30 April 2020
Level 4	1 May 2020 to 31 May 2020
Level 3	1 June to 17 August 2020
Level 2	18 August to 20 September 2020
Level 1	21 September to 28 December 2020
Adjusted level 3	29 December 2020 to 28 February 2021
Adjusted level 1	1 March to 30 May 2021
Adjusted level 2	31 May to 15 June 2021
Adjusted level 3	16 June to 27 June 2021
Adjusted level 4	28 June to 25 July 2021
Adjusted level 3	26 July to 12 September 2021
Adjusted level 2	13 September to 30 September 2021
Adjusted level 1	1 October 2021 to 31 March 2022

<p><b>Alert level 1</b> (A low COVID-19 spread with a high health system readiness)</p> <p><b>Alert level 2</b> (A moderate COVID-19 spread with a high health system readiness)</p> <p><b>Alert level 3</b> (A moderate COVID-19 spread with a moderate health system readiness)</p> <p><b>Alert level 4</b> (A moderate to a high COVID-19 spread with a low to moderate health system readiness)</p> <p><b>Alert level 5</b> (A high COVID-19 spread with a low health system readiness)</p>
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Province	Total case dockets/First Information of Crime reported	Total charges	Total persons charged
Eastern Cape	8 329	8 354	8 269
Free State	45 433	45 481	45 069
Gauteng	14 666	14 709	19 117
KwaZulu-Natal	22 803	22 906	23 431
Limpopo	3 179	3 348	3 168
Mpumalanga	5 253	5 268	5 446
North West	4 583	4 585	4 569
Northern Cape	932	935	912
Western Cape	29 582	29 604	29 295
<b>Total</b>	<b>134 760</b>	<b>135 190</b>	<b>139 276</b>

## 5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

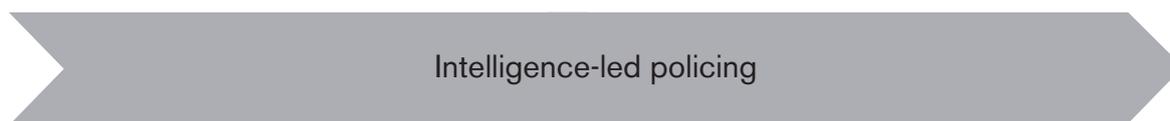
### PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. The Programme objectives are to gather crime intelligence, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; to collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation; to institute counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS; and to prevent and fight crime, through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- » **Crime Intelligence Operations** provides for intelligence-based criminal investigations.
- » **Intelligence and Information Management** provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that will facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation.

The outputs that have been included within the Crime Intelligence Programme focus primarily on the following outcome and suboutcomes:



- \* Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.
- \* Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS.
- \* Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime.

Table 5 below, outlines the outcome and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 4.

# OUTCOME AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 5: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations</b>									
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Network operations conducted to infiltrate/penetrate criminal groupings/syndicates and collect intelligence on priority threats	Percentage of network operations successfully terminated	35,38% (311 from a total of 879).	140,18% (799 from a total of 570).	70,82% (517 from a total of 730).	60,85% (415 from a total of 682 network operations planned)	61,58% (420 from a total of 682).	0,73% points	Target achieved.  The increased number of network operations elevated to covert operations.
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of security clearances finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	1 215 vetting investigations finalised.	111,53% (1 287, in relation to 1 154 planned).	125,43% (1 085, in relation to 865 planned).	50% (577 from a total of 1 154)	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	4,16% points	Target achieved.  The enhancement of the evaluations capacity (through the re-alignment of investigators) and the termination of COVID-19 workplace protocol, in relation to rotational duties.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	239,86% (3 310, in relation to 1 380 planned).	140,51% (4 440, in relation to 3 160 planned).	111,01% (2 631, in relation to 2 370 planned).	50% (1 185 from a total of 2 370)	115,02% (2 726 from a total of 2 370).	65,02% points	Target achieved.  Additional ICT assessment requests attended to, in addition to the planned target.
		Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	113,59% (727, in relation to 640 planned).	124,38% (796, in relation to 640 planned).	148,54% (713, in relation to 480 planned).	100% (156)	196,79% (307 from a total of 156).	96,79% points	Target achieved.  Security re-assessments conducted on premises to assert the security posture of the organisation.
<b>Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management</b>									
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Crime intelligence gathered collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Intelligence reports generated operationalised	Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at district level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	88,93% (39 554 from a total of 44 476).	82,30% (40 683 from a total of 49 431).	70%	93,45% (48 895 from a total of 52 320).	23,45% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Intelligence reports generated operationalised	Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at provincial level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	78,69% (11 094 from total of 14 099).	94,66% (13 120 from a total of 13 860).	80%	96,45% (15 726 from a total of 16 305).	16,45% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	99,38% (4 460 from a total of 4 488).	97,97% (1 493 from a total of 1 524).	90%	98,43% (1 757 from a total of 1 785).	8,43% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Crime intelligence gathered collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Intelligence reports generated operationalised	Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at district level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	80,38% (160 529 from total of 199 725).	79,71% (162 655 from a total of 204 064).	70%	84,99% (167 020 from a total of 196 521).	14,99% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at provincial level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	61,47% (27 796 from a total of 45 219).	92,84% (55 988 from a total of 60 306).	80%	89,30% (51 643 from a total of 57 829).	9,30% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	New performance indicator, in 2019/20.	86,13% (7 402 from a total of 8 594).	96,73% (11 220 from a total of 11 599).	90%	95,79% (11 174 from a total of 11 665).	5,79% points	Target achieved.  The streamlining of communication with receiving clients, to ensure the effective provision of intelligence reports.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Intelligence-led policing:</b> » Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime	Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies to address transnational crime	Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, on request from INTERPOL member countries	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (10 from a total of 10).	80% (4 from a total of 5).	100%	100% (6 from a total of 6).	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries	100% (4 from a total of 4).	54,05% (20 from a total of 37).	62,50% (25 from a total of 40).	100%	92,59% (25 from a total of 27).	-7,41% points	Target not achieved. The full extradition documents were not received from the requesting countries for the SAPS to facilitate the arrests within the reporting time frame.

## SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

- » Managing, coordinating, analysing and operationalising all relevant crime information, through intelligence analysis centres and nodal points on national, provincial and district level, in support of identified clients.
- » Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS, INTERPOL and other national and international law enforcement agencies, to reduce transnational crime, including the placement of SAPS liaison officers, in SADC and prioritised RSA Trade Agreement Countries.
- » Instituting counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS, in order to ensure that information and personnel are secured, as prescribed in the Minimum Information Security Standards, other laws and regulations.
- » Contributing towards the neutralisation of crime, by gathering (covert and overt) and supplying accurate and court-directed intelligence on national, provincial and district level, for the purpose of strategic and tactical usage.
- » Providing an effective and efficient general administration service (funded through the account for secret services), undercover operation coordination service and source and agent networks to the covert-related functions of SAPS Crime Intelligence.
- » Providing an effective and efficient cybercrime surveillance and technical support service, in support of the gathering and supplying of accurate and court directed intelligence for the purposes of strategic and tactical usage.
- » Providing an effective and efficient generic support service, with regard to all resources available (funded through the open account of the SAPS).

## SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

### NETWORK OPERATIONS CONDUCTED, TO INFILTRATE/PENETRATE CRIMINAL GROUPINGS/SYNDICATES AND COLLECT INTELLIGENCE ON PRIORITY THREATS

Network operations are undertaken, on provincial and district 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 use in a court of law. During the reporting period, a total number of 682 network operations were planned for and 420 were successfully terminated.

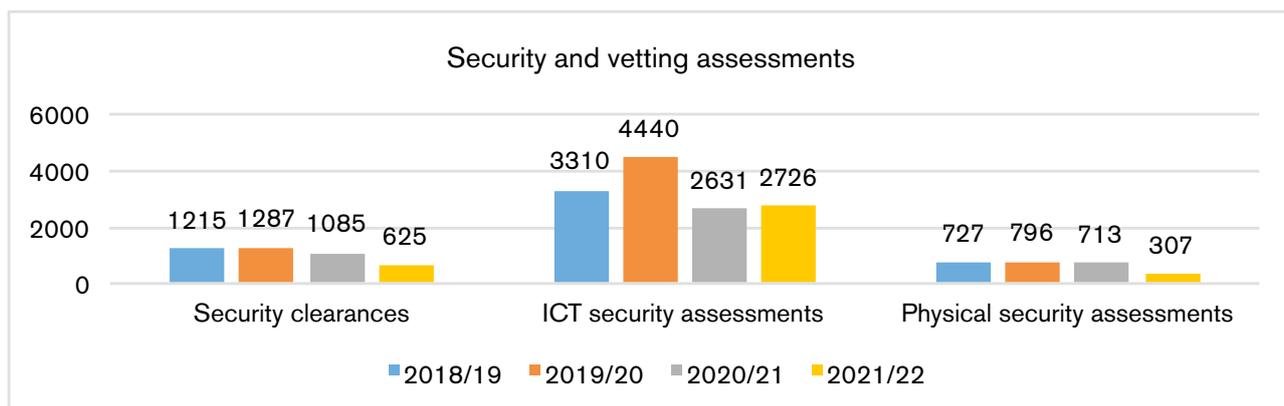
In 2021/22, operations focused on the narcotics, trio-crimes, the illicit trade of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fraud and corruption, gang and public violence, murder and public stability.

### SECURITY RISK AND VETTING ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAPS

A total number of 625 security clearance applications were processed, of which 512 were issued, 56 were denied and 57 were not issued. The reduction of the previous years' target, by 50%, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, developments and organisational protocols (particularly, the implementation of rotational duties), contributed significantly to the performance output.

ICT security assessments are performed, to identify the security posture of relevant information systems of the organisation. These assessments identify areas of non-compliance to policy prescripts and provide recommendations for improvement, enabling the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risks and minimises security breaches.

Critical challenges include, inadequate human and physical resources and limited specialised training opportunities, which are a requirement in this environment. The rapid technological advancements is outpacing the ICT environment and keeping abreast, to ensure effective ICT security services in the organisation, poses a challenge.



## SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

### INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED OPERATIONALISED

Proactive intelligence products that are generated, include threat and risk assessments and early warning reports, to provide intelligence/information to operational units for the prevention of crime.

Reactive intelligence products include profiles and intelligence analysis reports, such as communication analysis reports, association/network analysis reports, etc.

Environment	Proactive reports generated		Reactive reports generated	
	Early warning	Threat and risk assessments	Intelligence analysis reports	Profiles
District	19 312	33 008	128 830	67 691
Provincial	6248	10 057	33 346	24 483
National	1366	419	7 581	4 084
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 926</b>	<b>43 484</b>	<b>169 757</b>	<b>96 258</b>

## PROMOTE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SAPS AND OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

The SAPS and its law enforcement counterparts (local law enforcement agencies, SARPCCO member countries and INTERPOL), collaborate in the facilitation of requests, with regard to the participation in crime operations, between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies and the arrest of transnational crime suspects. During the reporting period, a total of six requests for cross-border operations were received from INTERPOL member countries, of which all were facilitated. In relation to the arrests of transnational crime suspects that were taking refuge in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant of arrest has been issued, 25 from a total of 27 requests were facilitated.

## PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

Not applicable.

## LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

### SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	1 764 665	1 753 026	11 639	1 734 273	1 691 500	42 773
Intelligence and Information Management	2 531 984	2 524 368	7 616	2 465 837	2 438 273	27 564
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 296 649</b>	<b>4 277 394</b>	<b>19 255</b>	<b>4 200 110</b>	<b>4 129 773</b>	<b>70 337</b>

## PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Programme underperformed in the following area:

- » Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries

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

Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries

The Department will ensure effective stakeholder relations through the assistance of DIRCO, in obtaining cooperation from requesting countries.

## PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

## INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Not applicable.

## CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2021/22.

## 5.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

### PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The programme objective is to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in-transit and by protecting the location in which dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president, are present, without any security breaches.

The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » **VIP Protection Services** provides for the protection of the president, deputy president, former presidents, their spouses and other identified dignitaries while in-transit.
- » **Static Protection** provides for the protection of other local and foreign dignitaries and the places in which all dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president are present.
- » **Government Security Regulator** provides for security regulations and evaluations, the administration of NKPs and strategic installations.

The outputs that have been included within the Protection and Security Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcome and suboutcome:

The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State

\* Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured.

Tables 6 and 7 below, outlines the outcome and suboutcome, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 5.

# OUTCOME AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

## PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 6: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches during in-transit 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.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Static Protection</b>									
<p><b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b></p> <p>» Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured</p>	Provision of physical protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	99,97%, static protection provided, with three security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Two security breaches.	-2	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Housebreaking and theft at a VIP residence and arson, at Parliament, due to insufficient and dysfunctional security measures on site; insufficient members to cover all posts, in terms of the Static SOPs (i.e., two members per post); and extended mandate.</p> <p>Insufficient visits by commanders and Static Rapid Response.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings and strategic installations	Percentage of strategic installations audited	51,36% strategic installations audited (132 from a total of 257).	49,61% strategic installations audited (128 from a total of 258).	51,60% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 250).	49,00% (122 from a total of 249)	49,80% strategic installations audited (124 from a total of 249).	0,80% points	Target achieved.  Two additional buildings were audited for the Department of Mineral and Energy, one, in the North West and the other, in the Eastern Cape.
		Percentage of NKPs evaluated	100% NKPs evaluated (200 from a total of 200).	100% NKPs evaluated (206 from a total of 206).	100% NKPs evaluated (209 from a total of 209).	100% (209)	100% NKPs evaluated (209 from a total of 209).	-	Target achieved.

# PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 7: Actual performance against targets, for 2021/22, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of physical protection <sup>94</sup>	Number of security breaches during physical 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.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
<b>Subprogramme: Static Protection</b>									
<b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b> » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations <sup>95</sup>	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	One security breach.	-1	Target not achieved. Member not adhering to SOPs. Consequence management to be instituted.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2018/19	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/22	Reason for deviation
<b>Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator</b>									
<p><b>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</b></p> <p>» Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured</p>	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings	Percentage of NKPs evaluated	81,82% NKPs evaluated (9 from a total of 11).	100% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 11).	100% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 11).	100% (10) <sup>96</sup>	100% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 11).	-	Target achieved.

## SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

### KEY FOCUS AREAS: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- » Provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, Members of the Executive Council (MEC), the Chief Justice, judge presidents and *ad hoc* VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS).
- » Provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa.
- » Provides static protection at identified VIP residences and strategic government installations.
- » Evaluates NKPs for physical security compliance, in compliance with the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).
- » Audits at identified strategic installations, to ensure compliance, in terms of the minimum standard, as derived from the Minimum Physical Security Standard.
- » Evaluates security services and security training providers.
- » Process applications for security guards at NKPs.
- » Part of static protection, include the provisioning of protection to the 10 Parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

## SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

### PROVISION OF IN-TRANSIT PROTECTION

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 62 national and 124 provincial dignitaries, as well as 17 ad hoc and 15 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa. There was a total number of 15 274 South African VIP movements within South Africa and abroad. 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.

## SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

### PROVISION OF STATIC PROTECTION

Operational protection was provided at one major event, three special events and 79 provincial events, including the SONA, State of the Province Addresses, the African National Congress January 8 Statement and Manifesto Launch, National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas.

During 2021/22, a total number of 85 054 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 83 identified VIP residences and 40 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as 11 buildings occupied by the SAPS. Two security breaches occurred, a housebreaking and theft at a VIP residence and arson, at Parliament.

## SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

### REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS

A total of 124 strategic installations were audited and all 209 NKPs were evaluated, in 2021/22. Furthermore, a total of 1 972 applications for security guards for NKP's were processed. During this process, it was determined that no applicants had criminal records and no 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 175 security service providers and security training providers were evaluated, of which 32 were deregistered and three were suspended. A total of 41 new security service providers and 14 new security training providers were registered.

#### KEY FOCUS AREAS: PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- » Provides a comprehensive protection service to its client base, as per Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, the RIMAS, the Presidential Handbook and Presidential Protection Service Policy 3 of 2018.
- » Provides venue security at identified government installations and identified VIP residences.
- » Evaluates NKPs for physical security compliance, in compliance with the NKP Act, 1980 (The NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) was replaced by the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019).

The RSA has to serve and protect its own interests, just like every other sovereign state in the modern world. Presidential Protection Service has a mandatory responsibility to protect the interests of the State through comprehensive protection measures and services to the Presidency, their immediate families, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents and their spouses, foreign and former heads of state and their spouses. Comprehensive protection embodies three distinctive dimensions, namely; asset protection (venue security), personal protection (physical protection, including counter assault, planning and food security that incorporates toxicology) and information security (secured communications). Various support functions of the protective mandate are provided, to establish a comprehensive protection service (specialised uniform protection, technical support, operational coordination and operational support), as encapsulated in the approved organisational structure. Members adhered to SOPs, command and control, which contributed to the success rate of the Component. No security breaches occurred, during physical protection.

## SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

### PROVISION OF PHYSICAL PROTECTION

Physical protection aims to protect the lives and assets of protected VIPs, while in-transit and to mitigate risks to the safety and dignity of protected VIPs, as the safety of these individuals is of strategic importance for the safety and security of the Country. During the period under review, physical protection was provided to 21 presidential VIPs, who participated in 46 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refueling stops. A total of 61 foreign heads of state/government were protected. No security breaches occurred during protection duties, in South Africa or abroad, at major events or while foreign heads of state visited the Country.

## SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

### PROVISION OF PHYSICAL PROTECTION (VENUE SECURITY)

Venue Security aims to create a safe and secure environment of the Presidency and identified VIPs, their dignity and its resources are protected with diligence, implement security measures to counter threats and risks that can cause harm to the Presidency, dignity of such Presidency, employees, assets, critical information and operations of the Presidency and identified VIPs. A 24-hour static protection service was provided to 21 identified VIP residences and three offices, with one security breach, at Tuynhuys, where an unknown person was reported to have gained unauthorised access into the premises.

## SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

### REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

All 11 NKPs were evaluated, as planned, to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance. In addition, the Physical Security Compliance environment was also tasked to provide an operational responsibility of enhancing daily operational deployments to also adhere to NKP standards.

## PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

Not applicable

## LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

### SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	1 869 533	1 863 193	6 340	1 689 085	1 662 864	26 221
Static Protection	1 261 741	1 261 741	-	1 225 177	1 225 177	-
Government Security Regulator	76 961	75 932	1 029	76 465	70 310	6 155
Operational Support	281 915	279 499	2 416	273 001	264 497	8 504
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 490 150</b>	<b>3 480 365</b>	<b>9 785</b>	<b>3 263 728</b>	<b>3 222 848</b>	<b>40 880</b>

## PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Protection and Security Services Division underperformed in the following area:

- » Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences

The Presidential Protection Service Component underperformed in the following area:

- » Number of security breaches at identified government installations

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

Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences

Conducted an analysis, to determine required deployments, based on security assessments; exploring the introduction of technology (drones), as a force multiplier; and addressing the high rate of absenteeism, to improve service delivery.

Subjecting all members within the environment to a refresher course; the implementation of the back-to-basic concept in the static environment; the implementation of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations for all security breaches (serious misdemeanour); and the conducting of unannounced visits, as part of command and control.

The urgent capacitation of the supervisory command structure; monitoring patrols, parades and inspection reports; and the provisioning of tools of trade to all members within the static environment.

Monthly discussions on the status of physical security measurements at protected residences and installations; monthly service delivery meetings with stakeholders, to discuss situational analysis and assessments of their respective environments.

Number of security breaches at identified government installations

Upgrading of the security system (cameras), to ensure that blind spots are covered; ensure adherence to the SOPs; conducting parades during shifts; and ensuring high police visibility.

## PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and

agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

## INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Not applicable.

## CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2021/22.

## 6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

The SAPS does not make any transfer payment to a public entity for the purpose of that public entity to deliver a service, on behalf of the Department.

Payments to the SASSETA are being made, in terms of the skills levy, of which the SAPS is also a department to benefit, from such.

## 7. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

Not applicable to the Vote: Police.

## 8. DONOR FUNDS

### 8.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of donor	EU Dialogue Facility
Full amount of the funding	» 25 000 Euro originally approved for the project » Phase 2 (R421 850.00)
Period of the commitment	The commitment was approved for one year. The start date of the project was adapted, due to the limitation placed on large gatherings, as well as local and international travel, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. As a result, the project was extended, to 2022.
Purpose of the funding	The development of a SAPS Cybercrime Policing Model: Operationalisation and Implementation Framework.
Expected outputs	» A master Implementation Plan of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework (Cybercrimes Bill). » The development of a Legal Framework Manual (Regulations/SOPs/ Prescribing Category and Class of Offences, as well as a form and manner of reporting). » The development of guidelines for an Annual Internet (Cybercrime) Organised Crime Threat Assessment. » The development of guidelines for protocols on International Law Enforcement Cooperation.

Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Completed an Implementation Plan of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework.</li> <li>» Improved dialogue between the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies.</li> <li>» Completed a Legal Framework Manual.</li> <li>» Drafted SOPs.</li> <li>» Completed guidelines for protocols on International Law Enforcement Cooperation.</li> <li>» Completed guidelines for an Annual Internet (Cybercrime) Organised Threat Assessment.</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	25 000 Euro was approved for the project. (Expenditure was 4 201 Euro (R70 887.84)). All funding is managed by the European Project Management Unit (donation in kind <sup>97</sup> ).
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The project plan had to be amended, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.</li> <li>» The project is in its totality based on dialogue. The planned workshops and conferences could not take place, due to restrictions implemented, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, including the ban on local and international travel and the limitations placed on large gatherings.</li> <li>» The slow start-off, of the project.</li> <li>» All meetings were virtual.</li> <li>» A consultant was contracted by the EU, to support the SAPS. The consultant is not paid from project funds.</li> <li>» The project has been extended and funds are still available for posters (awareness).</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Project Steering Committee meetings (all meetings were virtual).</li> <li>» Technical Committee meetings.</li> <li>» Regular meetings and planning with the donor Project Management Unit.</li> <li>» Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports.</li> <li>» All funding are managed by the EU Project Management Unit.</li> </ul>

Name of donor	EU Dialogue Facility
Full amount of the funding	35 000 Euro originally approved for the project.
Period of the commitment	The commitment was approved for one year, on 21 September 2021 and the starting date was adapted, due to the fact that no European country has a complete smart police system. The search for partners proved to be difficult. The project will come to an end, in December 2022.
Purpose of the funding	The use of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in the preparation and response of the SAPS in fulfilling its duties.
Expected outputs	To review within in a SAPS context and develop a high-level 4IR roadmap for the SAPS, based on research on the best practices of stakeholders who have already established various technology best practices.
Actual outputs achieved	The project is in progress.
Amount received (R'000)	35 000 Euro was approved for the project. All funding is managed by the European Project Management Unit (donation in kind <sup>98</sup> ).
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The project plan had to be amended, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.</li> <li>» The slow start-off, of the project.</li> <li>» No European country has a total smart policing system.</li> <li>» All meetings are virtual.</li> <li>» A consultant was contracted by the EU, to support the SAPS. The consultant is not paid from project funds.</li> <li>» Conferences are planned to take place, later in 2022.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Project Steering Committee meetings (all meetings were virtual).</li> <li>» Technical Committee meetings.</li> <li>» Regular meetings and planning with the donor Project Management Unit.</li> <li>» Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports.</li> <li>» All funding are managed by the EU Project Management Unit.</li> </ul>

Name of donor	United Kingdom
Full amount of the funding	699 000 Pounds originally approved for the project (R13 980 000.00).
Period of the commitment	The commitment was approved, in October 2021 and commenced, in June 2022.
Purpose of the funding	To support the SAPS, including the DPCI, in building capacity in areas of cybercrime and online child sexual exploitation and abuse, by providing various learning initiatives, focused on basic cybercrime awareness and general specialist training. Through the project, the SAPS will also be supported to finalise a SOP relating to digital evidence.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Writing and review of a draft SOP for the SAPS.</li> <li>» The development of a cybercrime curriculum (framework) for the SAPS.</li> <li>» The delivery of basic awareness learning initiatives on the Cybercrime Act, digital forensics and/or open source intelligence.</li> <li>» The delivery of specialist training to the SAPS, including digital forensics and/or social media open source intelligence learning initiatives.</li> <li>» A workshop report for specialist cybercrime training.</li> <li>» Website content/e-learning relating to cybercrime.</li> <li>» A train-the-trainer programme for high-performance officers in the SAPS, in a future SAPS mobile application for cybercrime investigations.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Drafted a Cybercrime Training Policy for the DPCI.</li> <li>» Documented training frameworks for social media open source intelligence and unauthorised intrusion detection, based on best practice frameworks.</li> <li>» A two day workshop for specialist cybercrime training and a report on the Cybercrime Bill.</li> <li>» Preparation and collaborative workshops.</li> <li>» Reviewed the draft SOPs.</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	699 000 Pounds was approved for the project. (Expenditure was 334 965.44 Pounds (R6 699 308.80)). All funding is managed by the United Kingdom High Commission (donation in kind <sup>99</sup> ).
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	The project is still awaiting final sign-off from the National Commissioner of the SAPS.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Project Steering Committee meetings.</li> <li>» Technical Committee meetings.</li> <li>» Regular meetings and planning with the United Kingdom High Commission.</li> <li>» Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports.</li> <li>» All funding are managed by the United Kingdom High Commission.</li> </ul>

Name of donor	Italy: Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units
Full amount of the funding	R22 490.00
Period of the commitment	29 August to 16 September 2021
Purpose of the funding	To train a member at the 12 <sup>th</sup> Gender Protection Course, presented by the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units, in Vicenza, Italy, to prepare police officers legible for deployment.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for one member to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	One member was trained.
Amount received (R'000)	R22 490.00
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R6 057.05
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units.

Name of donor	Turkey: International Association of Police Academies
Full amount of the funding	R25 109.04

Period of the commitment	10 to 16 November 2021
Purpose of the funding	To exchange information on the effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic, in general and on police education at the 10th International Association of Police Academies, in Antalya, Turkey.
Expected outputs	Attending of the 10 <sup>th</sup> International Association of Police Academies.
Actual outputs achieved	One senior member attended the 10 <sup>th</sup> International Association of Police Academies.
Amount received (R'000)	R25 109.04
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R91 676.82
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the International Association of Police Academies.

Name of donor	Russia: Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
Full amount of the funding	R112 500.00
Period of the commitment	1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train members on new forms and methods of combating terrorism and other manifestation of extremism.
Expected outputs	Two members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	R112 500.00
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R143 811.28
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Name of donor	USA: FBI National Academy
Full amount of the funding	R219 237.68
Period of the commitment	1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Purpose of the funding	Attending Session 280, presented by the FBI National Academy, in Virginia, USA.
Expected outputs	Attending Session 280, presented by the FBI National Academy, in Virginia, USA.
Actual outputs achieved	One senior member attended Session 280, presented by the FBI National Academy, in Virginia, USA.
Amount received (R'000)	R219 237.68
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R20 791.30
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the FBI National Academy.

## 9. 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. Three projects were earmarked for the 2021/22 financial year, for the construction of new police stations. Only two new police stations were completed, namely; Mabieskraal and Moeka-Vuma Police Stations both in the North West Province.

The completion of the construction of a new Riemvasmaak Police Station, in the Northern Cape Province, was earmarked for completion, during April 2021 and extension was approved. However, the project could not be completed due to the following reasons:-

- Closure of the construction industry during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Level 5).
- Community unrest/disputes.
- Interference by the Local Business Forums.
- The challenge regarding the procurement of skilled labour and sourcing of building materials.

Another notable achievement, for the 2021/22 financial year, was that the SAPS had occupied the Telkom Towers Northern Building, during October 2021. This in turn has resulted in the termination of two leases namely; the Presidia and Opera Plaza Buildings.

## USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 2023/2024 User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) was approved by the National Commissioner, on 24 March 2021, to ensure compliance with Section 9 of the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No 19 of 2007). The approved UAMP was submitted, to both National Treasury and the NDPWI, on 28 March 2021.

## ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEASED POLICE STATIONS

No title deed of sale documentation was finalised, for both the acquisition of land and the acquisition of leased police stations, during 2021/22.

## SECURITY UPGRADING OF POLICE STATIONS

The development of the National Safety Strategy and the National Police Safety Plan necessitated the implementation of the security measures at police stations. During 2021/22, the SAPS developed and approved an Infrastructure Security Plan with the consideration and inclusion of all technological requirements, e.g. CCTV; access control systems; etc.

During the 2021/22 financial year, a total number of eight of the previously identified police stations were completed as depicted in the table below:

Province	Name	Date completed	Province	Name	Date completed
Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	2021-10-22	Mpumalanga	Hartbeeskop	2022-02-11
Mpumalanga	Kinross	2022-01-14	Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	2021-07-14
Mpumalanga	Trichardt	2021-12-01	Mpumalanga	Val	2021-12-02
Mpumalanga	Verena	2021-09-03	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	2022-01-12

## 9.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

### PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Projects		Total infrastructure development 2021/22	2021/22 Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation from the planned target (80%) versus the actual achievement, 2021/22 <sup>100</sup>
CAPITAL WORKS	Site clearance	32	10	5	50%	-30%
	Planning and design	38	9	-	0%	-80%
	Execution	20	3	2	66,67%	-13,33%
	Repair and upgrading	19	-	12	-	-
	Victim-friendly facilities	139	-	-	-	-
	Accessibility for persons with disabilities	44	17	24	141,18%	61,18%
	Generators	57	49	27	55,10%	-24,90%
	Electrical upgrades	16	-	4	-	-
	Air conditioners	89	89	-	0%	-80%
	Security upgrades	90	-	8	-	-
<b>Total capital works</b>		<b>544</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>46,33%</b>	<b>-33,67%</b>
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Planning and design	17	5	-	0%	-80%
	Execution	1	1	-	0%	-80%
<b>Total planned maintenance</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-80%</b>
<b>Total infrastructure projects</b>		<b>562</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44,81%</b>	<b>-35,19%</b>

## SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

### INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, IN THE CURRENT YEAR AND THE PROGRESS, IN COMPARISON TO WHAT WAS PLANNED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

#### CATEGORY TYPE

<b>New police facility (N)</b>	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.
<b>Newly re-established police facility (NRE)</b>	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
<b>Re-established police facility (RE)</b>	An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
<b>Repaired and upgraded (R&amp;U)</b>	Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.
<b>Repairs and renovations (R&amp;R)</b>	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.

#### FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and a total number of five projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	2022-03-31	Eastern Cape	Mount Frere	2022-03-16
Mpumalanga	Mayflower	2022-03-17	Mpumalanga	Mhluzi	2022-03-31
Western Cape	Rondebosch	2022-03-31			

#### FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING & DESIGN

A total number of nine projects were planned for completion, in 2021/22 and no projects were completed.

#### FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

A total number of three projects were planned for completion and two projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
North West	Mabieskraal	2022-03-31	North West	Moeka Vuma	2022-03-30

#### FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE: POLICE STATIONS

No projects were planned for completion in 2021/22 and 12 projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Bisho	2021-05-04	Eastern Cape	Chatty	2021-12-22
Free State	Tweefontein (Burglar doors)	2022-03-09	Head Office	Division Supply Chain Management A-Block	2022-02-18
Head Office	Division Supply Chain Management E-Block	2021-10-27	Gauteng	Evaton (Carports)	2022-03-29
Head Office	Pretoria Academy: Division Visible Policing and Operations	2021-09-03	Head Office	Pretoria Academy: NATJOC	2021-11-03
Limpopo	Letsitele (Roof)	2021-12-09	Limpopo	Provincial Commissioner's House	2022-03-17
Mpumalanga	Witdraai (Hand rails)	2021-09-21	Northern Cape	Vaalbank	2021-11-14

### FOCUS AREA 3: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

A total number of 17 projects were planned for completion and 24 projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Henderson	2021-11-12	Eastern Cape	Hogsback	2021-10-14
Eastern Cape	Kidds Beach	2022-01-21	Eastern Cape	Rhodes	2021-11-03
Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	2022-03-18	Free State	Arlington	2021-09-17
Free State	Glen	2022-03-18	Free State	Rosendal	2022-03-18
Gauteng	Ennerdale	2022-03-14	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingogo	2021-06-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Msinga (Tugela Ferry)	2021-10-14	Limpopo	Roosenekal	2021-09-23
Mpumalanga	Badplaas	2022-03-31	Mpumalanga	Barberton	2022-03-31
Mpumalanga	Belfast	2022-01-19	Mpumalanga	Calcutta	2022-03-31
Mpumalanga	Delmas	2021-04-15	Mpumalanga	Elukwatini	2022-02-18
Mpumalanga	Perdekop	2022-01-19	Northern Cape	Strydenburg	2021-09-30
Western Cape	De Doorns	2021-09-30	Western Cape	Woodstock	2022-03-31
Western Cape	Wynburg	2022-03-31	Western Cape	Zwelethemba	2021-12-17

### FOCUS AREA 4: INSTALLATION OF GENERATORS

A total number of 49 projects were planned for completion and 27 projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
Gauteng	Evaton	2021-11-11	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	2022-03-28
Western Cape	Groenvlei	2022-03-23	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	2022-03-24
KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	2022-03-28	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	2021-11-19
North West	Lomanyaneng	2021-12-01	North West	Waterval	2021-11-29
Northern Cape	Kuyasa	2021-12-08	Northern Cape	Middelpos	2021-12-11

Province	Name	Completion date
Northern Cape	Phillipstown	2021-12-09
Western Cape	Calitzdorp	2022-01-27
Western Cape	Franschoek	2022-01-26
Western Cape	Herold	2022-01-27
Western Cape	Macassar	2022-01-25
Western Cape	Nuwerus	2022-01-24
Western Cape	Suurbraak	2022-01-26
Western Cape	Uniondale	2022-02-24
Western Cape	Wynburg	2022-01-25

Province	Name	Completion date
Northern Cape	Pofadder	2021-12-13
Western Cape	Claremont	2022-01-25
Western Cape	Gans Bay	2022-02-23
Western Cape	Ladismith	2022-01-27
Western Cape	Murraysburg	2022-02-24
Western Cape	Sea Point	2022-01-25
Western Cape	Table View	2022-02-23
Western Cape	Villiersdorp	2022-01-26

#### FOCUS AREA 4: ELECTRICAL UPGRADES

No projects were planned for completion, in 2021/22 and four projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Afzondering	2022-03-31
North West	Mmakau (Cell block)	2021-12-17

Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	2022-03-31
North West	Hebron (Cell block)	2021-12-22

#### FOCUS AREA 5: INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS

A total number of 89 projects were planned for completion, in 2021/22 and no projects were completed.

#### FOCUS AREA 6: SECURITY UPGRADES

No projects were planned for completion, in 2021/22 and eight projects were completed

Province	Name	Completion date
Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	2021-10-22
Mpumalanga	Kinross	2022-01-14
Mpumalanga	Trichardt	2021-12-01
Mpumalanga	Verena	2021-09-03

Province	Name	Completion date
Mpumalanga	Hartbeeskop	2022-02-11
Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	2021-07-14
Mpumalanga	Val	2021-12-02
Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	2022-01-12

# INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND THE EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Site clearance	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	2023-03-31
		Mthombe	2024-03-31
	Free State	Edenville	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Douglasdale	2023-03-31
		Boksburg North	2024-03-31
		Boschkop	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	St. Faiths	2023-03-31
		Umzinto	2023-03-31
		Skhemelele	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Malamulele	2023-03-31
		Mookgopong Cells	2023-03-31
		Villa Nora	2023-03-31
		Maruleng	2024-03-31
		Rakgoadi	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Barberton	2023-03-31
		Driefontein	2024-03-31
	North West	Bapong	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Pabelello	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Belhar	2023-03-31
		Lingelethu	2023-03-31
Struisbaai		2023-03-31	
Browns Farm Satellite		2024-03-31	
Masiphumulelele		2024-03-31	
Planning & design	Eastern Cape	Majola	2023-03-31
		Chatty	2024-03-31
		Sterkstroom	2024-03-31
	Free State	Kutlwanong	2024-03-31
		Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Evaton	2024-03-31
		Reigerpark	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Bhosiki	2023-03-31
		Kilmun	2024-03-31
		Msinsini	2024-03-31
		Ntshongwe	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2023-03-31
		Khubvi	2023-03-31
		Moletlane	2023-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Dun Donald	2023-03-31
		Mariti	2023-03-31
		Mhluzi	2024-03-31
	North West	Ikageng	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Makaza	2024-03-31
		Samora Machel	2024-03-31
Wellington		2024-03-31	

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Execution	Eastern Cape	Moyeni	2024-03-31
	Free State	Tshiame (Makgolokweng)	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Ennerdale	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Muyexe	2023-03-31
		Letsitele VSS	2024-03-31
		Phaudi	2024-03-31
	North West	Dwarsberg	2023-03-31
		Kanana	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2023-03-31
Repair & upgrade	Eastern Cape	Mthatha NIU	2023-03-31
	Gauteng	NATJOC Training Academy (Toise Building)	2023-03-31
		Letsitele	2023-03-31
Limpopo	Matlala Park Homes	2023-03-31	
VFRs	Eastern Cape	Matatiela	2023-03-31
		Mount Ayliff	2023-03-31
		Scenery Park	2023-03-31
		Avondale	2024-03-31
		Bholo	2024-03-31
		Bridgescamp	2024-03-31
		Burgersdorp	2024-03-31
		Cala	2024-03-31
		Cookhouse	2024-03-31
		Dordrecht	2024-03-31
		Floukraal	2024-03-31
		Glen Grey	2024-03-31
		Healdtown	2024-03-31
		Hlababomvu	2024-03-31
		Hofmeyer	2024-03-31
		Jamestown	2024-03-31
	Phumalanga	2024-03-31	
	Tsomo	2024-03-31	
	Free State	Steynrus	2023-03-31
		Van Stadensrus	2023-03-31
		Bultfontein	2024-03-31
		Excelsior	2024-03-31
		Hertzogville	2024-03-31
		Heuningspruit	2024-03-31
		Kommissiepoort	2024-03-31
		Luckhoff	2024-03-31
		Paul Roux	2024-03-31
Philippolis		2024-03-31	
Roadside		2024-03-31	
Soutpan	2024-03-31		
Trompsburg	2024-03-31		

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Ventersburg	2024-03-31
		Wanda	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Bronkhorstspruit	2023-03-31
		Magaliesburg	2023-03-31
		Vaal Marine	2023-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Maphumulo	2023-03-31
		Mbazwana	2023-03-31
		Swartberg	2023-03-31
		Charlestown	2024-03-31
		Ekombe	2024-03-31
		Glendale	2024-03-31
		Jozini	2024-03-31
		Msinga	2024-03-31
		Normadien	2024-03-31
		Umsunduzi	2024-03-31
		Creighton	2024-03-31
		Highflats	2024-03-31
		Kokstad	2024-03-31
		Mandeni	2024-03-31
		Ndumo	2024-03-31
		Nsuze	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Tom Burke	2023-03-31
		Vhulaudzi	2023-03-31
		Alldays	2024-03-31
		Cumberland	2024-03-31
		Matelerekeng	2024-03-31
		Rakgoadi	2024-03-31
		Roedtan	2024-03-31
		Sebayeng	2024-03-31
	Tuinplaas	2024-03-31	
	Mpumalanga	Chrissiemeer	2023-03-31
		Fernie	2023-03-31
		Laersdrift	2023-03-31
	North West	Ottosdal	2023-03-31
		Swaruggens	2023-03-31
		Boons	2024-03-31
		Groot Marico	2024-03-31
		Makapanstad	2024-03-31
		Makwassie	2024-03-31
		Mothutlung	2024-03-31
		Nietverdiend	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Niewoudville	2023-03-31
Tsineng		2023-03-31	
Heuningvlei		2024-03-31	
Hondeklip Bay		2024-03-31	
Severn		2024-03-31	

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Accessibility for persons living with disabilities		Vanderkloof	2024-03-31
		Van Zylsrus	2024-03-31
		Windsorton	2024-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	2023-03-31
		Riebeeck East	2023-03-31
		Venterstad	2023-03-31
	Free State	Kestell	2023-03-31
		Theunissen	2023-03-31
		Zastron	2023-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	2023-03-31
		Mpungamhlope	2023-03-31
		Wasbank	2023-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2023-03-31
		Mahamba	2023-03-31
		Sabie	2023-03-31
		Sakile	2023-03-31
	Northern Cape	Belmont	2023-03-31
		Brandvlei	2023-03-31
		Niekerkshoop	2023-03-31
		Olifantshoek	2023-03-31
		Witdraai	2023-03-31
Delpportshoop		2023-03-31	
Loxton		2023-03-31	
Generators	Eastern Cape	Pearston	2023-03-31
		Punzana	2023-03-31
		Riebeeck East	2023-03-31
		Gambleville (Kamesh)	2023-03-31
		Hogsback	2023-03-31
		Berlin	2023-03-31
		Kubusiedrift	2023-03-31
		Tylden	2023-03-31
		Buffalo Flats	2023-03-31
		Elands Heights	2023-03-31
		Kei Mouth	2023-03-31
		Alice	2023-03-31
		Balfour	2023-03-31
		Ida	2023-03-31
		Maclear	2023-03-31
		Mbizeni	2023-03-31
		Mqanduli	2023-03-31
		Rossouw	2023-03-31
Sterkstroom	2023-03-31		
Tarkastad	2023-03-31		
Tina Falls	2023-03-31		

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
	KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	2023-03-31
		Ingogo	2023-03-31
		Msinsini	2023-03-31
		Hammersdale	2023-03-31
		Louwsburg	2023-03-31
		Esikhawini	2023-03-31
	Limpopo	Groblersdal	2023-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	2023-03-31
		Davel	2023-03-31
		Mahamba	2023-03-31
		Pungutsha	2023-03-31
	North West	Mmakau	2023-03-31
	Northern Cape	Olifantshoek	2023-03-31
		Victoria West	2023-03-31
Electrical upgrading	Eastern Cape	Alice	2023-03-31
		Katkop	2023-03-31
		Lukholweni	2023-03-31
		Mbizeni	2023-03-31
		Zamuxolo	2023-03-31
	Free State	Fauresmith	2023-03-31
		Reddersburg	2023-03-31
	Gauteng	Evaton	2023-03-31
		Douglasdale	2023-03-31
		Ga-Rankuwa	2023-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Lamontville	2023-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	2023-03-31
	North West	Mmakau	2023-03-31
	Air conditioners	Eastern Cape	Afzondering
Dukathole (Maletswai)			2023-03-31
Katkop			2023-03-31
Keiskammahoek			2023-03-31
Lukholweni			2023-03-31
Macleantown			2023-03-31
Maclear			2023-03-31
Mbizeni			2023-03-31
Mqanduli			2023-03-31
Rhodes			2023-03-31
Rossouw			2023-03-31
Tina Falls			2023-03-31
Tylden			2023-03-31
Zamuxolo			2023-03-31
Addo			2023-03-31
Berlin	2023-03-31		

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Fish River (Moyeni)	2023-03-31
		Jeffreys Bay	2023-03-31
		Lady Frere	2023-03-31
		Kolomane	2023-03-31
		Mzamba	2023-03-31
		Patensie	2023-03-31
		Punzana	2023-03-31
		Ugie	2023-03-31
		Alexandria	2023-03-31
		Alicedale	2023-03-31
		Balfour	2023-03-31
		Baviaanskloof	2023-03-31
		Bisho	2023-03-31
		Riebeek East	2023-03-31
		Hogsback	2023-03-31
		Kwanobuhle	2023-03-31
		Pearston	2023-03-31
		Seymour	2023-03-31
	Free State	Villiers	2023-03-31
		Tweeling	2023-03-31
		Kopanong	2023-03-31
		Tierpoort	2023-03-31
		Kutlwanong	2023-03-31
		Hobhouse	2023-03-31
		Glen	2023-03-31
	Bainsvlei	2023-03-31	
	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezinqoleni	2023-03-31
		Empangeni	2023-03-31
		Esikhawini	2023-03-31
		Impendle	2023-03-31
		Msinsini	2023-03-31
		Port Edward	2023-03-31
		Ingogo	2023-03-31
		Wasbank	2023-03-31
	Limpopo	Bandelierkop	2023-03-31
		Dennilton	2023-03-31
		District (Tolwe)	2023-03-31
		Ga Masemola	2023-03-31
		Gravelotte	2023-03-31
		Groblersdal	2023-03-31
		Hoopdal	2023-03-31
		Letsitele	2023-03-31
Marble Hall		2023-03-31	
Mookgopong (Naboomspruit)		2023-03-31	
Morebeng (Soekmekaar)		2023-03-31	

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Musina	2023-03-31
		Roosenekal	2023-03-31
		Rooiberg	2023-03-31
		Thabazimbi	2023-03-31
		Zaaiplaas	2023-03-31
		Zebediela	2023-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	2023-03-31
		Badplaas	2023-03-31
		Balfour	2023-03-31
		Barberton	2023-03-31
		Belfast	2023-03-31
		Carolina	2023-03-31
		Charl Cilliers	2023-03-31
		Davel	2023-03-31
		Delmas	2023-03-31
		Dirkiesdorp	2023-03-31
		Elukwatini	2023-03-31
		Greylingstad	2023-03-31
		Hazyview	2023-03-31
		Kanyamazane	2023-03-31
		Kinross	2023-03-31
		Kriel	2023-03-31
		Low's Creek	2023-03-31
		Lydenburg	2023-03-31
		Mayflower	2023-03-31
		Mkhulu (Calcutta)	2023-03-31
		Perdekop	2023-03-31
		Pienaar	2023-03-31
		Piet Retief	2023-03-31
		Sabie	2023-03-31
		Sakhile	2023-03-31
		Schoemansdal	2023-03-31
		Sheepmoor	2023-03-31
		Skukuza	2023-03-31
		Sundra	2023-03-31
		Vaalbank	2023-03-31
		Val	2023-03-31
		Volkstrust	2023-03-31
		Wakkerstroom	2023-03-31
		Waterval Boven	2023-03-31
	White River	2023-03-31	
	North West	Mmakau	2023-03-31
Piet Plessis		2023-03-31	
Wolmaranstad		2023-03-31	
Northern Cape	Belmont	2023-03-31	
	Strydenburg	2023-03-31	

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Phillipstown	2023-03-31
		Noupoort	2023-03-31
		Kathu	2023-03-31
		Norvalspont	2023-03-31
		Olifantshoek	2023-03-31
		Hartwaters	2023-03-31
		Delpportshoop	2023-03-31
		Kuyasa	2023-03-31
		Niekerkshoop	2023-03-31
		Campbell	2023-03-31
		Witdraai	2023-03-31
		Rietfontein	2023-03-31
		Onseepkans	2023-03-31
		Pofadder	2023-03-31
		Violsdrift	2023-03-31
		Port Nolloth	2023-03-31
		Middelpos	2023-03-31
		Brandvlei	2023-03-31
	Western Cape	Bonnievale	2023-03-31
		De Doorns	2023-03-31
		Franschoek	2023-03-31
		Gans Bay	2023-03-31
		Langebaan	2023-03-31
		Lutzville	2023-03-31
		Montagu	2023-03-31
		McGregor	2023-03-31
		Riviersonderend	2023-03-31
		Touws River	2023-03-31
		Tulbagh	2023-03-31
		Van Rhynsdorp	2023-03-31
		Heidelberg	2023-03-31
		Groot Brak River	2023-03-31
		Ladismith	2023-03-31
		Calitzdorp	2023-03-31
		Leeu Gamka	2023-03-31
		Merweville	2023-03-31
		Prince Albert	2023-03-31
		Herold	2023-03-31
		Uniondale	2023-03-31
		Murraysburg	2023-03-31
		Bellville South	2023-03-31
		Camps Bay	2023-03-31
		Claremont	2023-03-31
		Delft	2023-03-31
		Fishhoek	2023-03-31
		Harare	2023-03-31

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Kensington	2023-03-31
		Kraaifontein	2023-03-31
		Macassar	2023-03-31
		Maitland	2023-03-31
		Mfuleni	2023-03-31
		Mowbray	2023-03-31
		Philippi East	2023-03-31
		Rondebosch	2023-03-31
		Sea Point	2023-03-31
		Simon's Town	2023-03-31
		Somerset West	2023-03-31
		Strandfontein	2023-03-31
		Tableview	2023-03-31
		Wynberg	2023-03-31
		Woodstock	2023-03-31
Security upgrades	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2023-03-31
		Bell	2023-03-31
		Bizana	2023-03-31
		Cofimvaba TRT	2023-03-31
		Coffeabay	2023-03-31
		Glen Grey	2023-03-31
		Mqanduli	2023-03-31
		Msobomvu	2023-03-31
		Zamuxolo	2023-03-31
		Palmietfontein	2024-03-31
		Phumalnaga	2024-03-31
		Dutywa	2024-03-31
		Burgersdorp	2024-03-31
	Ngqamakwe	2024-03-31	
	Free State	Gariepdam	2023-03-31
		Heuningspruit	2023-03-31
		Theunissen	2023-03-31
		Vredefoort	2023-03-31
		Bohlokong	2024-03-31
		Boithuso	2024-03-31
		Bronville	2024-03-31
		Tumehole	2024-03-31
		Wynburg	2024-03-31
		Kopanong	2024-03-31
Marquard		2024-03-31	
Reddersburg	2024-03-31		
Ventersburg	2024-03-31		

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
	Gauteng	Devon	2023-03-31
		Ga-Rankuwa	2023-03-31
		Kliprivier	2023-03-31
		Sandton	2023-03-31
		Sunnyside	2023-03-31
		Alexandra	2023-03-31
		Eldorado Park	2023-03-31
		Mamelodi East	2023-03-31
		Themba	2023-03-31
		Jeppe	2023-03-31
		Pretoria Central	2023-03-31
		Hillbrow	2023-03-31
		Johannesburg Central	2023-03-31
		Kagiso	2023-03-31
		Ivory Park	2023-03-31
		Moroka	2023-03-31
		Randfontein	2023-03-31
		Tembisa	2023-03-31
		Wedela	2024-03-31
		Norwood	2024-03-31
		Putfontein	2024-03-31
		Crystal Park	2024-03-31
		Heidelberg	2024-03-31
	Attrigdeville	2024-03-31	
	Edenvale	2024-03-31	
	Hammanskraal	2024-03-31	
	Norkem Park	2024-03-31	
	KwaZulu-Natal	Umlazi	2023-03-31
		Durban Central	2023-03-31
		Plessislaer	2023-03-31
		Inanda	2023-03-31
		Phoenix	2023-03-31
		Danhauser	2023-03-31
Harburg		2023-03-31	
Hattingspruit		2023-03-31	
Ingogo		2023-03-31	
Normadien		2023-03-31	
Osizweni	2023-03-31		
Empangeni	2023-03-31		
Southport	2023-03-31		
Kingsley	2024-03-31		
Newcastle	2024-03-31		
Kokstad	2024-03-31		

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Utrecht	2024-03-31
		Greenwood Park	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Bandelierkop	2024-03-31
		Botlokwa	2024-03-31
		Burgersfort	2024-03-31
		Driekop	2024-03-31
		Magatle	2024-03-31
		Jane Furse	2024-03-31
		Mogwadi	2024-03-31
		Hoedspruit	2024-03-31
		Ritavi	2024-03-31
		Rooiberg	2024-03-31
		Acornhoek	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Blinkpan	2023-03-31
		Calcutta	2023-03-31
		Greylingstad	2023-03-31
		Acornhoek	2024-03-31
		Hazyview	2024-03-31
		Mhala	2024-03-31
		Sabie	2024-03-31
		Skukuza	2024-03-31
	North West	Bedwang	2023-03-31
		Ikageng	2023-03-31
		Lomanyaneng	2023-03-31
		Mmakau	2023-03-31
		Mothutlung	2023-03-31
		Piet Plessis	2023-03-31
		Boitekong	2024-03-31
		Boons	2024-03-31
		Boshoek	2024-03-31
		Bray	2024-03-31
		Cyferskuil	2024-03-31
		Hartbeesportdam	2024-03-31
		Itsoseng	2024-03-31
		Wolmaranstad	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Kathu	2023-03-31
		Kuruman	2023-03-31
		Roodepan	2023-03-31
		Springbok	2023-03-31
		Delpportshoop	2024-03-31
		Aggeneys	2024-03-31
Galeshewe		2024-03-31	
Kagisho		2024-03-31	

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
		Kakamas	2024-03-31
		Kimberley	2024-03-31
		Kleinzee	2024-03-31
		Windsorton	2024-03-31
		Upington	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Nyanga	2023-03-31
	Delft	2023-03-31	
	Mitchell's Plain	2023-03-31	
	Harare	2023-03-31	
	Khayelitsha	2023-03-31	
	Mfuleni	2023-03-31	
	Kraaifontein	2023-03-31	
	Cape Town Central	2023-03-31	
	Clanwilliam	2023-03-31	
	Ladismith	2023-03-31	
	Langebaan	2023-03-31	
	Lutzville	2023-03-31	
	Malmesbury	2023-03-31	
	Wellington	2023-03-31	
	Atlantis	2024-03-31	
	Darling	2024-03-31	
	Doring Bay	2024-03-31	
	Durbanville	2024-03-31	
	Bothasig	2024-03-31	
Albertina	2024-03-31		
Belhar	2024-03-31		
Kuils River	2024-03-31		
Villiersdorp	2024-03-31		

## SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

### FOCUS AREA 1: PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN

A total number of five projects were planned for completion, in 2021/22 and no projects were completed.

### FOCUS AREA 1: PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION

One project was planned for completion, in 2021/22 and no project was completed.

## INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND THE EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

Type of Project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Planning & Design	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2023-03-31
		Henderson	2024-03-31
		Hogsback	2024-03-31
	Free State	Theunissen	2023-03-31
		Reddersburg	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	2023-03-31
		Hammanskraal Academy	2023-03-31
		Hammanskraal	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	2024-03-31
		Hattingspruit	2024-03-31
		Louwsburg	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Zebediela	2023-03-31
		Thabazimbi	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	2024-03-31
		Badplaas	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Kathu	2023-03-31
		Belmont	2024-03-31
		Delporthoop	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Bonnievale	2024-03-31
		Wynberg	2024-03-31
Execution	Eastern Cape	Indwe	2023-03-31
	Gauteng	Tshwane Academy (mess)	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Roosenekal	2023-03-31
		Saamboubrug	2024-03-31
Western Cape	Philippi Academy (fence)	2023-03-31	
Police Academies	Eastern Cape	Graaf-Reinet	2023-03-31
		Bisho	2023-03-31
		All Saints	2023-03-31
		Umtata	2023-03-31
	Gauteng	Tshwane	2023-03-31
		Hammanskraal	2023-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Ulundi	2023-03-31
		Chatsworth	2023-03-31
Western Cape	Philippi	2023-03-31	
	Oodtshoorn	2023-03-31	

## PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There are no plans to close down or to downgrade any current facilities.

## PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

A total of 23 maintenance and refurbishment projects were planned for completion, during 2021/22 and 36 projects was achieved.

## DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

All projects that were earmarked for completion, during the 2021/22 financial year and not completed, due to project inherent challenges, have been rolled over to the 2022/23 financial year. The projected cost on the affected projects has been allocated, in line with the approved baseline allocation for the implementation of projects. The expenditure on these projects will be accounted for, in the 2022/23 financial year.

## DETAILS AS TO HOW ASSET HOLDINGS HAVE CHANGED, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS, DUE TO THEFT

No disposals were undertaken directly by the SAPS through auctions or demolitions. Newly acquired immovable assets that are ready for transfer are disposed through Section 42 transfers to the NDPWI.

## MEASURES TAKEN, TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE

Teams were established with an objective to review, verify and timeously record all immovable assets procured by the SAPS, in order to ensure that the assets are accurately recorded and marked accordingly.

## CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Total percentage of capital assets (police stations)	
Excellent	1% (10)
Good	15% (168)
Fair	69% (801)
Very poor	15% (179)

## MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

No major maintenance projects were undertaken, during 2021/22, as the planned maintenance scope parameters is limited.

## PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

No progress was made in this regard, as no planned maintenance projects were completed, in 2021/22.

## THE RATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

The following plans and remedial measures have been taken, in the 2021/22 financial year:

- Approval was granted by the Minister of Police for the appointment of 18 professionals as additional capacity through a special recruitment drive for facility management.
- In order to address the challenges posed by community unrests, social cohesion meetings are convened, prior to the handover of the project and during the project life cycle.
- Community liaison officers are appointed on all projects.
- Clerk of Works are appointed on projects to monitor quality and progress, in line with the project execution plan.

Infrastructure projects	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	281 115	281 115	-	299 601	299 601	- 4 533
Existing infrastructure assets	38 552	14 009	24 543	15 602	15 602	-
Upgrades and additions	38 552	14 009	24 543	15 346	15 346	-
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	-	-	-	256	256	-
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>319 667</b>	<b>295 124</b>	<b>24 543</b>	<b>315 203</b>	<b>315 203</b>	<b>- 4 533</b>

**PART**  
**GOVERNANCE**

**C**



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Good corporate governance requires an acknowledgement that any organisation, including the SAPS, does not operate in isolation. The SAPS is an integral part of society and therefore, maintains accountability as South Africa's principal law enforcement body.

The development and implementation of a government framework within an organisation, such as the SAPS, is a mammoth task. However, the benefits are far reaching and will position the organisation, to ensure that efficient processes are followed; errors are identified and made visible; smoother running of operations; ethical culture; good performance; effective control and legitimacy; and compliance is assured, amongst others.

The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and approved by the Accounting Officer, on 30 March 2021. In 2021/22, 30,47% or 78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices were implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses.

The SAPS commits to maintain the highest standards of governance as a fundamental principle for the management of public finances and resources. The organisation has established governance structures to effectively, efficiently and economically utilise state resources, which is funded by the taxpayer. The SAPS upholds good corporate governance as espoused in the King IV report and the PFMA, 1999. We strive to promote good management practices in the areas of risk management, fraud and corruption prevention, ethics and good corporate governance.

# 2. RISK MANAGEMENT

## RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY STRATEGY

The SAPS has made considerable improvement in the risk management function, since its inception, in that the outcome of a risk assessment is considered during decision making processes, to improve on organisational processes. The risk management maturity of the SAPS has improved significantly, during the financial year and the achievements are disclosed as follows:

- The Risk Management Policy and Strategy, which guides the implementation of risk management were reviewed, in 2021/22, to ensure that they remain current and relevant. The policy and the strategy will be approved and implemented, in 2022/23.
- The organisation has put in place a Risk Management Policy and Strategy and the documents were adopted by the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee and subsequently approved by the National Commissioner.
- The SAPS has conducted Strategic, Operational, Fraud and Ethics Risk Assessments to identify risks which may hinder the achievements of strategic objectives, operational performance of organisational programmes. The strategic, operational and fraud risk assessment reports were adopted by the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee and subsequently approved by the National Commissioner.

- The Board of Commissioners and the Risk Management Committee has overseen the implementation of mitigation actions by risk owners to ensure that risks remain within acceptable levels. The Risk Management Committee comprises of an independent Chairperson, three external members, four internal members, including Ex-Officio members and has fully discharged its responsibilities outlined in the Terms of Reference and quarterly meetings were held during the period under review.
- The Audit Committee also played an independent oversight role and monitored the effectiveness of the system of risk management.

Risk management is continuously applied in strategic, operational and project-related processes. The risk exposure for strategic risks is assessed, quarterly. The Risk Management Committee monitors the SAPS risk profile, which includes strategic and operational risks.

The SAPS intends to expand risk management, by cascading the process to provincial level. A provincial risk profile will be compiled and monitored, during 2022/23. The SAPS risk profile will include strategic, operational and fraud risks, which will be monitored on a quarterly basis.

## RISK ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IT'S RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The Department applies a formal approach in identifying and managing risks, guided by a risk management methodology, contained in the Risk Management Strategy. The SAPS has identified strategic, operational and fraud and corruption risks, including ethics risks. The strategic risks are linked to the strategic outcomes, while operational risks are linked to the operational outcomes of the business units. The SAPS has identified 292 operational risks across various divisions and components, in 2021/22 and conducted *ad hoc* risk assessments for identified projects.

The results of risk assessments are formally documented in the risk register and captured on the Risk Management System (BarnOwl). A total of seven ethics and 22 fraud risks were identified, in 2021/22 and will be monitored, in 2022/23, to determine the level of the risk exposure.

The table below outlines the top 10 strategic risks facing the SAPS:

No	Risks	Residual risk rating	Risk exposure 2020/21	Risk exposure 2021/22
1.	Lack of strategic continuity	Medium	↔	↑
2.	Health and pandemic risk	Low	↔	↓
3.	High level of corruption	Medium	↔	↔
4.	Cybercrime	Medium	↔	↔
5.	Ineffective Criminal Justice System	Medium	↔	↔
6.	Insufficient intelligence coordination and system integration	Medium	↔	↔
7.	Compromised personnel security	Medium	↔	↓
8.	Gender-based violence	Medium	↔	↔
9.	Lack of access to policing services	Medium	↔	↔
10.	Inadequate policing capacity	Medium	↔	↔

↑	Risk exposure increased.
↓	Risk exposure decreasing.
↔	Risk exposure unchanged/mitigations not yet implemented.

## ADVISE BY THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The table below discloses relevant information on the Risk Management Committee members:

Name	Internal/external	If internal, position in the Department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Ms. N Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Ms. R Maiwashe	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr. K Mfabana	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr. H Maritz	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr. T Boltman	External	Independent	20 March 2020	27 July 2020	0
Lt. Gen (Dr/Adv) Lebeya	Internal	National Head: DPCI	23 July 2020	N/A	3
Lt. Gen Masemola	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	23 July 2020	N/A	1
Lt. Gen Ntshinga	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	20 October 2021	N/A	1
Lt. Gen Vuma	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	23 July 2020	N/A	2

The Committee advises management in areas where risks are not appropriately assessed, at an inherent and at residual level and on the re-assessment of risk ratings, to an appropriate risk rating that the risks deserve. It recommends the approval of all risk management governance documents by the Accounting Officer and through the chairperson, reports to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee, on progress made by management in the mitigation of the risks and on its oversight responsibility for risk management activities of the Department. It further reports on the progress made by the Risk Management Section, in execution of the approved Annual Risk Management Implementation Plan.

## THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit Committee on the risk management activities of the Department, to enable the Audit Committee to advise the Department further, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems of risk management within the SAPS.

## PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS

The risk maturity level of the Department has improved, which is evident through the proactive approach by senior management to consider risks and opportunities, before management decisions are made. The Department is a corporate member at the Institute of Risk Management South Africa, since 2017.

### 3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

#### PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The SAPS appointed the Ethics Committee members chaired by a Lieutenant General to oversee the institutionalisation of ethics and integrity within the organisation. The SAPS Ethics Committee fully discharged its responsibilities outlined in the Terms of Reference and quarterly meetings were held during the period under review. The Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee and Ethics Committee provided an oversight role on ethics and anti-corruption related matters.

The mandate of the SAPS Ethics Committee also include oversight on the implementation of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy. The key pillars of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Ethics Management Strategies are prevention, detection, investigation and resolution.

Ethics and Fraud Risk Assessments were facilitated to identify and analyse the risks within the organisation. The SAPS reviewed the Ethics Management Strategy and Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy after the risk assessments, to ensure that it encompasses the updated and relevant requirements.

SAPS Management issued/implemented the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018, the Public Service Regulations, 2016, DPSSA Guidelines on Ethics and the Conducting of Remunerative Work Outside Employment, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and SAPS National Instruction 18 of 2019, regulating ethics and anti-corruption-related matters within the SAPS.

The SAPS has various programmes to encourage whistle-blowers to report unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption. Unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption were reported through the complaints hotline, the Public Service Commission Hotline, Crime Stop and through the MySAPS App. The SAPS further subscribes to the Public Service Commission's National Anti-Corruption Hotline (0800 702 702) for the reporting of fraud and corruption incidents occurring in the organisation.

Ethics advocacy programmes were rolled out, to address high-risk environments, such as ports of entry and police stations. Workshops were also conducted throughout the organisation, targeting employees at all levels. The Programme, Integrity at Work, is aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS, while other advocacy programmes, such as, Anti-Corruption Awareness, Leadership Ethics and Work Ethics, were provided. Internal communication networks are extensively used to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest, were also published.

The organisation has and maintains a register of alleged fraud and corruption incidents which are subsequently investigated. The outcomes of the cases investigated are also recorded. Disciplinary measures against the perpetrators are instituted, based on the outcome of the investigation and confirmed cases are reported to law enforcement agencies for further criminal investigation and prosecution.

#### *Employees charged*

<b>Charges</b>	<b>SAPS Act members</b>	<b>PSA employees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not guilty	39	1	40
Withdrawn	11	1	12
Provisionally withdrawn	4	-	4
Service termination	8	1	9
No prima facie	9	-	9
Counselling	1	-	1
Written warning	6	-	6
Final written warning	5	-	5
Dismissed	50	2	52
Suspension without salary for 1/2 months	25	2	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>165</b>

## 4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Public Service Regulations (13C), published on 29 July 2016, provides that an employee shall not conduct business with any organ of state or be a director of a public or private company conducting business with an organ of State, unless such is in an official capacity, a director of a company listed in Schedule 2 and 3 of the PFMA, 1999 (by 31 January 2017). A number of preventative controls were introduced, to detect officials attempting to do business with the State.

National Treasury's Central Supplier Database verifies the status of directors/shareholders of bidders against various databases, as part of its compliance checks on State employees.

Identity numbers, as provided by bidders, are verified against the Central Supplier Database. Additionally, the Department also verify the state employee's status of suppliers against the Public Servant Verification System vested on the website of the DPSA. Should it be found that any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders of the supplier or bidder are employed by the State, such a supplier or bidder are disqualified from the process.

Furthermore, should it be found that a bidder or supplier has made a false declaration, such bidder or supplier will be disqualified. Such cases are investigated and reported to National Treasury for possible restriction.

All officials involved in the supply chain management processes are required to sign a certificate, declaring any conflict of interest during the evaluation and adjudication processes. If found that any member has any conflict of interest, e.g. family members, such member must recuse himself/herself from the process.

A checklist was introduced and implemented for procurement practitioners to utilise during the evaluation of quotations and bids. The departmental price quotation forms were also amended,

to improve the compliance verification, which must be done by the procurement practitioner, prior to the awarding of the quotation.

Annual forums are also conducted with the management of provincial offices and support offices of national divisions, to provide guidance, intervene in challenges and to monitor performance targets.

Procurement forums are also conducted that specifically focus on the procurement environment. The issue relating to conflict of interest was addressed, in detail, during the forum, held in September 2021.

Monthly reports are provided to the PCoP, inclusive of the details of deviations and transgressions, as well as disciplinary procedures, which are to be taken against officials who fail to comply with supply chain management policies.

The financial disclosures submitted by designated officials through the DPSA eDisclosure System, are verified on an annual basis to identify employees with potential conflict of interests. Verification reports are brought to the attention of the National Commissioner and the Ethics Committee and where potential conflict is identified, remedial actions are taken to address the conflict of interest with the affected employee and disciplinary measures are instituted against non-compliance, where appropriate. Financial disclosures, in relation to the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, were completed successfully during the financial disclosure period.

All SAPS employees were encouraged to deregister their companies from the Central Supplier Database through a circular distributed to all employees, internally, to minimise the risk of employees conducting business with State.

In terms of SAPS National Instruction 18 of 2019, employees are required to declare the receipt of gifts, on a regular basis, to ensure that gifts, donations and sponsorships occur in a controlled environment and to minimise risks and conflict of interest. A Gift Register was maintained, to record the voluntary declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships received by officials and those received or offered on behalf of the SAPS, be these in cash, or in kind. Donations made or received by the SAPS are recorded in the Annual Financial Statements, in compliance to National Treasury Regulations.

## 5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS Management issued circulars on application for remunerative work outside the SAPS and adherence to the SAPS Code of Conduct during the financial year. SAPS employees are compelled by 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. SAPS employees are also compelled to uphold and abide by the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), SAPS employment Regulations 2018 and National Instruction 18 of 2019, to adhere to the SAPS Code of Conduct.

Assessments conducted during the financial year revealed that officials are generally non-compliant with the prescripts related to remunerative work and the SAPS Code of Conduct.

Non-compliance with the prescripts prompted SAPS management to implement a declaration certificate signed by all SAPS employees. Information material related to the Code of Conduct and ethical behaviour were distributed throughout the organisation and are displayed at all police stations and units.

The Code of Conduct has led to an improvement in the overall ethical culture “of doing the right thing when nobody is watching” by employees of the SAPS. All breaches of the Code of Conduct are reported to ethics officers within the organisation and subsequently brought to the attention of the Ethics Committee.

## 6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Safety, Health and Environmental management aims to promote a safe and healthy working environment, by implementing a framework that allows 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. Compliance in the SAPS is enforced through the following:

### MEDICAL SURVEILANCE

A total number of 7 438 authorisations were processed and a total number of 8 354 were certified, during 2021/22.

### INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

No Section 24 incidents were reported and investigated, during 2021/22.

### SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

Two specifications were drafted, in 2021/22.

### INFORMAL TRAINING

No informal training was conducted, in 2021/22.

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECITONS/AUDITS CONDUCTED

A total of 83 premises were inspected, during 2021/22.

## 7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

### BRIEFINGS BY THE SAPS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
4 May 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the 2021/22 Budget and APP of the SAPS (Programmes 1 and 2)	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p> <p>The PCoP issued the Report on the 2021/22 Budget Vote and the APP of the SAPS, dated 14 May 2021.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.</p> <p>Records available on request from the Department.</p>
5 May 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the 2021/22 Budget and APP of the SAPS (Programmes 3, 4 and 5)	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p> <p>The PCoP issued the Report on the 2021/22 Budget Vote and the APP of the SAPS, dated 14 May 2021.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.</p> <p>Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 14 May 2021.</p>
19 May 2021	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing on the 2021/22 Budget and APP of the SAPS	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p> <p>The Select Committee on Security and Justice issued the Report on the 2021/22 Budget Vote and the APP of the SAPS, dated 2 June 2021.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 2 June 2021.</p>
26 May 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the SAPS Discipline Management	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting</p>
16 July 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the SAPS's responses to the violence in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p>
29 July 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the Restructuring in the SAPS and stability in the SAPS	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p>

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
30 July 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the Report on the recent violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
13 August 2021	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing on the extent of the recent civil unrest in South Africa and efforts to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic within the SAPS	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.  The Select Committee on Security and Justice issued a Report, dated 1 September 2021.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.  Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the Report, dated 1 September 2021.
17 August 2021	PCoP	Follow-up meeting with SAPS and IPID on the SAPS Discipline Management	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
18 August 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the SAPS 2020/21 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarterly Reports	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
24 August 2021	PCoP	Briefing by the Central Firearms Register on the modernisation plan and the Veritas Building, as well as reports on firearm amnesty, stolen firearms at police stations, the Central Firearms Register and FSLs	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
26 August 2021	Select Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings	SAPS briefing on what has been done to implement the undertakings made by the President of the RSA, on 27 October 2020, at the plenary of the National Council of Provinces	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
31 August 2021	PCoP	Follow-up meeting with the Department of Police, the Department of Community Safety and the Cluster Chairpersons of CPFs	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
10 November 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the 2020/21 Annual Report of the SAPS (all financial programmes)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.  The PCoP issued a Budget Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR), dated 1 December 2021.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.  Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.  Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the BRRR, dated 1 December 2021.
19 November 2021	PCoP	Briefing on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter, 2020/21, Crime Statistics. (July to September 2021)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the visit.	Responses were provided during the visit.
1 December 2021	PCoP	Briefing by SAPS on the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report of the National Investigative Hearing into the Status of Mental Health Care in South Africa, South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC).</li> <li>» SAHRC: Report of the North West Provincial Investigative Hearing into the lack of Safety and Security Measures in Schools for Children with Disabilities in South Africa.</li> <li>» Investigation Report of the Commission for Gender Equality: State of Shelters in South Africa.</li> </ul>	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
3 December 2021	Joint Meeting of the Portfolio Committee on Higher Education, Science and Innovation and the PCoP	Police involvement during student protests	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Committee</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Matters raised by committees</b>	<b>How the SAPS addressed these issues</b>
7 December 2021	Portfolio Committee on Youth, Women and Persons with Disability	Progress with regard to the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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 December 2021	PCoP	SAPS Recorded Annual Crime Statistics, for 2020/21	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
28 January 2022	Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament	Briefing by the SAPS on the role of the SAPS in providing security to Parliament, as well as an update on any matters related to the investigation, into role of SAPS, at the time of the incident. (fire in Parliament Precinct, on 2 January 2022)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
8 February 2022	Portfolio Committee on Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	Briefing by the SAPS, on the update regarding the UPL Cornubia Warehouse Fire incident	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
16 February 2022	PCoP	Briefing on the underspending of the SAPS	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
18 February 2022	PCoP	Briefing on the release of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2021/22, Crime Statistics. (1 October 2021 to 31 December 2021)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
23 February 2022	PCoP	Briefing by SAPS on the Central Firearms Register Progress Report and Norwood Police Station: theft of firearms	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
4 March 2022	PCoP	Oversight visit to Norwood Police Station	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the oversight visit.  The PCoP issued an Oversight Report, dated 16 March 2021.	Responses were provided, during the oversight visit.  Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the Oversight Report, dated 16 March 2021.
5 March 2022	PCoP	Oversight visit to Tembisa Police Station	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the oversight visit.  The PCoP issued an Oversight Report, dated 16 March 2021.	Responses were provided, during the oversight visit.  Written responses were provided, on the recommendations, as reflected in the Oversight Report, dated 16 March 2021.
9 March 2022	PCoP	SAPS Post Audit Action Plan, 2020/21	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were 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.
16 March 2022	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.  Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.
18 March 2022	PCoP	SAPS responses to the public submissions on the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, 2021	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
31 March 2022	Multi-Party Women's Caucus	Briefing by the SAPS on progress made with the implementation of Pillar 2 of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

## 8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts Resolutions for the reporting period.

## 9. PRIOR MODIFICATION TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of the qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter												
<p><b>Various indicators</b></p> <p>The achievements reported in the annual performance report materially differed from the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator description</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes</td> <td>13,90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crime at the top 30 high crime weight stations</td> <td>18,90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)</td> <td>9,40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)</td> <td>5,80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered</td> <td>2 035</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator description	Reported achievement	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	13,90%	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crime at the top 30 high crime weight stations	18,90%	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	9,40%	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)	5,80%	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	2 035	2019/20	<p>The Department, in preparation for the audits, established task teams, supported by leadership/direction of audit steering committees, to ensure that reported information is accurate, reliable and complete.</p> <p>The Department has developed and implemented a Post Audit Action Plan, on a monthly basis and reported to the PCoP and the Audit Committee, accordingly.</p> <p>The Post Audit Action Plan is designed to address previous audit findings, with the intention to obtain a clean audit opinion.</p> <p>In the event of repeat audit findings, the Department established a Compliance Board, in terms of National Instruction 4 of 2021, to consider appropriate cause of action, in terms issues of non-compliance and to hold personnel accountable.</p>
Indicator description	Reported achievement													
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	13,90%													
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crime at the top 30 high crime weight stations	18,90%													
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	9,40%													
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)	5,80%													
Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	2 035													
<p><b>Various indicators</b></p> <p>The achievements below were reported in the annual performance report for the listed indicators. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to these reported achievements.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator description</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of identifiable stolen, lost SAPS firearms</td> <td>376</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of stolen, robbed vehicles recovered</td> <td>29 422</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator description	Reported achievement	Number of identifiable stolen, lost SAPS firearms	376	Number of stolen, robbed vehicles recovered	29 422	2016/17							
Indicator description	Reported achievement													
Number of identifiable stolen, lost SAPS firearms	376													
Number of stolen, robbed vehicles recovered	29 422													

Nature of the qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p><b>Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed</b></p> <p>The method of calculation for measuring the planned indicator was not clearly defined and related systems and processes were not adequate to enable consistent measurement and reliable reporting of performance against the predetermined indicator definitions. As a result, limitations were placed on the scope of my work and I was unable to audit the reliability of the achievement of 100% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed reported against target 90% of illegal liquor outlets closed in the annual performance report.</p>	2020/21	

## 10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

In the absence of a dedicated Internal Control Unit, the SAPS has established a combined assurance approach, which is intended to incorporate and optimise all assurance services and functions, to ensure an effective control environment and to support the integrity of information used in decision making, as espoused in the King Code on Corporate Governance, under the stewardship of a Combined Assurance Committee, that reported to the SAPS Audit Committee. The SAPS developed a new Combined Assurance Framework and Methodology (Risk-Based Approach) to be in line with National Treasury and best practices, such as King IV. Provision is made on the organisational structure for an Internal Control Unit. The office of the Chief Financial Officer is required to promote reliability of reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations.

## 11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

### 11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

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 in achieving its objectives. Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved plan, being the Risk-Based and Compliance Reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audits/investigations at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units. Internal Audit projects were undertaken, during 2021/22 and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and SAPS Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has/or is in the process of addressing such weaknesses.

Treasury Regulations for Departments, Trading Entities, Constitutional Institutions and Public Entities, 2005, states that the internal audit function must assist the accounting officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls, by evaluating those controls, to determine their effectiveness and efficiency and by developing recommendations for enhancement or improvement. The controls subject to evaluation includes the reliability and integrity of performance information. The following internal audit work was completed, during 2021/22:

- » 10 risk-based and compliance reviews, at Head Office
- » 58 risk-based and compliance reviews at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units
- » 19 performance information audits
- » Two performance audits
- » Eight information technology audits
- » 34 follow-up audits
- » Eight forensic investigations

## 11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

### AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal Terms of Reference, as its Audit Committee Charter has regulated its affairs, in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained, therein.

The Audit Committee is a statutory committee in an advisory capacity to the Accounting Officer, primarily responsible for oversight over the Department's governance, internal controls, compliance and risk management processes.

The Audit Committee discharged all its responsibilities as defined in its Charter, which include the evaluation of:

- » the effectiveness of the internal control systems;
- » the effectiveness of the Internal Audit Activity;
- » the effectiveness of the risk management function;
- » the effectiveness of ICT support functions;
- » the risk areas of the entity's operations to be covered in the scope of internal and external audits;
- » the adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial and performance information provided to management and other users of such information;
- » the effective implementations of the Post Audit Action Plan;
- » any accounting and auditing concerns identified, as a result of internal and external audits;
- » the entity's compliance with statutory, legal and regulatory provisions;
- » the activities of the internal audit function, including its annual work programme, coordination with external auditors, the reports of significant investigations and the responses of management to specific recommendations; and
- » the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

The table below discloses relevant information of the audit committee members and the number of meetings attended, in the 2021/22 financial year:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Mr. LM Mangquku	Chartered Accountant (South Africa); Master of Business Leadership; Advanced Company Law I&II; Honours Bachelor of Accounting Sciences; Bachelor in Commerce Honours (Accounting)	External	N/A	02 October 2020	N/A	9
Dr. C Motau	Doctor Technologiae: Computer Science; Master Degree in Information Technology; Master in Business Leadership; B Comm	External	N/A	02 October 2020	N/A	9
Mr. AP Wakaba	MBA; Honours B. Compt; B. Comm	External	N/A	02 October 2020	31 August 2021	5
Mr. R Tshimomola	B Comm (Accounting)	External	N/A	02 October 2020	N/A	9

The Audit Committee vacancies are in the process of being filled.

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNAL AUDIT

Our review of findings raised by Internal Audit, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the Department revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

The Audit Committee also reviewed the progress with respect to the ICT Governance, in line with the ICT Policy Framework issued by the DPSA.

Internal Audit work conducted, during the 2021/2022 financial year, included:

- » Risk-Based and Compliance Reviews at head office, provincial offices, police stations and specialised units
- » Performance information audits
- » Performance audits
- » Information technology audits
- » Follow-up audits
- » Forensic investigations

The Internal Audit Activity has a functional reporting line to the Audit Committee and an administrative reporting line to the National Commissioner. The Audit Committee, with respect to its evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, reviews and approves the Internal Audit Operational Plan and the Three-Year Rolling Plan and receives reports from Internal Audit, on a quarterly basis.

The Audit Committee monitored and challenged, where appropriate, actions taken by management regarding significant findings raised by Internal Audit.

The Audit Committee has overseen the process by which Internal Audit performed audits, according to a risk-based audit plan where the effectiveness of risk management and internal controls was evaluated. These evaluations were the main input considered by the Audit Committee in reporting on the effectiveness of internal controls.

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the effectiveness of the Internal Audit Activity, during the 2021/22 financial year.

With respect to the independence of the Internal Audit Activity, it is our view that Internal Audit may have been compromised in the year under review, due to management effecting changes in the position of the Chief Audit Executive without following the dictates of the Audit Committee Charter, which require concurrence of the Audit Committee for such changes. The Audit Committee raised its concerns with all relevant stakeholders.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE

The Audit Committee reviewed the progress with respect to the ICT Governance, in line with the ICT Governance Policy Framework issued by the DPSA. The Audit Committee is concerned with the number of repeat findings, antiquated infrastructure, vacancies, inadequate ICT security and delays in the Integrated Justice System Project.

## IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The Department reported monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury, as is required by the PFMA, 1999.

# EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

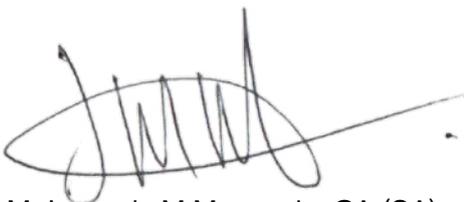
The Audit Committee has:

- » Reviewed and discussed with the external auditors the audited financial statements to be included in the Annual Report.
- » Reviewed the reported performance against the predetermined objectives and noted with concern the targets not achieved.
- » Reviewed the external auditor's Management Letter and management response, thereto.
- » Considered adjustments resulting from the audit.
- » Reviewed and discussed the external auditor's report and opinion on the financial statements and conclusions on audit of performance against the predetermined objectives and compliance.
- » Reviewed and confirmed the independence of external auditors.
- » Reviewed and where appropriate, recommended changes to the Annual Financial Statements, as presented by the Department, for the year ending 31 March 2022.
- » Reviewed and confirmed the independence of external auditors.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

We have reviewed the Department's Post Audit Action Plan for audit issues raised in the previous year and considered the progress reported.

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 be accepted and read together with the Report of the AGSA.



Mr Luyanda M Mangquku CA (SA)

**Chairperson of the Audit Committee**

Department of Police

31 July 2022

## 12. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The SAPS is complying with Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) requirements, by utilising the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) Regulations of 2017, in all procurement actions conducted.

BBBEE status levels of suppliers are utilised in the awarding of all procurement transactions above the R30 000.00 threshold, as prescribed in the PPPFA Regulations.

The SAPS is also applying PPPFA Regulation 9, whereby subcontracting (if feasible) are enforced, whereby 30% of the contract value must be subcontracted to advance designated groups, as prescribed by the Regulations.

**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

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 ENE, in order to ensure that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year. The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment target of 175 345. The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,48% or 176 180, in relation to the planned target of 175 345. The reason for exceeding the approved fixed establishment is that the compensation budget of the SAPS was significantly reduced, in-year, by National Treasury, which resulted in the revision (decrease) of the approved establishment.

Approval was granted for the recruitment of 3 000 new entry-level police trainees, during 2019/20, comprising 2 000 earmarked for current serving PSA employees to the SAPS Act and 1 000 current serving reservists as permanent employees. This was placed on hold, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Minister of Police directed that 7 000 additional trainees need to be enlisted, by 1 April 2022 and additional funding was made available by National Treasury for the enlistment of 12 000 new recruits, comprising 7 000 new enlistments, for the 2022/23 financial year and 5 000 new enlistments for the 2023/24 financial year. A total number of 10 008 candidates were authorised for enlistment, on 1 April 2022.

Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2021/22, followed by retirements and deaths. Resignations increased from 1 540, in 2020/21, to 1 901, in 2021/22. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the Service, was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities. Retirements decreased, by 29,65% from 2 538, in 2020/21 to 1 786, in 2021/22. The decrease in retirements can be as a result of the early retirement without penalisation initiative that took place, between March 2020 and March 2021, or owing to the fact that there was an increase in resignations.

Deaths decreased, by 14,43% from 1 435, in 2020/21 to 1 228, in 2021/22.

From January to December 2021, sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees decreased, with 52 761 days (3,42%), from 1 541 740 days, during January to December 2020, to 1 488 979 days, during January to December 2021. The decrease can be attributed to the implementation of a 50/50 rotation for support service employees, during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

## HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

Human resource priorities for the year under review were as follow:

- » Enlistment of new police trainees to capacitate police stations and the Detective Service
- » Appointment of forensic analysts (external advertisement)
- » Re-enlistment of former Police employees (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – production core)
- » Grade progression (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 2/2018)
- » Filling of security officers posts (PSA – Salary Level 3)
- » Post promotion process (2 phases)
- » Enlistment of reservists
- » Filling of SMS posts (Levels 13-15) – only replacement posts
- » Filling of posts on Levels 1-12 for specialised Detectives, Visible Policing, the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Police Stations, etc.
- » Staffing of the DPCI
- » Pay progression
- » Grade progression (PSA employees)
- » Monetary awards
- » Long service recognition (20/30/40-year service)
- » Recognition for improved qualifications
- » Payment of acting allowances

The human resource priorities (needs of the SAPS) by far exceeded the available funds, which limited the achievement of these priorities. The approved priorities were aligned with the in-year reduction of the compensation budget, which contributed towards the SAPS achieving its mandate.

## WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The SAPS has a draft Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Strategy, where, amongst others, the main strategic objectives are to improve the Department's ability to attract and select quality applicants; to attain integrated employment equity targets in recruitment processes; to establish a representative workforce, based on the demographics of the RSA; and a systematic distribution of personnel, in terms of the strategic priorities of the Department and human resource planning guidelines. In 2021/22, the Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Strategy focused on capacitating frontline services, newly established specialised units and the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Police Stations.

Prospective trainees are subjected to a vigorous selection process, which includes psychometric assessment, physical fitness assessment and a medical examination by a contracted health risk manager. In addition, the qualifications of prospective employees are verified by SAQA and such applicants are subjected to vetting and integrity testing.

## EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Department has implemented approved performance management and development systems for all employees. Information is recorded in the Department's Human Resource Tables towards SMS functionaries who concluded their performance agreements, within the required time frames. In addition, a total of 99,7% employees on salary levels 1 to 12 concluded their performance plans, by the targeted date of 31 August 2021 (the date was amended from June 2021, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and the July 2021 unrest). In total, 99,8% employees concluded their 2020/21 annual assessments, by the same date. The information was registered on the Personnel and Salary Sub System (PERSAP).

## EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

The SAPS's Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) promotes the individual wellness of employees, by advocating that employees should physically, socially, emotionally, occupationally, spiritually and intellectually be in a position to realise their own potential, cope with the normal stressors of life and be productive within their working environment (cf. DPSA EHW Strategic Framework, 2019 page 46).

During 2021/22, 140 psychological professionals, 64 Quality of Work Life professionals, 211 social workers and 198 chaplains reached 57 913 employees through its awareness and capacity building programmes. Prioritised programmes included mental health; dignity diversity and policing; domestic violence and ethical awareness. The 1 352 priority programme sessions presented, contributed to reaching 12 552 employees.

During 2021/22, EHW, in partnership with the Police Medical Aid (POLMED), coordinated and ensured that employees were vaccinated against COVID-19, by setting up sites, nationally.

As the restrictions surrounding COVID-19 were eased, EHW supported more employees, in person. In total, 20 989 cases were referred, involving 35 603 employees and family members. Of these, health (COVID-19, sick leave, chronic illnesses, hospital admissions, injury on duty, terminal illnesses and associative diseases to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)); psycho social matters (stress, depression, trauma management, post-traumatic stress, anxiety, anger and bereavement); organisational movement; and family relations were the most prevalent concerns addressed by EHW professionals.

COVID-19, stress-related matters, chronic illnesses, marital problems and requests for assistance with transfers, due to family-related matters, often necessitated more focused interventions. Cases of addiction disorder (352), domestic violence (207) and financial problems (81) were relatively low.

In total, 3 818 employees reported to have been exposed to traumatic incidents, were debriefed, while 36 employees opted not to undergo formal trauma debriefing. To build employees' resilience, 214 multiple stressor interventions took place, reaching 6 442 employees.

## TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learnership programmes were not provided by SASSETA, for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. A total of 294 employees were offered bursaries for their qualifications and 57 completed the training.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

### ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements by the Department are as follow:

- » The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100% or 176 180, in relation to the planned target of 175 345.
- » A total of 10 008 SAPS Act trainees were authorised for enlistment, on 1 April 2022.
- » A total of 2 897 vacant posts were advertised. A total of 2 322 posts (which constitutes 80,15% of the total number of advertised posts) were filled within the prescribed time frame.
- » A total of 9 977 employees received grade progression, consisting 247 PSA employees and 9 730 SAPS Act employees, during 2021/22.

### CHALLENGES

- » The reduction in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury, over the past few financial years, limited the achievement of goals in as far as all human resource priorities are concerned.
- » The verification of qualifications by SAQA is to be concluded prior to appointment. The large number of applicants considered for enlistment had an adverse effect on the turnaround time in the verification process.

### FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- » Enlistment of entry-level police trainees ( $\pm 5\ 000$ ).
- » Approval of grade progression of constables and sergeants to the next rank ( $\pm 8\ 670$ ).
- » Advertising posts for post promotions (identification of posts in progress).
- » Filling of posts for security officers ( $\pm 912$ ) subjected to the availability of funds.
- » Re-enlistment of former police members ( $\pm 200$ ) subjected to the availability of funds.
- » Appointment of forensic analysts ( $\pm 150$ ) subjected to the availability of funds.
- » Maintain the approved fixed establishment for new appointment on SMS level.
- » Ad hoc requests for new appointments/promotions, to address the needs of all business units, in line with the approved fixed establishment, subjected to the availability of funds.

## SAPS MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK HUMAN RESOURCE PLAN (2020-2025)

The SAPS has a valid MTEF Human Resource Plan that was submitted to the DPSA, on 31 August 2021. The plan covers the period 2020 to 2025, in line with the 2020-2025 SAPS Strategic Plan. The implementation of the MTEF Human Resource Plan (2020-2025) is monitored, annually and reported on by means of the Human Resource Planning Implementation Report that is submitted to the DPSA, annually, by 31 May, over the MTEF cycle.

In April 2021, the DPSA issued a new Human Resource Planning methodology with human resource planning directives for compliance by government departments. The new directives is expected to be implemented, with effect from the 2023/24 financial year. It requires the SAPS to compile an updated Human Resource Plan for the last two years of the SAPS's Strategic Plan period. The preparatory phase for the Human Resource Plan (2023-2025) will have to be initiated, during the 2022/23 financial year.

## 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 cost by programme, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

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 employee cost, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Administration	19 526 400	13 476 761	2 306 480	69,0	405	33 248
Visible Policing	52 597 380	41 005 348	-	78,0	449	91 377
Detective Services	19 713 853	16 869 912	-	85,6	453	37 246
Crime Intelligence	4 277 394	3 912 765	-	91,5	478	8 183
Protection and Security Services	3 480 365	3 146 921	-	90,4	514	6 126
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 595 392</b>	<b>78 411 707</b>	<b>2 306 480</b>	<b>78,7</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>176 180</b>

*Table 3.1.2 - Personnel cost by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Salary band	Compensation of employee 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)	1 179 524	1,5	226	5 221
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21 898 095	27,9	361	60 741
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	47 373 158	60,4	466	101 627
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6 846 949	8,7	876	7 813
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1 113 981	1,4	1 432	778
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 411 707</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>176 180</b>

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 2021 to 31 March 2022*

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	8 699 634	64,6	44 644	0,3	550 938	4,1	1 375 711	10,2	13 476 761
Visible Policing	23 883 639	58,2	1 008 464	2,5	1 504 216	3,7	5 653 497	13,8	41 005 348
Detective Services	10 583 323	62,7	116 232	0,7	606 816	3,6	2 011 854	11,9	16 869 912
Crime Intelligence	2 462 007	62,9	20 547	0,5	139 708	3,6	440 693	11,3	3 912 765
Protection and Security Services	1 757 350	55,8	359 793	11,4	103 699	3,3	310 254	9,9	3 146 921
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 385 953</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>1 549 680</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2 905 377</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>9 792 009</b>	<b>12,5</b>	<b>78 411 707</b>

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	628 666	53,3	5 326	0,5	84 166	7,1	388 225	32,9	1 179 524
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	12 894 361	58,9	334 080	1,5	1 041 751	4,8	3 837 108	17,5	21 898 095
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	28 862 901	60,9	1 126 879	2,4	1 684 599	3,6	5 146 546	10,9	47 373 158
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 274 460	62,4	83 395	1,2	93 426	1,4	382 005	5,6	6 846 949
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	725 565	65,1	0	0,0	1 435	0,1	38 125	3,4	1 113 981
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 385 953</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>1 549 680</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2 905 377</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>9 792 009</b>	<b>12,5</b>	<b>78 411 707</b>

## 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 2022*

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	32 200	33 248	-3,3	0
Visible Policing	91 253	91 377	-0,1	0
Detective Services	38 130	37 246	2,3	0
Crime Intelligence	7 862	8 183	-4,1	0
Protection and Security Services	5 900	6 126	-3,8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175 345</b>	<b>176 180</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>0</b>

*Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band, at the end of the period, 31 March 2022*

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 184	5 221	-0,7	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	60 540	60 741	-0,3	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	100 993	101 627	-0,6	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 820	7 813	0,1	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	806	776	3,8	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175 345</b>	<b>176 180</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Note: As at 31 March 2022, a total of 425 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 2022

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	48	48	0,0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	4	0,0	0
Chemists	1 845	1 845	0,0	0
Engineers and related professionals	79	79	0,0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	234	234	0,0	0
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0	0
Police	127 815	127 664	0,1	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	140	0,0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 165</b>	<b>130 014</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Note: The Head of the Department/Chief Executive Officer and senior managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Therefore, critical occupations have been addressed in occupational classes of aircraft pilots and related associate professionals, architects, town and traffic planners, chemists (physical science, chemical science, pharmacists and health science related), engineers and related professionals (electronic and engineering science), general legal administration and related professionals (attorneys), natural sciences-related, police (functional personnel) and psychologists and vocational counsellors. The critical occupations (occupational classes) do not reflect all the positions filled in the SAPS, but only those that are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of the SAPS' core functions. As at 31 March 2022, a total of 151 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

### 3.3 FILLING OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies, as it relates to SMS employees, by SMS band. It also provides information on the advertising and the filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 - SMS post information, as at 31 March 2022

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)	630	619	98	11	1,7
Band B (Level 14)	150	132	88	18	12,0
Band C (Level 15)	25	24	96	1	4,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,7</b>

\*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2021

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)	630	591	94	39	6,2
Band B (Level 14)	150	130	87	20	13,3
Band C (Level 15)	25	24	96	1	4,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7,4</b>

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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, per band not filled, within six months, but filled within 12 months
Band A (Level 13)	88	79	7
Band B (Level 14)	25	17	1
Band C (Level 15)	5	4	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six 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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within 12 months
Not applicable

\*Note: Positions are filled over a multi-year period, according to predetermined targets of the total establishment, taking personnel losses into account. 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. In terms of the Regulations, all vacancies on salary level 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated, during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.4.1 - Job evaluation by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	5 221	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	60 741	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	101 627	1	0,0	24	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 813	349	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	778	264	33,9	0	0,0	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>176 180</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded, since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

*Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

*Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

*Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation	None
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## 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 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Salary band	*Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2021)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 207	143	129	2,5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	61 571	320	1 150	1,9
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	104 821	445	3 639	3,5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 371	26	584	7,0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	848	2	72	8,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>180 818</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>3,1</b>

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical occupations	*Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2021)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	49	1	2	4,1
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0	0,0
Chemists	1 818	64	37	2,0
Engineers and related professionals	82	3	6	7,3
General legal administration and related professionals	244	1	11	4,5
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0	0,0
Police	131 111	467	3 914	3,0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	112	33	5	4,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 420</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>3 975</b>	<b>3,0</b>

\*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2020/21, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2021/22, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2021.

Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why employees left the Department, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	1 228	22,0	0,7	5 574	176 180
Resignation	1 901	34,1	1,1	5 574	176 180
Expiry of contract	6	0,1	0,0	5 574	176 180
Discharged, due to ill-health	198	3,6	0,1	5 574	176 180
Dismissal – misconduct	455	8,2	0,3	5 574	176 180
Retirement	1 786	32,0	1,0	5 574	176 180
Other	0	0,0	0,0	5 574	176 180
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>176 180</b>

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Total	0

*Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Critical occupation	Employees at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	48	0	0,0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0,0
Chemists	1 845	154	8,3
Engineers and related professionals	79	7	8,9
General legal administration and related professionals	234	20	8,5
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0
Police	127 664	12 124	9,5
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	16	11,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 014</b>	<b>12 321</b>	<b>9,5</b>

*Table 3.5.6 - Promotions by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Salary band	Employment at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 221	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	60 741	56	0,1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	101 627	12 289	12,1
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 813	1 310	16,8
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	778	108	13,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>176 180</b>	<b>13 763</b>	<b>7,8</b>

*Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 47 appointments, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 47
Total	0

\*Note: During 2021/22, no employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 47 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2018.

## 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 at 31 March 2022*

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	304	49	44	78	225	30	13	35	778
Professionals	3 180	392	214	1 049	3 587	519	262	1 261	10 464
Clerks	5 842	687	217	339	14 216	2 466	605	2 648	27 020
Service and sales workers	70 773	10 470	2 409	7 283	32 659	3 782	467	2 092	129 935
Craft and related trades workers	797	142	47	182	106	1	0	3	1 278
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	155	3	3	1	8	0	0	0	170
Elementary occupations	2 765	406	20	28	2 963	330	9	14	6 535
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 816</b>	<b>12 149</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>8 960</b>	<b>53 764</b>	<b>7 128</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>6 053</b>	<b>176 180</b>
Employees with disabilities	810	230	80	709	555	147	52	476	<b>3 059</b>

*Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as at 31 March 2022*

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	13	2	0	0	11	0	1	0	27
Senior management	291	47	44	78	214	30	12	35	751
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 018	467	294	1 041	1 903	266	149	675	7 813
Skilled technical and academically qualified	53 078	7 659	1 968	7 232	23 481	3 124	735	4 350	101 627
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	25 461	3 721	643	592	25 464	3 428	451	981	60 741
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 955	253	5	17	2 691	280	8	12	5 221
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 816</b>	<b>12 149</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>8 960</b>	<b>53 764</b>	<b>7 128</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>6 053</b>	<b>176 180</b>

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced	10	1	2	2	5	3	0	3	26
Skilled technical and academically qualified	208	22	15	28	144	12	7	9	445
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	193	19	4	10	78	9	2	5	320
Unskilled and defined decision making	53	13	1	0	64	11	0	1	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>936</b>

Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	11	3	0	0	16	0	1	0	31
Senior management	317	50	46	80	234	32	12	38	809
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 417	524	327	1 124	2 175	292	163	724	8 746
Skilled technical and academically qualified	56 235	8 107	2 096	7 689	24 751	3 337	790	4 678	107 683
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	29 878	4 194	715	644	28 436	3 657	461	1 011	68 996
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 944	247	4	13	2 669	276	8	10	5 171
<b>Total</b>	<b>91 802</b>	<b>13 125</b>	<b>3 188</b>	<b>9 550</b>	<b>58 281</b>	<b>7 594</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>6 461</b>	<b>191 436</b>

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Senior management	29	3	1	6	23	0	1	5	68
Professionally qualified and experienced	286	27	17	80	113	15	6	40	584
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 214	285	72	342	423	65	17	221	3 639
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	555	77	18	28	352	75	6	39	1 150
Unskilled and defined decision making	52	11	1	0	56	8	0	1	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 139</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>5 574</b>

Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	18	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	27
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	121	23	4	3	15	5	1	1	173
Final written warning	118	21	3	3	24	0	0	2	171
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	107	12	2	4	19	4	0	1	149
Not guilty	367	81	3	14	60	18	0	6	549
Suspended without payment	107	25	4	4	17	5	0	1	163
Verbal warning	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	10
Written warning	80	22	0	4	9	2	2	1	120
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 362</b>

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Senior management	99	18	25	27	54	13	5	12	253
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 690	168	147	452	853	92	50	230	3 682
Skilled technical and academically qualified	33 935	3 328	946	3 644	14 068	1 258	224	1 169	58 572
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	22 612	2 379	479	340	17 002	1 356	76	127	44 371
Unskilled and defined decision making	3 529	317	134	142	3 750	199	19	15	8 105
Non-SAPS members	15	2	4	90	10	1	0	1	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 880</b>	<b>6 213</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>35 738</b>	<b>2 919</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>115 109</b>

## 3.7 PERFORMANCE

All SMS employees must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS employees, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

*Table 3.7.1 - Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as at 31 August 2021*

SMS band	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Total number of concluded performance agreements	Concluded performance agreements, as a percentage of the total number of SMS employees
Band A (Level 13)	593	564	95,1
Band B (Level 14)	121	114	94,2
Band C (Level 15)	22	19	86,4
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>94,7</b>

*Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 August 2021*

Reasons
<p>A total of 737 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP System, as on 31 August 2021, of which 39 SMS employees did not comply with the communicated prescripts regarding the concluding of performance agreements by the specified date.</p> <p>After interrogating the non-compliance, the following was detected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* One SMS employee had complied, but there was an administrative delay in registering the performance agreement on the PERSAP System.</li> <li>* Two SMS employees were in a dispute with their respective supervisors, which delayed the concluding of the performance agreements.</li> <li>* One SMS employee resigned, at the end of September 2021.</li> <li>* Two SMS employees were not in a position to conclude performance agreements, due to restructuring within the SAPS.</li> <li>* Two SMS employees showed good cause for the non-compliance.</li> </ul>

*Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 August 2021*

Reasons
<p>The taking of disciplinary action against four SMS employees was confirmed by the respective supervisors.</p> <p>In two instances, supervisors decided not to take disciplinary action, based on submitted representations by the SMS employees.</p> <p>The taking of action for 25 SMS employees by relevant supervisors could not be confirmed.</p> <p>Only two SMS employees did not subsequently conclude a performance agreement.</p>

## 3.8 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards, during the year under review.

*Table 3.8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

*Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

*Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

*Table 3.8.4 - Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

None

## 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 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Salary band	01 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	11,1	1	11,1	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	22,2	3	33,3	1	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5	55,6	4	44,4	-1	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	11,1	1	11,1	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

*Table 3.9.2 - Foreign workers, by major occupation, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Major occupation	01 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	2	22,2	2	22,2	0	0,0
Craft and related trade workers	1	11,1	2	22,2	1	0,0
Drivers, operations and ship's crew	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Elementary occupations	1	11,1	1	11,1	0	0,0
National security and custodian personnel	3	33,3	2	22,2	0	0,0
Professionals and managers	2	22,2	2	22,2	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

### 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 2021 to 31 December 2021

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)	27 366	93,9	3 678	2,8	7	15 821	133 454	25 685
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	435 580	93,1	53 676	40,2	8	436 438	133 454	405 740
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	561 913	93,3	70 497	52,8	8	863 254	133 454	524 194
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 -12)	41 840	94,4	5 189	3,9	8	120 286	133 454	39 499
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3 385	96,6	414	0,3	8	15 703	133 454	3 271
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 070 084</b>	<b>93,3</b>	<b>133 454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 451 502</b>	<b>133 454</b>	<b>998 389</b>

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent), for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using incapacity leave	Percentage of total employees using incapacity leave	Average days, per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of days with medical certification	Total number of employees using incapacity leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	11 273	100	296	3,1	38	6 564	11 272	9 581
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	101 843	100	2 922	30,5	35	100 810	101 796	9 581
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	276 476	100	5 729	59,8	48	472 028	276 390	9 581
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	27 325	99,8	578	6,0	47	78 963	27 274	9 581
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 978	100	56	0,6	35	9 357	1 978	9 581
<b>Total</b>	<b>418 895</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 581</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>667 722</b>	<b>418 710</b>	<b>9 581</b>

Table 3.10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave, for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short-term incapacity	3 506	0	0	Not applicable
Long-term incapacity	1 272	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement, for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Ill-health approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	278	693	23	Resolved by representations.

Types of illness
Psychological, musculoskeletal, diabetes mellitus cardiac, renal, neurological, ophthalmic, reproductive, digestive tract, skin, respiratory, cancer

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager), for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
2 583	5 days

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave, for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	117 884	23	5 143
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 637 696	24	67 818
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 682 477	27	98 755
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	218 986	27	7 985
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	20 988	27	784
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 678 031</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>180 485</b>

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave, for the period, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 2021
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	842
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	449	7	65	55 880
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	13 112	8	1 623	1 558 086
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 349	13	330	415 010
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	424	12	34	50 791
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 334</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>2 080 609</b>

The following table summarise payments made to employees, as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.8 - Leave payouts, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2021/22, due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	2,297	48	47,854
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2021/22	476,268	3 074	154,934
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2021/22	190,943	5 195	68,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,508</b>	<b>8 317</b>	<b>271,083</b>

### 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 as 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)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, and screening for HIV, Health Risk Assessments (HRA), HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) awareness programmes.
Employees working closely with the community (crime prevention and POP)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, testing for TB and screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Employees working closely with the community (Visible Policing and Community Service Centres)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, testing for TB and screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
K9 Units	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Mounted Units	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Honey suckers	Vaccination programme: Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Divers	Vaccination programme: Typhus, Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Forensic laboratories	Vaccination programme: Typhus, Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.

Table 3.11.2 - Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management, Lieutenant General L Ntshiea  SAPS Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001  Telephone number: 012 393 1504

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of the employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The SAPS's EHW Component is made up of four Sections, namely: Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life. These Sections employ a range of professionals, namely: social workers, psychologists, psychometrics, chaplains and other related specialists. These professionals are mainly responsible for providing holistic interventions that are psychological, social, physical and spiritual in nature, to all SAPS employees, as well as their immediate family members. At present, just under 600 professionals are employed at EHW, nationally and render care and support services to SAPS employees. The services offered are proactive and reactive in nature. The Quality of Work Life Section comprises HIV/AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted programmes. An annual budget of R2 million is allocated to HIV/AIDS management programmes and R2 million to the Disability Management Programme.
Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for the employees? If so, indicate the key elements/ services of the programme.	X		The EHW Component delivers services, of which the key elements are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually- based programmes, life skills, money wise, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded, to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are voluntarily tested for HIV, TB and other chronic conditions, such as high blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol, as well as body mass index.
Has the Department established (a) committee(s), as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		The Human Resource Management Division of the SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum, which is monitoring all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees, including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various divisions within the SAPS, such as the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, as well as organised labour unions (Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union and South African Police Union). The Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services is the Chairperson of the wellness forum. There are also key external role players, such as the NDPWI, the DPSA, the Department of Health, POLMED and Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS). The SAPS is in the process of appointing the Health Risk Manager to oversee occupational incidents. A similar structure has been implemented, in all provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness forums are convened quarterly and strategic reports are shared amongst all role players, regarding the health and wellness of employees.
Has the Department reviewed the employment policies and practices of the Department, to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees based on their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		The SAPS's EHW policies and practices have been aligned with the Government's plan, under the auspices of the DPSA. The DPSA's EHW Strategic Framework provides for the development of four policies, as well as related operational plans, namely: HIV/AIDS and TB Management, Health and Productivity Management, SHE Management, Quality and Risk Management and Wellness Management.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
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 revised HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infection and TB Policy was approved, in August 2017 and it is currently due for review/amendment. Since HIV/AIDS is a non-notifiable disease, the SAPS structures follow applicable acts, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees, based on their HIV/TB status.
Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that the Department have achieved.	X		An increased number of SAPS employees partake throughout the HCT Programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services is available, in all the provinces. The EHW Component and other service providers, such as POLMED, GEMS and related healthcare providers forged partnership in marketing health week campaigns in the SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV counselling and testing sessions are conducted, continuously, covering more testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally use the testing services, which have been made available for them, to know their general health status, manage it, accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes, when necessary. Furthermore, the SAPS provides care and support to all employees in need, through various wellness support groups. The Department is also embarking on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers, through the Peer Education Programme, with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems, including HIV/AIDS and TB.
Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		The Department has established a health profile, which determines the state of wellness of its employees. This is derived from all the data generated, through the health and wellness assessments, conducted in partnership with the EHW Component, POLMED, GEMS and the contracted Health Risk Manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for the collection and analysis of data, to establish trends and an organisational profile. Furthermore, there are also organisational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and health trends, regarding referrals and medical boards, which are constantly monitored.

## 3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

*Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 1/2021: Agreement of Release of National Office Bearers	24 April 2021

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the Department, during the year under review.

*Table 3.12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	27	2,0
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	173	12,7
Final written warning	171	12,6
Fine	0	0,0
Suspended action	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	149	10,9
Not guilty	549	40,4
Suspended without payment	163	12,0
Verbal warning	10	0,7
Written warning	120	8,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022*

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 act, regulation or legal obligation.	303	16,9
Regulation 5(3)(b)	Performed any act or failed to perform any act with the intention to cause harm to or prejudice the interest of the Service.	100	5,6
Regulation 5(3)(c)	Wilfully or negligently mismanaged the finances of the State.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possessed, used or appropriated property of the State or property under the control of the State.	44	2,4
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	24	1,3
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	144	8,0
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	23	1,3
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the Service, to promote the interest of a political party.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(i)	Accepted any compensation, in cash, or otherwise, from a member of the public or another employee for performing his or her duties without written approval from the employer.	1	0,1

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	105	5,8
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	95	5,3
Regulation 5(3)(l)	Failed without sufficient cause, to report for duty at the stipulated time at his or her station, place of work or any other place stipulated by a commander or his or her superior.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	9	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	3	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(q)	Accepted or demanded, in respect of the discharge, or the failure to discharge a function, any commission, fee rewards or favour.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty, whilst under the influence of liquor.	28	1,6
Regulation 5(3)(s)	Pretended to be ill, infirmed, indisposed, injured or suffering from pain or obtained or attempted to obtain exemption from duty, by advancing a false or exaggerated excuse on the grounds of illness, infirmity, indisposition, injury or pain.	5	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	311	17,3
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened the prescribed Code of Conduct of the Service.	178	9,9
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees too unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	5	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	14	0,8
Regulation 5(3)(y)	Prevented another employee from belonging to any trade union.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(z)	Operated any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from premises of the Service.	3	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	1	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	9	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(cc)	Participated in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(dd)	Convicted of any common law statutory offence.	11	0,6
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	64	3,6
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	42	2,3
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	22	1,2
Regulation 5(3)(ii)	Failed to submit his or her financial disclosure, as may be required by the relevant prescripts and/or failed to disclose the required financial interests or provided false information in such disclosure.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(jj)	Failed to report an act of misconduct committed in his or her presence by his or her commander or fellow employee.	5	0,3

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escapee	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	1	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	7	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	8	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	38	2,1
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	8	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	26	1,4
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	6	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hijacking	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	1	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	7	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	7	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	30	1,7
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	3	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	1	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	1	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(x)	Any act of misconduct, which detrimentally affected the image of the Service or brought the Service into disrepute or which involved an element of dishonesty.	57	3,2
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.	20	1,1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 796</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances logged, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	192	23,3
Resolved	631	76,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes logged with Councils, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council	633	95,5
Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council	10	1,5
Commissioner for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration	19	2,9
Private arbitrations	1	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Strike actions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
<b>Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3.12.7 - Precautionary suspensions, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of employees suspended	119
Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days	40
Average number of days suspended	456,8
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R4 240 836.39

\*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 90<sup>th</sup> calendar day. This implies that after 90 calendar days, employees will automatically resume their duties. If an employee is not at work, on the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	76	0	2	0	0	0	6	84
	Male	155	0	2	0	0	1	11	169
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	887	0	89	0	0	2	247	1 225
	Male	1 868	0	143	0	0	1	445	2 457
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	13 239	0	312	0	4	258	2 906	16 719
	Male	33 199	0	446	0	72	341	7 795	41 853
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	14 389	0	1 350	0	2	107	2 713	18 561
	Male	20 260	0	1 363	0	0	170	4 017	25 810
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	3 526	0	5	0	0	5	447	3 983
	Male	3 633	0	2	0	0	2	485	4 122
Non-SAPS members	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	12
	Male	94	0	0	0	0	0	17	111
<b>Total</b>		<b>91 331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>19 099</b>	<b>115 109</b>

Table 3.13.2 - Employees found competent in training, for the period, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	74	0	2	0	0	0	6	82
	Male	153	0	2	0	0	1	11	167
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	863	0	89	0	0	2	247	1 201
	Male	1 840	0	143	0	0	1	445	2 429
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	12 402	0	310	0	4	255	2 906	15 877
	Male	31 932	0	441	0	71	331	7 795	40 570
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	13 696	0	1 348	0	2	106	2 712	17 864
	Male	19 638	0	1 361	0	0	158	4 013	25 170
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	3 504	0	5	0	0	5	447	3 961
	Male	3 613	0	2	0	0	2	485	4 102
Non-SAPS members	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	12
	Male	90	0	0	0	0	0	17	107
<b>Total</b>		<b>87 810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>19 094</b>	<b>111 545</b>

## 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 2021 to 31 March 2022*

<b>Nature of injury on duty</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage of total</b>
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	328	10,9
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 497	82,6
Permanent disablement	140	4,6
Fatal	57	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 402 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.

## 3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

None



**PART**

**FINANCIAL  
INFORMATION**

**E**

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 28: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 357 to 330, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2022, 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 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

### BASIS FOR OPINION

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

### AN UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE FUTURE OUTCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL LITIGATION OR REGULATORY ACTION

7. As disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements, the department is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. The department is opposing the claims, as it believes they are not valid. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

## RESTATEMENT OF CORRESPONDING FIGURE

8. As disclosed in notes 24, 25, 31, 32, 33 and 34 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2021 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the department at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2022.

## A SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE DATE OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

9. I draw attention to note 30 to the financial statements, which deals with subsequent events. A total of 30 police stations/buildings were affected by the floods that took place in KwaZulu-Natal during April 2022 (6 devolved, 2 are leased facilities and 22 non-devolved which have been reported to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure). Two police stations were also affected by fire after March 2022. An estimate of the financial effect is not yet determined.

## FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

10. As disclosed in note 25.6 to the financial statements, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R1,8 billion is still under assessment to determine whether it meets the definition. This was also identified after year end.

## OTHER MATTER

11. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

12. The supplementary information set out on pages 441 to 442 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.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
18. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
19. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programmes presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Pages in the annual performance report</b>
Programme two – visible policing	117 – 131
Programme three – detective services	192 – 209 and 230 – 232

20. 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.

21. The material findings on the reliability of the performance information of the selected programmes are as follows:

## PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

### VARIOUS INDICATORS

22. The achievements reported in the annual performance report materially differed from the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below:

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 15% from 155 062, in 2020/2021 to 179 208.
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)	Reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) 13.3% from 39 878, in 2020/2021 to 38 622, in 2021/2022
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reported contact crime increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/2021 to 608 059, in 2021/2022.
Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS- owned firearms	215
Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	3 210

### PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CONTACT CRIMES AT THE TOP 30 HIGH CONTACT CRIME WEIGHT STATIONS

23. The achievement of 11.1% was reported against target 7.42% in the annual performance report. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

### PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFIED ILLEGAL LIQUOR OUTLETS CLOSED

24. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the achievement of 100% reported against the target of 100% in the annual performance report due to the lack complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

## PROGRAMME 3 – DETECTIVE SERVICES

### VARIOUS INDICATORS

25. The achievements below were reported in the annual performance report for the listed indicators. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to these reported achievements.

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years	18,4% (10 472 finalised from a total of 56 653)
Percentage of outstanding crime to crime DNA investigative leads finalised	17,22% (73 from a total of 424)
Percentage of the outstanding integrated ballistics identification systems investigative leads finalised	11,02% (41 from a total of 372)

### VARIOUS INDICATORS

26. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievements below. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievements in the annual performance report for the indicators listed below:

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage of biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	8,78% (22 244 from a total of 253 428) of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 90 calendar days
Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: not guilty verdict	98,38% (731 564 from a total of 743 574) results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days

### PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING FINGERPRINT INVESTIGATIVE LEADS FINALISES

27. The achievement of 38.04% of outstanding fingerprint investigative leads finalised was reported against target 6.7% of outstanding fingerprint investigative leads in the annual performance report. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and materially differed from the reported achievement.

### OTHER MATTERS

28. I draw attention to the matters below.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

29. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 117 to 131, 192 to 209 and 230 to 232 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the under and over achievement of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 22 to 27 of this report.

## ADJUSTMENT OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

30. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information of programme 2: visible policing, and programme 3: detective services. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

# REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

## INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

31. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
32. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

## PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

33. Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders based on evaluation/adjudication criteria that differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.3(a) and (b).

## EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

34. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure of R152 million disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with the bids requirements.

## CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

35. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred and permitted irregular expenditure in prior years, as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA.

36. Losses resulting from fruitless and wasteful expenditure were not recovered from the liable persons, as required by treasury regulation 9.1.4.

## OTHER INFORMATION

37. 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.
38. 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 on it.
39. 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.
40. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

## INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

41. 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 opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation are included in this report.
42. Action plans to address prior year audit findings on performance information were not adequately implemented to ensure that key root causes were addressed.
43. Consequence management was not effected against officials who incurred and permitted irregular expenditure in the previous periods.
44. Management did not always ensure that the department's state of records was adequate to support all the achievements reported on its performance.
45. Daily and monthly reconciliations were not always performed effectively to ensure that the reported information agrees with the underlying records.
46. The department did not have adequate controls to monitor and identified non-compliance.

## OTHER REPORTS

47. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties which 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.
48. Some investigations by the department's internal audit and other investigative bodies were still ongoing as at year end.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria

31 July 2022



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

# ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

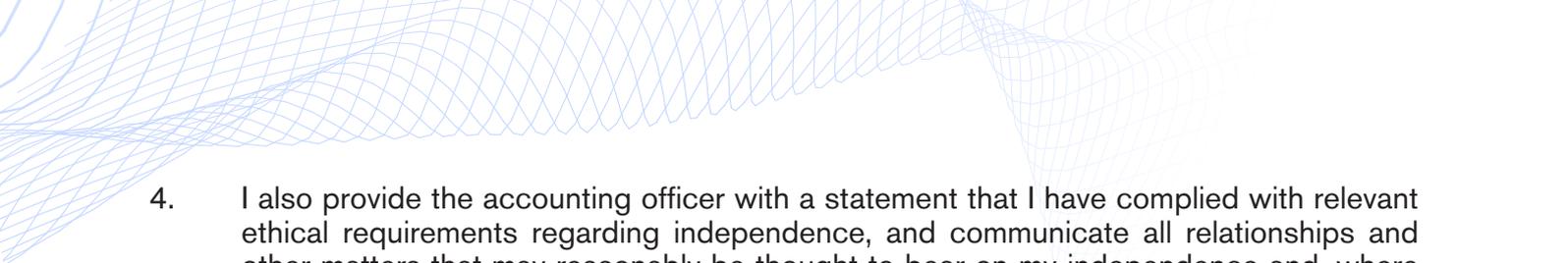
1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with respect 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 relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Department of Police 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 my 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 operating as a going concern
  - » evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine 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 provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Appropriation per Programme									
		2021/22					2020/21				
Programme	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	
1. Administration	20,258,973	0	(414,678)	19,844,295	19,526,400	317,895	98.4%	19,007,044	18,702,270		
2. Visible Policing	52,224,222	0	386,000	52,610,222	52,597,380	12,842	100.0%	53,401,526	50,736,475		
3. Detective Services	20,232,517	0	0	20,232,517	19,713,853	518,664	97.4%	19,688,486	18,691,777		
4. Crime Intelligence	4,296,649	0	0	4,296,649	4,277,394	19,255	99.6%	4,200,110	4,129,773		
5. Protection and Security Services	3,461,472	0	28,678	3,490,150	3,480,365	9,785	99.7%	3,263,728	3,222,848		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>99,595,392</b>	<b>878,441</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99,560,894</b>	<b>95,483,143</b>		
<b>Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance</b>											
<b>Add:</b>	Departmental receipts			662,344				672,450			
	Aid assistance							0			
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)</b>				101,136,177				100,233,344			
<b>Add:</b>	Aid assistance				0				0		
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)</b>					99,595,392				95,483,143		

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2021/22					2020/21				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>94,978,106</b>	<b>(268,508)</b>	<b>481,000</b>	<b>95,190,598</b>	<b>94,754,519</b>	<b>436,079</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>94,889,053</b>	<b>91,171,195</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>78,668,276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,668,276</b>	<b>78,411,934</b>	<b>256,342</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>76,147,007</b>	<b>75,697,208</b>	
Salaries and wages	61,488,032	(63,717)	0	61,424,315	61,191,182	233,133	99.6%	59,301,154	58,935,159	
Social contributions	17,180,244	63,717	0	17,243,961	17,220,752	23,209	99.9%	16,845,853	16,762,049	
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>16,309,830</b>	<b>(268,508)</b>	<b>481,000</b>	<b>16,522,322</b>	<b>16,342,585</b>	<b>179,737</b>	<b>98.9%</b>	<b>18,742,046</b>	<b>15,473,987</b>	
Administrative fees	94,906	14,953	0	109,859	109,859	0	100.0%	100,668	100,603	
Advertising	25,791	(18,403)	0	7,388	7,388	0	100.0%	20,577	17,119	
Minor assets	186,328	48,774	0	235,102	235,102	0	100.0%	135,808	123,269	
Audit costs: External	41,999	(4,036)	0	37,963	37,963	0	100.0%	29,244	29,244	
Bursaries: Employees	10,616	(1,824)	0	8,792	8,792	0	100.0%	8,061	8,061	
Catering: Departmental activities	37,485	(24,306)	(1,700)	11,479	11,479	0	100.0%	20,700	4,307	
Communication (G&S)	490,557	(88,792)	0	401,765	382,285	19,480	95.2%	447,379	411,401	
Computer services	2,385,744	211,959	0	2,597,703	2,597,703	0	100.0%	2,584,241	2,550,889	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	20,084	2,983	0	23,067	23,067	0	100.0%	17,200	14,303	
Laboratory services	4,838	(2,038)	0	2,800	2,800	0	100.0%	4,591	335	
Legal services	387,472	(15,121)	0	372,351	371,161	1,190	99.7%	301,081	301,081	
Contractors	472,535	(147,997)	0	324,538	324,538	0	100.0%	304,966	187,838	
Agency and support / outsourced services	416,213	(24,061)	0	392,152	392,152	0	100.0%	306,409	283,778	
Entertainment	2,509	(1,923)	0	586	586	0	100.0%	1,202	521	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4,435,324	(86,427)	(999)	4,347,898	4,297,516	50,382	98.8%	3,907,660	3,606,372	

Appropriation per Economic classification											
	2021/22						2020/21				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	303,075	(9,819)	0	293,256	293,256	0	100.0%	271,522	271,522	271,522	
Inventory: Other supplies	97,968	(60,957)	0	36,911	36,911	0	100.0%	60,223	60,223	54,511	
Consumable supplies	442,254	10,699	61,028	513,981	473,203	40,778	92.1%	4,208,259	1,894,337	1,894,337	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	384,346	(105,389)	0	278,957	258,676	20,281	92.7%	306,297	306,297	215,453	
Operating leases	3,269,216	(10,035)	51,000	3,310,181	3,310,181	0	100.0%	3,253,877	3,186,026	3,186,026	
Property payments	1,415,016	(53,612)	117,000	1,478,404	1,478,404	0	100.0%	1,397,472	1,326,369	1,326,369	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	2,428	(2,108)	0	320	320	0	100.0%	2,162	2,162	316	
Travel and subsistence	1,150,603	184,113	254,671	1,589,387	1,545,015	44,372	97.2%	872,547	774,510	774,510	
Training and development	49,645	(41,379)	0	8,266	8,266	0	100.0%	27,772	2,472	2,472	
Operating payments	150,994	(17,963)	0	133,031	129,777	3,254	97.6%	137,961	106,423	106,423	
Venues and facilities	31,984	(25,799)	0	6,185	6,185	0	100.0%	14,167	2,927	2,927	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,901,319</b>	<b>167,688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,069,007</b>	<b>2,068,007</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,623,578</b>	<b>1,595,948</b>	<b>1,595,948</b>	
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>55,645</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,553</b>	<b>57,553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>54,824</b>	<b>53,853</b>	<b>53,853</b>	
Municipalities	55,645	1,908	0	57,553	57,553	0	100.0%	54,824	53,853	53,853	
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>49,872</b>	<b>(2,378)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,975</b>	<b>48,939</b>	<b>48,939</b>	
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	49,872	(2,378)	0	47,494	47,494	0	100.0%	50,975	48,939	48,939	
<b>Non-profit institutions</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Households</b>	<b>1,794,802</b>	<b>168,158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,962,960</b>	<b>1,962,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,516,779</b>	<b>1,493,156</b>	<b>1,493,156</b>	
Social benefits	1,335,016	110,920	0	1,445,936	1,445,936	0	100.0%	1,088,710	1,084,534	1,084,534	
Other transfers to households	459,786	57,238	0	517,024	517,024	0	100.0%	428,069	408,622	408,622	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>3,594,408</b>	<b>30,529</b>	<b>(481,000)</b>	<b>3,143,937</b>	<b>2,702,575</b>	<b>441,362</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>3,001,546</b>	<b>2,669,283</b>	<b>2,669,283</b>	
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>989,777</b>	<b>11,066</b>	<b>(386,000)</b>	<b>614,843</b>	<b>405,196</b>	<b>209,647</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>511,924</b>	<b>327,827</b>	<b>327,827</b>	
Buildings	696,670	6,814	(386,000)	317,484	317,484	0	100.0%	480,141	296,044	296,044	
Other fixed structures	293,107	4,252	0	297,359	87,712	209,647	29.5%	31,783	31,783	31,783	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2021/22					2020/21				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2,589,842</b>	<b>(27,062)</b>	<b>(95,000)</b>	<b>2,467,780</b>	<b>2,238,986</b>	<b>228,794</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>2,404,322</b>	<b>2,256,156</b>	
Transport equipment	1,763,041	94,075	(83,839)	1,773,277	1,759,822	13,455	99.2%	1,826,849	1,767,158	
Other machinery and equipment	826,801	(121,137)	(11,161)	694,503	479,164	215,339	69.0%	577,473	488,998	
<b>Biological assets</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Software and other intangible assets</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>46,525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,004</b>	<b>54,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>85,300</b>	<b>85,300</b>	
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,717</b>	<b>46,717</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>99,595,392</b>	<b>878,441</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99,560,894</b>	<b>95,483,143</b>	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail per programme 1 - Administration	2021/22										2020/21		
	Sub Programme		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000											
1.1	MINISTRY	62,585	0	0	62,585	44,722	17,863	71.5%	64,073	37,062	64,073	37,062	
1.2	MANAGEMENT	103,355	0	0	103,355	92,300	11,055	89.3%	86,584	86,584	86,584	86,584	
1.3	CORPORATE SERVICES	20,093,033	0	(414,678)	19,678,355	19,389,378	288,977	98.5%	18,856,387	18,578,624	18,856,387	18,578,624	
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>		<b>20,258,973</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(414,678)</b>	<b>19,844,295</b>	<b>19,526,400</b>	<b>317,895</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>19,007,044</b>	<b>18,702,270</b>	<b>19,007,044</b>	<b>18,702,270</b>	
Economic classification													
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Current payments</b>		<b>18,180,961</b>	<b>(161,503)</b>	<b>(28,678)</b>	<b>17,990,780</b>	<b>17,885,491</b>	<b>105,289</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>17,295,701</b>	<b>17,196,447</b>	<b>17,295,701</b>	<b>17,196,447</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees</b>		<b>13,501,237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,865</b>	<b>13,574,102</b>	<b>13,476,761</b>	<b>97,341</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>13,369,171</b>	<b>13,287,614</b>	<b>13,369,171</b>	<b>13,287,614</b>	
Salaries and wages		10,847,112	(4,553)	72,865	10,915,424	10,819,133	96,291	99.1%	10,729,417	10,655,066	10,729,417	10,655,066	
Social contributions		2,654,125	4,553	0	2,658,678	2,657,628	1,050	100.0%	2,639,754	2,632,548	2,639,754	2,632,548	
<b>Goods and services</b>		<b>4,679,724</b>	<b>(161,503)</b>	<b>(101,543)</b>	<b>4,416,678</b>	<b>4,408,730</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>3,926,530</b>	<b>3,908,833</b>	<b>3,926,530</b>	<b>3,908,833</b>	
Administrative fees		20,063	3,242	0	23,305	23,305	0	100.0%	20,583	20,583	20,583	20,583	
Advertising		17,191	(13,703)	0	3,488	3,488	0	100.0%	12,919	12,919	12,919	12,919	
Minor assets		41,551	3,111	0	44,662	44,662	0	100.0%	(10,531)	(10,585)	(10,531)	(10,585)	
Audit costs: External		41,999	(4,036)	0	37,963	37,963	0	100.0%	29,244	29,244	29,244	29,244	
Bursaries: Employees		10,616	(1,824)	0	8,792	8,792	0	100.0%	8,059	8,059	8,059	8,059	
Catering: Departmental activities		15,384	(11,541)	(1,700)	2,143	2,143	0	100.0%	844	583	844	583	
Communication (G&S)		107,684	(24,929)	0	82,755	82,755	0	100.0%	80,497	80,497	80,497	80,497	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	2,328,205	194,882	0	2,523,087	2,523,087	0	100.0%	2,541,538	2,541,538
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14,868	5,562	0	20,430	20,430	0	100.0%	11,489	11,489
Legal services	386,282	(15,121)	0	371,161	371,161	0	100.0%	301,081	301,081
Contractors	204,241	(55,911)	0	148,330	148,330	0	100.0%	36,977	36,938
Agency and support / outsourced services	172,606	(66,819)	0	105,787	105,787	0	100.0%	13,570	13,570
Entertainment	1,567	(1,348)	0	219	219	0	100.0%	350	203
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	346,832	(44,762)	(999)	301,071	301,071	0	100.0%	261,831	259,695
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	303,075	(9,819)	0	293,256	293,256	0	100.0%	271,522	271,522
Inventory: Other supplies	91,796	(54,908)	0	36,888	36,888	0	100.0%	54,486	54,486
Consumable supplies	76,370	(7,455)	0	68,915	68,915	0	100.0%	80,353	80,321
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	79,857	(11,496)	0	68,361	68,361	0	100.0%	21,346	21,201
Operating leases	42,478	2,167	0	44,645	44,645	0	100.0%	46,671	46,473
Property payments	11,490	(1,229)	0	10,261	10,261	0	100.0%	6,227	6,227
Transport provided: Departmental activity	184	(177)	0	7	7	0	100.0%	1	1
Travel and subsistence	285,548	(19,941)	(98,844)	166,763	158,815	7,948	95.2%	97,285	82,879
Training and development	19,080	(11,749)	0	7,331	7,331	0	100.0%	1,693	1,693
Operating payments	43,096	190	0	43,286	43,286	0	100.0%	37,102	37,045
Venues and facilities	17,661	(13,889)	0	3,772	3,772	0	100.0%	1,393	1,393

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>696,950</b>	<b>91,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>788,812</b>	<b>788,812</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>721,737</b>	<b>702,765</b>
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>(1,276)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>7,832</b>
Municipalities	9,140	(1,276)	0	7,864	7,864	0	100.0%	8,359	7,832
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>49,872</b>	<b>(2,378)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,975</b>	<b>48,939</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	49,872	(2,378)	0	47,494	47,494	0	100.0%	50,975	48,939
<b>Households</b>	<b>637,938</b>	<b>95,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>733,454</b>	<b>733,454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>662,403</b>	<b>645,994</b>
Social benefits	245,141	17,510	0	262,651	262,651	0	100.0%	281,990	278,117
Other transfers to households	392,797	78,006	0	470,803	470,803	0	100.0%	380,413	367,877
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>1,381,062</b>	<b>(650)</b>	<b>(386,000)</b>	<b>994,412</b>	<b>781,806</b>	<b>212,606</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>942,889</b>	<b>756,341</b>
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>989,777</b>	<b>(466)</b>	<b>(386,000)</b>	<b>603,311</b>	<b>393,664</b>	<b>209,647</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>497,667</b>	<b>313,570</b>
Buildings	696,670	4,359	(386,000)	315,029	315,029	0	100.0%	479,720	295,623
Other fixed structures	293,107	(4,825)	0	288,282	78,635	209,647	27.3%	17,947	17,947
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>390,285</b>	<b>(46,709)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343,576</b>	<b>341,110</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>359,922</b>	<b>357,471</b>
Transport equipment	112,574	56,653	0	169,227	167,095	2,132	98.7%	141,487	139,073
Other machinery and equipment	277,711	(103,362)	0	174,349	174,015	334	99.8%	218,435	218,398
<b>Biological assets</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Software and other intangible assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,525</b>	<b>46,525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>85,300</b>	<b>85,300</b>
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,717</b>	<b>46,717</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,258,973</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(414,678)</b>	<b>19,844,295</b>	<b>19,526,400</b>	<b>317,895</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>19,007,044</b>	<b>18,702,270</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>57,743</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,759</b>	<b>42,028</b>	<b>15,731</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	<b>59,983</b>	<b>35,438</b>
Compensation of employees	27,967	0	4,270	32,237	24,454	7,783	75.9%	30,091	23,243
Goods and services	29,776	16	(4,270)	25,522	17,574	7,948	68.9%	29,892	12,195
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
Provinces and municipalities	18	(16)	0	2	2	0	100.0%	17	2
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>1,622</b>
Machinery and equipment	4,824	0	0	4,824	2,692	2,132	55.8%	4,073	1,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,585</b>	<b>44,722</b>	<b>17,863</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>64,073</b>	<b>37,062</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>97,567</b>	<b>(5,054)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,513</b>	<b>81,458</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>81,134</b>	<b>81,134</b>
Compensation of employees	68,553	0	7,567	76,120	65,065	11,055	85.5%	70,598	70,598
Goods and services	29,014	(5,054)	(7,567)	16,393	16,393	0	100.0%	10,536	10,536
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>3,859</b>
Provinces and municipalities	33	20	0	53	53	0	100.0%	37	37
Households	1,883	1,472	0	3,355	3,355	0	100.0%	3,822	3,822
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,591</b>
Machinery and equipment	3,872	3,562	0	7,434	7,434	0	100.0%	1,591	1,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,355</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>86,584</b>	<b>86,584</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>18,025,651</b>	<b>(156,465)</b>	<b>(28,678)</b>	<b>17,840,508</b>	<b>17,762,005</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>17,154,584</b>	<b>17,079,875</b>
Compensation of employees	13,404,717	0	61,028	13,465,745	13,387,242	78,503	99.4%	13,268,482	13,193,773
Goods and services	4,620,934	(156,465)	(89,706)	4,374,763	4,374,763	0	100.0%	3,886,102	3,886,102
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>695,016</b>	<b>90,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>785,402</b>	<b>785,402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>717,861</b>	<b>698,904</b>
Provinces and municipalities	9,089	(1,280)	0	7,809	7,809	0	100.0%	8,305	7,793
Departmental agencies and accounts	49,872	(2,378)	0	47,494	47,494	0	100.0%	50,975	48,939
Households	636,055	94,044	0	730,099	730,099	0	100.0%	658,581	642,172
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>1,372,366</b>	<b>(4,212)</b>	<b>(386,000)</b>	<b>982,154</b>	<b>771,680</b>	<b>210,474</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>937,225</b>	<b>753,128</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	989,777	(466)	(386,000)	603,311	393,664	209,647	65.3%	497,667	313,570
Machinery and equipment	381,589	(50,271)	0	331,318	330,984	334	99.9%	354,258	354,258
Biological assets	1,000	0	0	1,000	507	493	50.7%	0	0
Software and other intangible assets	0	46,525	0	46,525	46,525	0	100.0%	85,300	85,300
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,717</b>	<b>46,717</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,093,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(414,678)</b>	<b>19,678,355</b>	<b>19,389,378</b>	<b>288,977</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>18,856,387</b>	<b>18,578,624</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing	2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
2.1	40,644,395	99,394	194,550	40,938,339	40,925,497	12,842	100.0%	42,165,208	39,722,291	
2.2	2,271,031	(43,191)	(13,041)	2,214,799	2,214,799	0	100.0%	2,204,551	2,163,448	
2.3	4,797,586	56,649	36,491	4,890,726	4,890,726	0	100.0%	4,555,793	4,538,584	
2.4	4,511,210	(112,852)	168,000	4,566,358	4,566,358	0	100.0%	4,475,974	4,312,152	
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>52,224,222</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>52,610,222</b>	<b>52,597,380</b>	<b>12,842</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,401,526</b>	<b>50,736,475</b>	

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>49,884,312</b>	<b>(44,583)</b>	<b>462,733</b>	<b>50,302,462</b>	<b>50,293,048</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>51,532,891</b>	<b>48,879,840</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>41,130,232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(124,657)</b>	<b>41,005,575</b>	<b>41,005,575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>39,324,778</b>	<b>39,306,439</b>	
Salaries and wages	31,705,484	(47,639)	(124,657)	31,533,188	31,533,188	0	100.0%	30,134,615	30,123,010	
Social contributions	9,424,748	47,639	0	9,472,387	9,472,387	0	100.0%	9,190,163	9,183,429	
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>8,754,080</b>	<b>(44,583)</b>	<b>587,390</b>	<b>9,296,887</b>	<b>9,287,473</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>12,208,113</b>	<b>9,573,401</b>	
Administrative fees	41,782	7,337	0	49,119	49,119	0	100.0%	44,123	44,123	
Advertising	3,580	(3,303)	0	277	277	0	100.0%	3,429	2,916	
Minor assets	118,356	39,381	0	157,737	157,737	0	100.0%	116,978	114,481	
Bursaries: Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	2	
Catering: Departmental activities	15,813	(7,977)	0	7,836	7,836	0	100.0%	15,123	3,054	
Communication (G&S)	269,671	(50,148)	0	219,523	210,109	9,414	95.7%	257,067	231,122	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22					2020/21			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Computer services	3,062	(1,227)	0	1,835	1,835	0	100.0%	2,935	1,423
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,821	(1,017)	0	804	804	0	100.0%	2,117	491
Laboratory services	0	32	0	32	32	0	100.0%	29	29
Contractors	233,004	(101,119)	0	131,885	131,885	0	100.0%	225,627	114,762
Agency and support / outsourced services	230,258	38,422	0	268,680	268,680	0	100.0%	279,734	267,501
Entertainment	400	(191)	0	209	209	0	100.0%	389	199
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2,489,419	(24,330)	0	2,465,089	2,465,089	0	100.0%	2,187,216	2,097,960
Inventory: Other supplies	5,306	(5,283)	0	23	23	0	100.0%	5,079	25
Consumable supplies	115,711	(4,003)	61,028	172,736	172,736	0	100.0%	3,873,075	1,697,688
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	194,832	(70,237)	0	124,595	124,595	0	100.0%	186,053	129,274
Operating leases	3,160,759	(9,298)	51,000	3,202,461	3,202,461	0	100.0%	3,137,705	3,088,625
Property payments	1,393,410	(47,862)	117,000	1,462,548	1,462,548	0	100.0%	1,381,527	1,316,100
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1,697	(1,579)	0	118	118	0	100.0%	1,613	195
Travel and subsistence	429,233	220,067	358,362	1,007,662	1,007,662	0	100.0%	449,518	446,468
Training and development	1,817	(1,809)	0	8	8	0	100.0%	1,754	9
Operating payments	33,653	(12,213)	0	21,440	21,440	0	100.0%	27,022	15,224
Venues and facilities	10,496	(8,226)	0	2,270	2,270	0	100.0%	9,998	1,530
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>973,649</b>	<b>30,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,003,747</b>	<b>1,002,747</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>538,113</b>	<b>530,007</b>
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>32,004</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,045</b>	<b>35,045</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,802</b>	<b>31,607</b>
Municipalities	32,004	3,041	0	35,045	35,045	0	100.0%	31,802	31,607

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Non-profit institutions</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Households</b>	<b>940,645</b>	<b>27,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>967,702</b>	<b>967,702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>505,311</b>	<b>498,400</b>
Social benefits	873,656	50,245	0	923,901	923,901	0	100.0%	458,222	458,222
Other transfers to households	66,989	(23,188)	0	43,801	43,801	0	100.0%	47,089	40,178
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>1,366,261</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>(76,733)</b>	<b>1,304,013</b>	<b>1,301,585</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>1,330,522</b>	<b>1,326,628</b>
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>421</b>
Buildings	0	2,455	0	2,455	2,455	0	100.0%	421	421
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>1,359,951</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>(76,733)</b>	<b>1,295,248</b>	<b>1,295,248</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,330,101</b>	<b>1,326,207</b>
Transport equipment	1,177,677	23,587	(76,733)	1,124,531	1,124,531	0	100.0%	1,165,272	1,165,272
Other machinery and equipment	182,274	(11,557)	0	170,717	170,717	0	100.0%	164,829	160,935
<b>Biological assets</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,224,222</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>52,610,222</b>	<b>52,597,380</b>	<b>12,842</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,401,526</b>	<b>50,736,475</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>2.1 Crime Prevention</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>38,459,703</b>	<b>79,643</b>	<b>289,550</b>	<b>38,828,896</b>	<b>38,819,482</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40,459,145</b>	<b>38,024,139</b>
Compensation of employees	35,034,959	0	(84,251)	34,950,708	34,950,708	0	100.0%	33,411,771	33,411,771
Goods and services	3,424,744	79,643	373,801	3,878,188	3,868,774	9,414	99.8%	7,047,374	4,612,368

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>934,384</b>	<b>16,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>950,666</b>	<b>949,666</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>479,606</b>	<b>471,695</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	22,722	1,083	0	23,805	23,805	0	100.0%	22,089	22,089	
Non profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0	
Households	910,662	15,199	0	925,861	925,861	0	100.0%	456,517	449,606	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>1,250,308</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>(95,000)</b>	<b>1,158,777</b>	<b>1,156,349</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>1,226,457</b>	<b>1,226,457</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	2,455	0	2,455	2,455	0	100.0%	287	287	
Machinery and equipment	1,243,998	1,014	(95,000)	1,150,012	1,150,012	0	100.0%	1,226,170	1,226,170	
Biological assets	6,310	0	0	6,310	3,882	2,428	61.5%	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,644,395</b>	<b>99,394</b>	<b>194,550</b>	<b>40,938,339</b>	<b>40,925,497</b>	<b>12,842</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42,165,208</b>	<b>39,722,291</b>	
<b>2.2 Border Security</b>										
Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,234,551</b>	<b>(31,201)</b>	<b>(13,041)</b>	<b>2,190,309</b>	<b>2,190,309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,163,682</b>	<b>2,126,668</b>	
Compensation of employees	2,114,055	0	(13,041)	2,101,014	2,101,014	0	100.0%	2,058,147	2,044,185	
Goods and services	120,496	(31,201)	0	89,295	89,295	0	100.0%	105,535	82,483	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,146</b>	<b>9,146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>12,860</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	962	(213)	0	749	749	0	100.0%	912	717	
Households	6,174	2,223	0	8,397	8,397	0	100.0%	12,143	12,143	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>29,344</b>	<b>(14,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,814</b>	<b>23,920</b>	
Machinery and equipment	29,344	(14,000)	0	15,344	15,344	0	100.0%	27,814	23,920	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,271,031</b>	<b>(43,191)</b>	<b>(13,041)</b>	<b>2,214,799</b>	<b>2,214,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,204,551</b>	<b>2,163,448</b>	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2.3 Specialised Interventions	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>4,678,848</b>	<b>19,827</b>	<b>18,224</b>	<b>4,716,899</b>	<b>4,716,899</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,434,090</b>	<b>4,416,881</b>
Compensation of employees	3,981,218	0	(27,365)	3,953,853	3,953,853	0	100.0%	3,854,860	3,850,483
Goods and services	697,630	19,827	45,589	763,046	763,046	0	100.0%	579,230	566,398
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>11,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,935</b>	<b>43,935</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>45,452</b>	<b>45,452</b>
Provinces and municipalities	8,320	2,171	0	10,491	10,491	0	100.0%	8,801	8,801
Households	23,809	9,635	0	33,444	33,444	0	100.0%	36,651	36,651
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>86,609</b>	<b>25,016</b>	<b>18,267</b>	<b>129,892</b>	<b>129,892</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>76,251</b>	<b>76,251</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	134	134
Machinery and equipment	86,609	25,016	18,267	129,892	129,892	0	100.0%	76,117	76,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,797,586</b>	<b>56,649</b>	<b>36,491</b>	<b>4,890,726</b>	<b>4,890,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,555,793</b>	<b>4,538,584</b>

2.4 Facilities	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>4,511,210</b>	<b>(112,852)</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>4,566,358</b>	<b>4,566,358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,475,974</b>	<b>4,312,152</b>
Goods and services	4,511,210	(112,852)	168,000	4,566,358	4,566,358	0	100.0%	4,475,974	4,312,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,511,210</b>	<b>(112,852)</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>4,566,358</b>	<b>4,566,358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,475,974</b>	<b>4,312,152</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services	Sub programme	2021/22						2020/21		
		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	13,854,057	32,195	0	13,886,252	13,879,545	6,707	100.0%	13,602,129	13,313,256
3.2	CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2,725,916	(32,195)	0	2,693,721	2,496,841	196,880	92.7%	2,550,010	2,402,811
3.3	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1,573,402	0	0	1,573,402	1,407,296	166,106	89.4%	1,388,246	1,124,814
3.4	SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	2,079,142	0	0	2,079,142	1,930,171	148,971	92.8%	2,148,101	1,860,896
	<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>20,232,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,232,517</b>	<b>19,713,853</b>	<b>518,664</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>19,688,486</b>	<b>18,691,777</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>19,354,432</b>	<b>(39,144)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,315,288</b>	<b>19,022,952</b>	<b>292,336</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>18,824,103</b>	<b>17,942,891</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>17,021,297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,021,297</b>	<b>16,869,912</b>	<b>151,385</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>16,654,571</b>	<b>16,304,669</b>
Salaries and wages	13,351,389	(28,492)	0	13,322,897	13,193,671	129,226	99.0%	13,036,477	12,756,438
Social contributions	3,669,908	28,492	0	3,698,400	3,676,241	22,159	99.4%	3,618,094	3,548,231
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>2,333,135</b>	<b>(39,144)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,293,991</b>	<b>2,153,040</b>	<b>140,951</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	<b>2,169,532</b>	<b>1,638,222</b>
Administrative fees	27,981	2,784	0	30,765	30,765	0	100.0%	30,395	30,330
Advertising	4,196	(662)	0	3,534	3,534	0	100.0%	3,427	1,505
Minor assets	18,564	3,342	0	21,906	21,906	0	100.0%	19,609	11,141
Catering: Departmental activities	5,001	(4,012)	0	989	989	0	100.0%	3,478	574
Communication (G&S)	93,008	(10,297)	0	82,711	75,082	7,629	90.8%	90,766	83,251
Computer services	52,810	19,761	0	72,571	72,571	0	100.0%	38,115	7,732

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3,301	(1,468)	0	1,833	1,833	0	100.0%	3,502	2,323
Laboratory services	4,838	(2,070)	0	2,768	2,768	0	100.0%	4,562	306
Legal services	1,190	0	0	1,190	0	1,190	0.0%	0	0
Contractors	28,657	7,958	0	36,615	36,615	0	100.0%	35,121	31,371
Agency and support / outsourced services	12,211	3,100	0	15,311	15,311	0	100.0%	11,629	1,572
Entertainment	309	(234)	0	75	75	0	100.0%	259	60
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,389,741	(10,143)	0	1,379,598	1,329,216	50,382	96.3%	1,285,444	1,099,201
Inventory: Other supplies	664	(664)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	632	0
Consumable supplies	235,967	20,291	0	256,258	215,480	40,778	84.1%	239,362	100,859
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	85,322	(16,271)	0	69,051	52,056	16,995	75.4%	75,320	47,352
Operating leases	44,127	(6,651)	0	37,476	37,476	0	100.0%	48,261	37,386
Property payments	6,681	(4,532)	0	2,149	2,149	0	100.0%	6,437	2,285
Transport provided: Departmental activity	387	(367)	0	20	20	0	100.0%	390	19
Travel and subsistence	228,929	449	0	229,378	205,401	23,977	89.5%	191,280	138,443
Training and development	28,652	(27,726)	0	926	926	0	100.0%	24,232	770
Operating payments	57,168	(8,428)	0	48,740	48,740	0	100.0%	54,923	41,738
Venues and facilities	3,431	(3,304)	0	127	127	0	100.0%	2,388	4
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>177,482</b>	<b>30,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207,549</b>	<b>207,549</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>276,417</b>	<b>276,411</b>
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,916</b>	<b>11,916</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,832</b>	<b>11,826</b>
Municipalities	11,793	123	0	11,916	11,916	0	100.0%	11,832	11,826

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Households</b>	<b>165,689</b>	<b>29,944</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,633</b>	<b>195,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>264,585</b>	<b>264,585</b>
Social benefits	165,689	28,250	0	193,939	193,939	0	100.0%	264,068	264,068
Other transfers to households	0	1,694	0	1,694	1,694	0	100.0%	517	517
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>700,603</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>709,680</b>	<b>483,352</b>	<b>226,328</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>587,966</b>	<b>472,475</b>
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,836</b>	<b>13,836</b>
Other fixed structures	0	9,077	0	9,077	9,077	0	100.0%	13,836	13,836
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>693,124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>693,124</b>	<b>466,796</b>	<b>226,328</b>	<b>67.3%</b>	<b>574,130</b>	<b>458,639</b>
Transport equipment	360,174	6,041	0	366,215	354,892	11,323	96.9%	401,120	367,673
Other machinery and equipment	332,950	(6,041)	0	326,909	111,904	215,005	34.2%	173,010	90,966
<b>Software and other intangible assets</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,232,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,232,517</b>	<b>19,713,853</b>	<b>518,664</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>19,688,486</b>	<b>18,691,777</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>13,375,714</b>	<b>(7,028)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,368,686</b>	<b>13,361,979</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>13,059,897</b>	<b>12,800,787</b>
Compensation of employees	11,925,648	(11,300)	0	11,914,348	11,907,641	6,707	99.9%	11,656,089	11,604,044
Goods and services	1,450,066	4,272	0	1,454,338	1,454,338	0	100.0%	1,403,808	1,196,743
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>151,239</b>	<b>16,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167,412</b>	<b>167,412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>226,389</b>	<b>226,383</b>
Provinces and municipalities	9,072	32	0	9,104	9,104	0	100.0%	8,954	8,948
Households	142,167	16,141	0	158,308	158,308	0	100.0%	217,435	217,435
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>327,104</b>	<b>23,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350,154</b>	<b>350,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>315,843</b>	<b>286,086</b>
Machinery and equipment	327,104	23,050	0	350,154	350,154	0	100.0%	315,843	286,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,854,057</b>	<b>32,195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,886,252</b>	<b>13,879,545</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,602,129</b>	<b>13,313,256</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,603,678</b>	<b>(35,578)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,568,100</b>	<b>2,450,147</b>	<b>117,953</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>2,498,685</b>	<b>2,351,486</b>
Compensation of employees	2,278,866	1,904	0	2,280,770	2,280,770	0	100.0%	2,199,094	2,198,442
Goods and services	324,812	(37,482)	0	287,330	169,377	117,953	58.9%	299,591	153,044
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,519</b>	<b>13,519</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1,277	(89)	0	1,188	1,188	0	100.0%	1,159	1,159
Households	8,950	3,472	0	12,422	12,422	0	100.0%	12,360	12,360
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>112,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112,011</b>	<b>33,084</b>	<b>78,927</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>37,806</b>	<b>37,806</b>
Machinery and equipment	112,011	0	0	112,011	33,084	78,927	29.5%	37,806	37,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,725,916</b>	<b>(32,195)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,693,721</b>	<b>2,496,841</b>	<b>196,880</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>2,550,010</b>	<b>2,402,811</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTE 28

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory	2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,358,692</b>	<b>13,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,371,880</b>	<b>1,350,836</b>	<b>21,044</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>1,282,171</b>	<b>1,104,473</b>	
Compensation of employees	1,072,923	9,396	0	1,082,319	1,082,319	0	100.0%	1,024,073	1,024,073	
Goods and services	285,769	3,792	0	289,561	268,517	21,044	92.7%	258,098	80,400	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,539</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	261	64	0	325	325	0	100.0%	294	294	
Households	1,424	721	0	2,145	2,145	0	100.0%	2,245	2,245	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>213,025</b>	<b>(13,973)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,052</b>	<b>53,990</b>	<b>145,062</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>103,536</b>	<b>17,802</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	9,077	0	9,077	9,077	0	100.0%	13,836	13,836	
Machinery and equipment	205,546	(23,050)	0	182,496	37,434	145,062	20.5%	89,700	3,966	
Software and other intangible assets	7,479	0	0	7,479	7,479	0	100.0%	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,573,402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,573,402</b>	<b>1,407,296</b>	<b>166,106</b>	<b>89.4%</b>	<b>1,388,246</b>	<b>1,124,814</b>	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,016,348</b>	<b>(9,726)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,006,622</b>	<b>1,859,990</b>	<b>146,632</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>1,983,350</b>	<b>1,686,145</b>
Compensation of employees	1,743,860	0	0	1,743,860	1,599,182	144,678	91.7%	1,775,315	1,478,110
Goods and services	272,488	(9,726)	0	262,762	260,808	1,954	99.3%	208,035	208,035
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>14,331</b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,057</b>	<b>24,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,970</b>	<b>33,970</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1,183	116	0	1,299	1,299	0	100.0%	1,425	1,425
Households	13,148	9,610	0	22,758	22,758	0	100.0%	32,545	32,545
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>48,463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,463</b>	<b>46,124</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>130,781</b>	<b>130,781</b>
Machinery and equipment	48,463	0	0	48,463	46,124	2,339	95.2%	130,781	130,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,079,142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,079,142</b>	<b>1,930,171</b>	<b>148,971</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>2,148,101</b>	<b>1,850,896</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
Sub programme	2021/22					2020/21			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
4.1	1,770,324	(5,659)	0	1,764,665	1,753,026	11,639	99.3%	1,734,273	1,691,500
4.2	2,526,325	5,659	0	2,531,984	2,524,368	7,616	99.7%	2,465,837	2,438,273
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>4,296,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,296,649</b>	<b>4,277,394</b>	<b>19,255</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>4,200,110</b>	<b>4,129,773</b>
Economic classification									
	2021/22					2020/21			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>4,194,773</b>	<b>(16,661)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,178,112</b>	<b>4,158,857</b>	<b>19,255</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>4,052,949</b>	<b>4,004,646</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>3,920,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,920,381</b>	<b>3,912,765</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>3,812,616</b>	<b>3,812,615</b>
Salaries and wages	3,096,851	(2,392)	0	3,094,459	3,086,843	7,616	99.8%	3,005,637	3,005,637
Social contributions	823,530	2,392	0	825,922	825,922	0	100.0%	806,979	806,978
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>274,392</b>	<b>(16,661)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>257,731</b>	<b>246,092</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>240,333</b>	<b>192,031</b>
Administrative fees	3,273	396	0	3,669	3,669	0	100.0%	3,540	3,540
Advertising	268	(189)	0	79	79	0	100.0%	264	0
Minor assets	2,626	1,809	0	4,435	4,435	0	100.0%	3,029	2,418
Catering: Departmental activities	574	(500)	0	74	74	0	100.0%	566	27
Communication (G&S)	14,407	(1,447)	0	12,960	10,523	2,437	81.2%	14,241	12,693
Computer services	1,657	(1,465)	0	192	192	0	100.0%	1,633	176

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	70	(70)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	69	0
Contractors	3,049	(2,145)	0	904	904	0	100.0%	3,005	1,121
Agency and support / outsourced services	5	32	0	37	37	0	100.0%	35	30
Entertainment	143	(96)	0	47	47	0	100.0%	141	41
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	124,940	(9,625)	0	115,315	115,315	0	100.0%	98,987	90,244
Consumable supplies	9,864	1,349	0	11,213	11,213	0	100.0%	10,731	10,731
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	16,382	(3,854)	0	12,528	9,242	3,286	73.8%	16,145	11,961
Operating leases	18,762	3,645	0	22,407	22,407	0	100.0%	18,488	10,677
Property payments	2,759	304	0	3,063	3,063	0	100.0%	2,719	1,278
Transport provided: Departmental activity	159	16	0	175	175	0	100.0%	157	101
Travel and subsistence	61,954	(10,477)	0	51,477	48,815	2,662	94.8%	51,255	35,042
Training and development	0	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0	0
Operating payments	13,314	5,825	0	19,139	15,885	3,254	83.0%	15,145	11,951
Venues and facilities	186	(170)	0	16	16	0	100.0%	183	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>41,971</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,015</b>	<b>51,015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>69,054</b>	<b>68,835</b>
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,366</b>
Municipalities	1,435	32	0	1,467	1,467	0	100.0%	1,585	1,366
<b>Households</b>	<b>40,536</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,548</b>	<b>49,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67,469</b>	<b>67,469</b>
Social benefits	40,536	9,012	0	49,548	49,548	0	100.0%	67,419	67,419
Other transfers to households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	50	50

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	59,905	7,617	0	67,522	67,522	0	100.0%	78,107	56,292
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	59,905	7,617	0	67,522	67,522	0	100.0%	78,107	56,292
Transport equipment	45,302	8,030	0	53,332	53,332	0	100.0%	63,528	41,713
Other machinery and equipment	14,603	(413)	0	14,190	14,190	0	100.0%	14,579	14,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,296,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,296,649</b>	<b>4,277,394</b>	<b>19,255</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>4,200,110</b>	<b>4,129,773</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	1,721,762	(11,831)	0	1,709,931	1,698,292	11,639	99.3%	1,673,776	1,653,037
Compensation of employees	1,615,459	2,892	0	1,618,351	1,618,351	0	100.0%	1,578,283	1,578,282
Goods and services	106,303	(14,723)	0	91,580	79,941	11,639	87.3%	95,493	74,755
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>16,832</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,032</b>	<b>24,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,421</b>	<b>30,202</b>
Provinces and municipalities	916	(161)	0	755	755	0	100.0%	868	649
Households	15,916	7,361	0	23,277	23,277	0	100.0%	29,553	29,553
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>31,730</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,702</b>	<b>30,702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,076</b>	<b>8,261</b>
Machinery and equipment	31,730	(1,028)	0	30,702	30,702	0	100.0%	30,076	8,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,770,324</b>	<b>(5,659)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,764,665</b>	<b>1,753,026</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>1,734,273</b>	<b>1,691,500</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,473,011</b>	<b>(4,830)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,468,181</b>	<b>2,460,565</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>2,379,173</b>	<b>2,351,609</b>
Compensation of employees	2,304,922	(2,892)	0	2,302,030	2,294,414	7,616	99.7%	2,234,333	2,234,333
Goods and services	168,089	(1,938)	0	166,151	166,151	0	100.0%	144,840	117,276
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>25,139</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,983</b>	<b>26,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>38,633</b>	<b>38,633</b>
Provinces and municipalities	519	193	0	712	712	0	100.0%	717	717
Households	24,620	1,651	0	26,271	26,271	0	100.0%	37,916	37,916
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,820</b>	<b>36,820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48,031</b>	<b>48,031</b>
Machinery and equipment	28,175	8,645	0	36,820	36,820	0	100.0%	48,031	48,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,526,325</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,531,984</b>	<b>2,524,368</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>2,465,837</b>	<b>2,438,273</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services	2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
5.1	1,818,966	16,994	33,573	1,869,533	1,863,193	6,340	99.7%	1,689,085	1,662,864	
5.2	1,270,128	(6,376)	(2,011)	1,261,741	1,261,741	0	100.0%	1,225,177	1,225,177	
5.3	88,930	(11,191)	(778)	76,961	75,932	1,029	98.7%	76,465	70,310	
5.4	283,448	573	(2,106)	281,915	279,499	2,416	99.1%	273,001	264,497	
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>3,461,472</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,678</b>	<b>3,490,150</b>	<b>3,480,365</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>3,263,728</b>	<b>3,222,848</b>	

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>3,363,628</b>	<b>(6,617)</b>	<b>46,945</b>	<b>3,403,956</b>	<b>3,394,171</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>3,183,409</b>	<b>3,147,371</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>3,095,129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,792</b>	<b>3,146,921</b>	<b>3,146,921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,985,871</b>	<b>2,985,871</b>	
Salaries and wages	2,487,196	19,359	51,792	2,558,347	2,558,347	0	100.0%	2,395,008	2,395,008	
Social contributions	607,933	(19,359)	0	588,574	588,574	0	100.0%	590,863	590,863	
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>268,499</b>	<b>(6,617)</b>	<b>(4,847)</b>	<b>257,035</b>	<b>247,250</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>197,538</b>	<b>161,500</b>	
Administrative fees	1,807	1,194	0	3,001	3,001	0	100.0%	2,027	2,027	
Advertising	556	(546)	0	10	10	0	100.0%	538	1	
Minor assets	5,231	1,131	0	6,362	6,362	0	100.0%	6,723	5,814	
Catering: Departmental activities	713	(276)	0	437	437	0	100.0%	689	69	
Communication (G&S)	5,787	(1,971)	0	3,816	3,816	0	100.0%	4,808	3,838	

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	10	8	0	18	18	0	100.0%	20	20
Consultants: Business and advisory services	24	(24)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	23	0
Contractors	3,584	3,220	0	6,804	6,804	0	100.0%	4,236	3,646
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,133	1,204	0	2,337	2,337	0	100.0%	1,441	1,105
Entertainment	90	(54)	0	36	36	0	100.0%	63	18
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	84,392	2,433	0	86,825	86,825	0	100.0%	74,182	59,272
Inventory: Other supplies	102	(102)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	26	0
Consumable supplies	4,342	517	0	4,859	4,859	0	100.0%	4,738	4,738
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	7,953	(3,551)	0	4,422	4,422	0	100.0%	7,433	5,665
Operating leases	3,090	102	0	3,192	3,192	0	100.0%	2,752	2,665
Property payments	676	(293)	0	383	383	0	100.0%	562	479
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0
Travel and subsistence	144,939	(5,985)	(4,847)	134,107	124,322	9,785	92.7%	83,209	71,678
Training and development	96	(96)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	93	0
Operating payments	3,763	(3,337)	0	426	426	0	100.0%	3,769	465
Venues and facilities	210	(210)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	205	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>11,267</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,257</b>	<b>17,930</b>
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,222</b>
Municipalities	1,273	(12)	0	1,261	1,261	0	100.0%	1,246	1,222

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Households</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,623</b>	<b>16,623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,011</b>	<b>16,708</b>
Social benefits	9,994	5,903	0	15,897	15,897	0	100.0%	17,011	16,708
Other transfers to households	0	726	0	726	726	0	100.0%	0	0
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>86,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(18,267)</b>	<b>68,310</b>	<b>68,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62,062</b>	<b>57,547</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>86,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(18,267)</b>	<b>68,310</b>	<b>68,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62,062</b>	<b>57,547</b>
Transport equipment	67,314	(236)	(7,106)	59,972	59,972	0	100.0%	55,442	53,427
Other machinery and equipment	19,263	236	(11,161)	8,338	8,338	0	100.0%	6,620	4,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,461,472</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,678</b>	<b>3,490,150</b>	<b>3,480,365</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>3,263,728</b>	<b>3,222,848</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,749,874</b>	<b>11,592</b>	<b>46,945</b>	<b>1,808,411</b>	<b>1,802,071</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>1,639,707</b>	<b>1,615,375</b>
Compensation of employees	1,553,449	18,925	51,792	1,624,166	1,624,166	0	100.0%	1,499,728	1,499,728
Goods and services	196,425	(7,333)	(4,847)	184,245	177,905	6,340	96.6%	139,979	115,647
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>8,020</b>
Provinces and municipalities	797	(62)	0	735	735	0	100.0%	755	737
Households	3,605	5,464	0	9,069	9,069	0	100.0%	7,283	7,283
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>64,690</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(13,372)</b>	<b>51,318</b>	<b>51,318</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>41,340</b>	<b>39,469</b>
Machinery and equipment	64,690	0	(13,372)	51,318	51,318	0	100.0%	41,340	39,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818,966</b>	<b>16,994</b>	<b>33,573</b>	<b>1,869,533</b>	<b>1,863,193</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>1,689,085</b>	<b>1,662,864</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,253,733</b>	<b>(7,667)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,246,066</b>	<b>1,246,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,204,546</b>	<b>1,204,546</b>
Compensation of employees	1,212,005	(12,565)	0	1,199,440	1,199,440	0	100.0%	1,175,043	1,175,043
Goods and services	41,728	4,898	0	46,626	46,626	0	100.0%	29,503	29,503
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>6,289</b>
Provinces and municipalities	282	23	0	305	305	0	100.0%	289	289
Households	3,806	1,268	0	5,074	5,074	0	100.0%	6,000	6,000
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,011)</b>	<b>10,296</b>	<b>10,296</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,342</b>	<b>14,342</b>
Machinery and equipment	12,307	0	(2,011)	10,296	10,296	0	100.0%	14,342	14,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,270,128</b>	<b>(6,376)</b>	<b>(2,011)</b>	<b>1,261,741</b>	<b>1,261,741</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,225,177</b>	<b>1,225,177</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	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
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>84,728</b>	<b>(11,889)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,839</b>	<b>71,810</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>72,711</b>	<b>67,972</b>
Compensation of employees	76,050	(10,177)	0	65,873	65,873	0	100.0%	65,703	65,703
Goods and services	8,678	(1,712)	0	6,966	5,937	1,029	85.2%	7,008	2,269
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,044</b>
Provinces and municipalities	45	(2)	0	43	43	0	100.0%	43	37
Households	249	700	0	949	949	0	0.0%	1,007	1,007

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(778)</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>1,294</b>
Machinery and equipment	3,908	0	(778)	3,130	3,130	0	100.0%	2,704	1,294
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,930</b>	<b>(11,191)</b>	<b>(778)</b>	<b>76,961</b>	<b>75,932</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>76,465</b>	<b>70,310</b>

Economic classification	2021/22						2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>275,293</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>276,640</b>	<b>274,224</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>266,445</b>	<b>259,478</b>
Compensation of employees	253,625	3,817	0	257,442	257,442	0	100.0%	245,397	245,397
Goods and services	21,668	(2,470)	0	19,198	16,782	2,416	87.4%	21,048	14,081
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>(774)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,577</b>
Provinces and municipalities	149	29	0	178	178	0	100.0%	159	159
Households	2,334	(803)	0	1,531	1,531	0	100.0%	2,721	2,418
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,106)</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>2,442</b>
Machinery and equipment	5,672	0	(2,106)	3,566	3,566	0	100.0%	3,676	2,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,448</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>(2,106)</b>	<b>281,915</b>	<b>279,499</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>273,001</b>	<b>264,497</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 7 to the Annual Financial Statements.

**2. Detail on payments for financial assets**

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

**3 Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):**

**3.1 Per programme:**

	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance R'000</b>	<b>Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Programme name				
Administration	19,844,295	19,526,400	317,895	1.60%
Visible Policing	52,610,222	52,597,380	12,842	0.02%
Detective Services	20,232,517	19,713,853	518,664	2.56%
Crime Intelligence	4,296,649	4,277,394	19,255	0.45%
Protection and Security Services	3,490,150	3,480,365	9,785	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>99,595,392</b>	<b>878,441</b>	<b>0.87%</b>

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some capital project funding that was specifically and exclusively appropriated as well as other underperforming areas in capital assets, in order to defray financial pressures experienced in goods and services expenditure. Virement of 0,14% was also approved by the Accounting Officer between Administration and Protection and Security Services programmes that was well within the 8% threshold. Subsequent to an evaluation of the balances on the Vote at year-end, a submission to National Treasury was made to request for funds to be rolled-over, essentially to provide for capital procurements in the broader forensic environment and information technology infrastructure upgrade costs.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 3.2 Per economic classification:

	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	78,668,276	78,411,934	256,342	0.33%
Goods and services	16,522,322	16,342,585	179,737	1.09%
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>				
Provinces and municipalities	57,553	57,553	0	0.00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	47,494	47,494	0	0.00%
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	1,000	100.00%
Households	1,962,960	1,962,960	0	0.00%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>				
Buildings and other fixed structures	614,843	405,196	209,647	34.10%
Machinery and equipment	2,467,780	2,238,986	228,794	9.27%
Biological assets	7,310	4,389	2,921	0.00%
Software and other intangible assets	54,004	54,004	0	0.00%
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>99,595,392</b>	<b>878,441</b>	<b>0.87%</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	100,473,833	99,560,894
Departmental revenue	2	662,344	672,450
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<u>101,136,177</u>	<u>100,233,344</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	4	78,411,934	75,697,208
Goods and services	5	16,342,585	15,473,987
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<u>94,754,519</u>	<u>91,171,195</u>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	7	2,068,007	1,595,948
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>		<u>2,068,007</u>	<u>1,595,948</u>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	2,648,571	2,583,983
Intangible assets	8	54,004	85,300
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<u>2,702,575</u>	<u>2,669,283</u>
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	6	70,291	46,717
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<u>99,595,392</u>	<u>95,483,143</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>1,540,785</u>	<u>4,750,201</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>			
Voted funds		878,441	4,077,751
Annual appropriation		878,441	4,077,751
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	13	662,344	672,450
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>1,540,785</u>	<u>4,750,201</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		1,038,310	4,183,167
Cash and cash equivalents	9	781,323	3,944,247
Prepayments and advances	10	65,563	51,171
Receivables	11	191,424	187,749
<b>Non-current assets</b>		190,915	212,054
Receivables	11	190,915	212,054
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>1,229,225</u>	<u>4,395,221</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		976,478	4,133,803
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	878,441	4,077,751
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	29	0
Bank overdraft	14	0	0
Payables	15	98,008	56,052
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>976,478</u>	<u>4,133,803</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>252,747</u>	<u>261,418</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		252,747	261,418
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>252,747</u>	<u>261,418</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>			
Opening balance		261,418	270,525
Transfers:		(8,671)	(9,107)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	<b>6.3</b>	(40,321)	(31,565)
Debts revised	<b>11.5</b>	(31,711)	(16,591)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(99,555)	(88,208)
Debts raised		162,916	127,257
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>252,747</u>	<u>261,418</u>

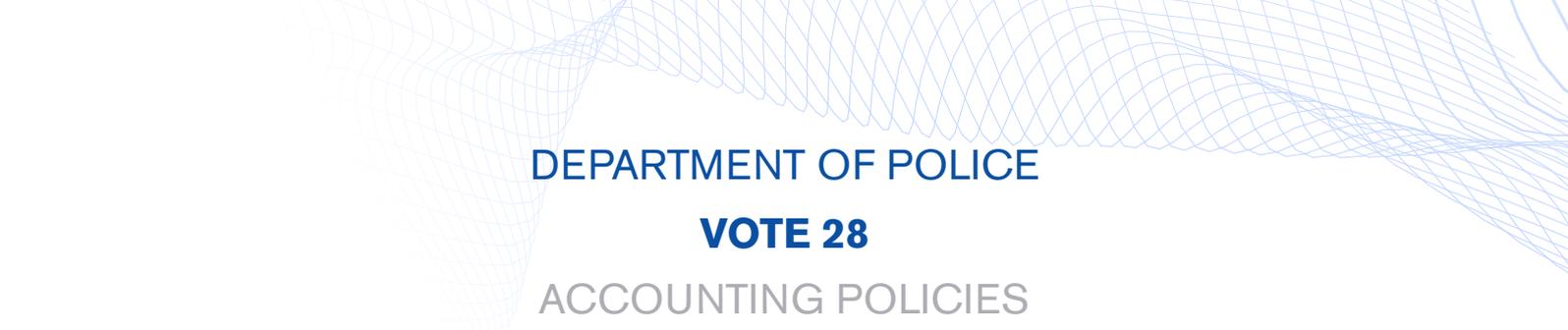
# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### CASHFLOW STATEMENT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts		101,014,746	100,124,811
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	100,473,833	99,560,894
Departmental revenue received	2	538,846	560,859
Interest received	2.3	2,067	3,058
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		23,889	27,687
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12&13	(4,740,066)	(1,426,494)
Current payments		(94,754,519)	(91,171,195)
Payments for financial assets		(70,291)	(46,717)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(2,068,007)	(1,595,948)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(594,248)</b>	<b>5,912,144</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	8	(2,702,575)	(2,669,283)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	121,431	108,533
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		21,139	14,405
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(2,560,005)</b>	<b>(2,546,345)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(8,671)	(9,107)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>(8,671)</b>	<b>(9,107)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,162,924)	3,356,692
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,944,247	587,555
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>781,323</b>	<b>3,944,247</b>



**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
**VOTE 28**  
ACCOUNTING POLICIES  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**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. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information. 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. 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 (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

**1. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

**2. Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**3. Presentation currency**

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 financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

**5. Foreign currency translation**

Cash flow arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

**6. Comparative information**

**6.1 Prior period comparative information**

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.

**6.2 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 the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date 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.

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
**VOTE 28**  
ACCOUNTING POLICIES  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised**

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

**8.4 Leases**

**8.4.1 Operating leases**

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

**8.4.2 Finance leases**

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset;
- or the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

**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 stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

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.

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
**VOTE 28**  
ACCOUNTING POLICIES  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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.

**14 Payables**

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

**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.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

#### **15.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress**

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

### **16 Provisions and Contingents**

#### **16.1 Provisions**

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

#### **16.2 Contingents liabilities**

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

#### **16.3 Capital Commitments**

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

### **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.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### **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 or written off.

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, not condoned and removed or written-off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

#### **20 Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors**

Changes in accounting 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.

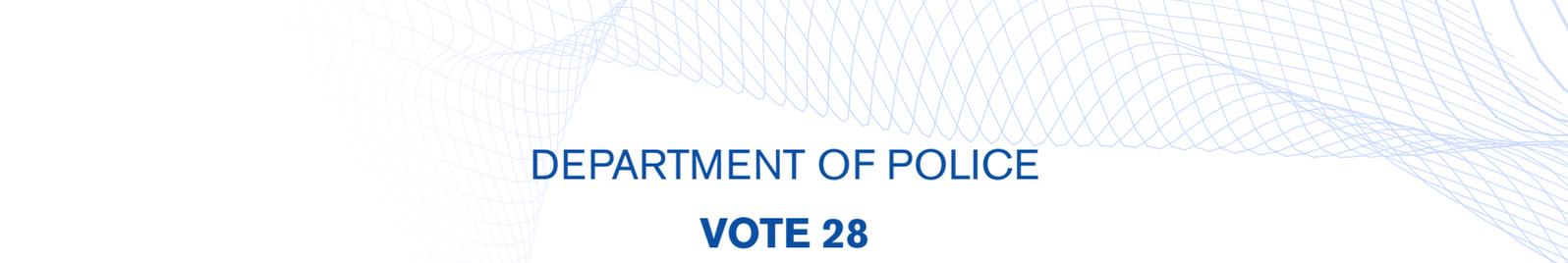
#### **22 Recoverable revenue**

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**

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.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.



**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
**VOTE 28**  
ACCOUNTING POLICIES  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**24 Inventories (Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)**

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

**25 Employee benefits**

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation	2021/22			2020/21	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Programmes</b>					
Administration	19,844,295	19,844,295	0	19,007,044	19,007,044
Visible Policing	52,610,222	52,610,222	0	53,401,526	53,401,526
Detective Services	20,232,517	20,232,517	0	19,688,486	19,688,486
Crime Intelligence	4,296,649	4,296,649	0	4,200,110	4,200,110
Protection and Security Services	3,490,150	3,490,150	0	3,263,728	3,263,728
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>100,473,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,560,894</b>	<b>99,560,894</b>

#### 2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	362,182	344,376
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	38,670	86,282
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	2,067	3,058
Sales of capital assets	2.4	121,431	108,533
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	137,994	130,201
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>662,344</b>	<b>672,450</b>
<b>2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets</b>	<b>2</b>		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		357,231	340,211
Administrative fees		46,952	59,807
Other sales		310,279	280,404
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		4,951	4,165
<b>Total</b>		<b>362,182</b>	<b>344,376</b>
<b>2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits</b>	<b>2</b>		
Fines		429	448
Forfeit		38,241	85,834
<b>Total</b>		<b>38,670</b>	<b>86,282</b>
<b>2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land</b>	<b>2</b>		
Interest		2,067	3,058
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,067</b>	<b>3,058</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>2.4 Sale of capital assets</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Tangible assets</b>		121,431	108,533
Machinery and equipment	<b>31.2</b>	121,348	108,523
Biological assets	<b>31.2</b>	83	10
<b>Total</b>		<u>121,431</u>	<u>108,533</u>
<b>2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</b>	<b>2</b>		
Stale cheques written back		972	10,213
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		137,022	119,988
<b>Total</b>		<u>137,994</u>	<u>130,201</u>
<b>3 Aid Assistance</b>			
<b>3.1 Donations received in kind</b>			
<i>(Treasury Regulations 21.2.4)</i>			
Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)		32	2,424
Computer Equipment		2	113
Dogs		100	54
Furniture & Equipment		109	0
Machinery and Equipment		0	830
Medical Equipment		125	0
National Police day		820	0
Photographic Services and catering		0	20
Transport asset/Service and Equipment		38,446	33,261
Stationery and Publications and Sim cards		0	10
Travel & Accommodation and Training		4,286	128
Trophies and Vouchers		0	54
Catering for Functions		109	0
<b>Total</b>		<u>44,029</u>	<u>36,894</u>
<b>4. Compensation of employees</b>			
<b>4.1 Salaries and wages</b>			
Basic salary		47,385,953	48,708,503
Performance award		40,453	37,873
Service Based		187,393	167,200
Compensative/circumstantial		2,461,989	1,628,924
Other non-pensionable allowances		11,115,394	8,392,659
<b>Total</b>		<u>61,191,182</u>	<u>58,935,159</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>4.2 Social contributions</b>			
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		7,411,725	7,626,457
Medical		9,792,009	9,118,629
Official unions and associations		17,018	16,963
<b>Total</b>		<u>17,220,752</u>	<u>16,762,049</u>
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		<u>78,411,934</u>	<u>75,697,208</u>
Average number of employees		<u>178,351</u>	<u>183,369</u>
<b>5. Goods and services</b>	<b>Note</b>		
Administrative fees		109,859	100,603
Advertising		7,388	17,119
Minor assets	<b>5.1</b>	235,102	123,269
Bursaries (employees)		8,792	8,061
Catering		11,479	4,307
Communication		382,285	411,401
Computer services	<b>5.2</b>	2,597,703	2,550,889
Consultants: Business and advisory services		23,067	14,303
Infrastructure and planning services		0	0
Laboratory services		2,800	335
Legal services		371,161	301,081
Contractors		324,538	187,838
Agency and support/outsourced services		392,152	283,778
Entertainment		586	521
Audit cost - external	<b>5.3</b>	37,963	29,244
Fleet services		4,297,516	3,606,372
Inventory	<b>5.4</b>	330,167	326,033
Consumables	<b>5.5</b>	731,879	2,109,790
Operating leases		3,310,181	3,186,026
Property payments	<b>5.6</b>	1,478,404	1,326,369
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		320	316
Travel and subsistence	<b>5.7</b>	1,545,015	774,510
Venues and facilities		6,185	2,927
Training and development		8,266	2,472
Other operating expenditure	<b>5.8</b>	129,777	106,423
<b>Total</b>		<u>16,342,585</u>	<u>15,473,987</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>5.1 Minor Assets</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Tangible assets</b>		235,102	123,269
Machinery and equipment		235,102	123,269
<b>5.2 Computer services</b>	<b>5</b>		
SITA computer services		1,440,105	1,612,298
External computer service providers		1,157,598	938,591
<b>Total</b>		2,597,703	2,550,889
<b>5.3 Audit cost - External</b>	<b>5</b>		
Regularity audits		36,755	29,054
Investigations		1,208	190
<b>Total</b>		37,963	29,244
<b>5.4 Inventory</b>	<b>5</b>		
Clothing material and accessories		293,256	271,522
Other supplies	<b>5.4.1</b>	36,911	54,511
<b>Total</b>		330,167	326,033
<b>5.4.1 Other Supplies</b>			
Ammunition and security supplies		36,911	54,511
<b>Total</b>		36,911	54,511
	<b>Note</b>		
<b>5.5 Consumables</b>	<b>5</b>		
Consumable supplies		473,203	1,894,337
Uniform and clothing		96,824	73,198
Household supplies		105,233	677,607
Building material and supplies		22,835	15,489
Communication accessories		21	50
Other consumables		248,290	1,127,993
Stationery, printing and office supplies		258,676	215,453
<b>Total</b>		731,879	2,109,790
<b>5.6 Property payments</b>	<b>5</b>		
Municipal services		1,368,723	1,232,428
Property management fees		67,738	61,721
Other		41,943	32,220
<b>Total</b>		1,478,404	1,326,369

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>5.7 Travel and subsistence</b>	<b>5</b>		
Local		1,511,198	758,535
Foreign		33,817	15,975
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,545,015</b>	<b>774,510</b>
<b>5.8 Other operating expenditure</b>	<b>5</b>		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		14,230	12,840
Resettlement costs		46,488	28,069
Other		69,059	65,514
<b>Total</b>		<b>129,777</b>	<b>106,423</b>
<b>5.9 Remuneration of members of a commission or committee (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)</b>			
<i>Treasury Regulations 20.2.4</i>			
<b>Name of Commission/Committee</b>	<b>No. of members</b>		
Audit Committee	4	2,084	2,254
Risk Management Committee	4	1,018	317
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,102</b>	<b>2,571</b>

During the financial year one audit committee member resigned and the department currently has three members serving in the audit committee.

#### 6. Payments for financial assets

Material losses through criminal conduct		0	0
Theft		0	0
Other material losses	<b>6.1</b>	0	0
Other material losses written off	<b>6.2</b>	15,200	130
Debts written off	<b>6.3</b>	55,091	46,587
<b>Total</b>		<b>70,291</b>	<b>46,717</b>
<b>6.1 Other material losses</b>			
<b>Nature of other material losses</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>Incident</b>	<b>Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 6 continued

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>6.2 Other material losses written off</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>Nature of losses</b>			
Advances		105	1
Cash : Cashier		158	22
Erroneous payments		374	107
Fraud		103	0
Donor Funds		14,460	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,200</b>	<b>130</b>

Other material losses written off are as a result of clearing the financial loss suspense account in terms of Treasury Regulations 17.1, however processes are still underway to recover this losses in terms of the Loss Management process which includes liability determination and legal advise.

<b>6.3 Debts written off</b>			
<b>Nature of debts written off</b>			
<b>Recoverable revenue written off</b>			
Salary related debt	<b>6</b>	35,392	23,626
Property related debt		4,522	7,689
Admin related debt		329	247
Fruitless and Wasteful		78	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,321</b>	<b>31,565</b>
<b>Other debt written off</b>			
Salary related debt		14,170	14,858
Property related debt		247	62
Admin related debt		282	77
Fruitless and Wasteful		71	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,770</b>	<b>15,022</b>
<b>Total debt written off</b>		<b>55,091</b>	<b>46,587</b>

Debts written off are in terms of the departmental policies as per Treasury Regulations 11.4.3.

<b>7. Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Provinces and municipalities	<b>7.1</b>	57,553	53,853
Departmental agencies and accounts	<b>7.2</b>	47,494	48,939
Non-profit institutions	<b>7.3</b>	0	0
Households	<b>7.4</b>	1,962,960	1,493,156
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,068,007</b>	<b>1,595,948</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 7 continued

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>7.1 Provinces and municipalities</b>	<b>7</b>		
Fines and penalties		506	464
Vehicle licences		57,047	53,389
<b>Total</b>		<b>57,553</b>	<b>53,853</b>
<b>7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>7</b>		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		47,494	48,939
Civilian Secretariat		0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>47,494</b>	<b>48,939</b>
<b>7.3 Non - Profit Institutions</b>	<b>7</b>		
Donations and Gifts NPI		0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>7.4 Households</b>	<b>7</b>		
Employee social benefit		1,445,936	1,084,534
Claims against the State (Households)		476,249	368,873
Payment as an act of grace		0	7
Medical expenses detainees		40,775	39,742
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,962,960</b>	<b>1,493,156</b>
<b>8 Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
<b>Tangible assets</b>		2,648,571	2,583,983
Buildings and other fixed structures	<b>33.1</b>	405,196	327,827
Machinery and equipment	<b>31.1</b>	2,238,986	2,256,156
Biological assets	<b>31.1</b>	4,389	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>		54,004	85,300
Software	<b>32.1</b>	54,004	85,300
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,702,575</b>	<b>2,669,283</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 8 continued

#### 8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2021/22

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	2,648,571	0	2,648,571
Buildings and other fixed structures	405,196	0	405,196
Machinery and equipment	2,238,986	0	2,238,986
Biological assets	4,389	0	4,389
<b>Intangible assets</b>	54,004	0	54,004
Software	54,004	0	54,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,702,575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,702,575</b>

#### 8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2020/21

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	2,583,983	0	2,583,983
Buildings and other fixed structures	327,827	0	327,827
Machinery and equipment	2,256,156	0	2,256,156
Biological assets	0	0	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>	85,300	0	85,300
Software	85,300	0	85,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,669,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,669,283</b>

#### 8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>			
Machinery and equipment		188,639	200,325
<b>Total</b>		<b>188,639</b>	<b>200,325</b>

#### 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		762,181	3,927,454
Cash on hand		18,342	15,914
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		800	879
<b>Total</b>		<b>781,323</b>	<b>3,944,247</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>10. Prepayments and advances</b>			
Staff advances		188	249
Travel and subsistence		56,444	44,600
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	8,931	6,322
<b>Total</b>		<b>65,563</b>	<b>51,171</b>

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2021 R'000	Less: Amount expensed in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current Year advances R'000	Balance as at 31 March 2022 R'000
<b>10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
National departments		4,572	(42,064)	(3,392)	47,986	7,102
Provincial departments		0	0	0	0	0
Public entities		0	0	0	0	0
Other institutions		1,750	(47,491)	(12,502)	60,072	1,829
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,322</b>	<b>(89,555)</b>	<b>(15,894)</b>	<b>108,058</b>	<b>8,931</b>

The total amount of R15, 894 million under Add/Less:Other represent advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020 R'000	Less: Amount expensed in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current Year advances R'000	Balance as at 31 March 2021 R'000
<b>Advances paid (Not expensed)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
National departments		5,591	(11,333)	(101)	10,415	4,572
Provincial departments		0	0	0	0	0
Public entities		0	0	0	0	0
Other institutions		5,177	(46,941)	(13,797)	57,311	1,750
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,768</b>	<b>(58,274)</b>	<b>(13,898)</b>	<b>67,726</b>	<b>6,322</b>

	Note	2021/22			2020/21		Total R'000
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Claims recoverable	11.1	87,081	0	87,081	75,956	0	75,956
<b>ANNEXURE 2</b>							
Staff debt	11.2	94,298	186,943	281,241	86,560	207,708	294,268
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11.3	509	242	751	421	254	675
Other debtors	11.4	9,536	3,730	13,266	24,812	4,092	28,904
<b>Total</b>		<b>191,424</b>	<b>190,915</b>	<b>382,339</b>	<b>187,749</b>	<b>212,054</b>	<b>399,803</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>11.1 Claims recoverable</b>			
National departments	11	60,355	63,990
Provincial departments		26,343	11,522
Public entities		383	444
<b>Total</b>		<b>87,081</b>	<b>75,956</b>
<b>11.2 Staff debt</b>			
Salary related debt	11	251,054	264,291
Administration related debt		12,945	11,620
Inventory/property related debt		17,242	18,357
<b>Total</b>		<b>281,241</b>	<b>294,268</b>
<b>11.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b>			
Opening balance	11	675	443
Less amounts recovered		(60)	(115)
Less amounts written off		(150)	(28)
Transfers from note 24 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		286	375
<b>Total</b>		<b>751</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>11.4 Other receivables</b>			
Administration related debt	11	218	15,354
Salary related debt		2,807	2,492
Inventory/property related debt		10,241	11,058
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,266</b>	<b>28,904</b>
<b>11.5 Debts revised</b>			
Capital increase		(3,756)	(1,633)
Capital decrease		35,398	18,182
Interest correction		69	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,711</b>	<b>16,591</b>
<b>12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund</b>			
Opening balance		4,077,751	754,044
Transfer from statement of financial performance		878,441	4,077,751
Paid during the year		(4,077,751)	(754,044)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>878,441</b>	<b>4,077,751</b>
<b>13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund</b>			
Opening balance		0	0
Transfer from statement of financial performance		662,344	672,450
Paid during the year		(662,315)	(672,450)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>14. Bank Overdraft</b>			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		0	0
<b>Total</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>15. Payables – current</b>			
Clearing accounts	15.1	22,073	2,402
Other payables	15.2	75,935	53,650
<b>Total</b>		<u>98,008</u>	<u>56,052</u>
<b>15.1 Clearing accounts</b>	15		
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		22,073	2,402
<b>Total</b>		<u>22,073</u>	<u>2,402</u>
<b>15.2 Other payables</b>	15		
External receivables		10,277	4,525
Debt related payables		2,644	2,451
Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		57,004	43,047
Service Terminations		5,715	3,627
Administration Related		295	0
<b>Total</b>		<u>75,935</u>	<u>53,650</u>
<b>16. Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		1,540,785	4,750,201
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(2,135,033)	1,161,943
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(3,675)	27,260
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(14,392)	(2,903)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		41,956	3,330
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(121,431)	(108,533)
Expenditure on capital assets		2,702,575	2,669,283
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(4,740,066)	(1,426,494)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<u>(594,248)</u>	<u>5,912,144</u>
<b>17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes</b>			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		762,181	3,927,454
Cash on hand		18,342	15,914
Cash with commercial banks		800	879
<b>Total</b>		<u>781,323</u>	<u>3,944,247</u>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

18. Contingent liabilities	Liable to	Nature	Note	2021/22	2020/21
				R'000	R'000
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	<b>ANNEXURE 1</b>	390	390
	Claims against the department	Private parties	<b>ANNEXURE 5</b>	6,785,440	7,714,497
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		<b>ANNEXURE 3</b>	396,328	525,968
	<b>Total</b>			<b>7,182,158</b>	<b>8,240,855</b>

Included in the claims against the Department are civil claims against the State that have not been settled which consist of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others. Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessarily the amount claimed, rather the amount determined as the most likely amount the court will settle on.

19. Capital Commitments		2021/22	2020/21
	Building and other fixed structure	470 881	359 537
	Machinery and equipment	649,821	42,892
	Biological assets	443	0
	Intangible assets	9,243	0
	<b>Total Commitments</b>	<b>1,130,388</b>	<b>402,429</b>

20. Accruals and payables not recognised			2021/22	2020/21	
20.1 Accruals					
	Listed by economic classification	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>30+ Days</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Goods and services	313,088	55,915	369,003	456,324
	Transfers and subsidies	17,451	47,267	64,718	54,780
	Capital assets	50,605	159	50,764	8,994
	Other	2	2,664	2,666	16,518
	<b>Total</b>	<b>381,146</b>	<b>106,005</b>	<b>487,151</b>	<b>536,616</b>

Listed by programme level	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Administration	133,441	213,910
Visible Policing	295,150	233,455
Detective Services	43,277	49,429
Crime Intelligence	9,143	33,566
Protection and Security Services	6,140	6,256
<b>Total</b>	<b>487,151</b>	<b>536,616</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

20.2 Payables not recognised	2021/22			2020/21
	R'000			R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	18,958	2,633	21,591	26,201
Transfers and subsidies	382	1,543	1,925	668
Capital assets	7,638	24	7,662	2,510
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,978</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>31,178</b>	<b>29,379</b>

Listed by programme level	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Administration	12,646	12,175
Visible Policing	15,328	13,042
Detective Services	2,470	2,499
Crime Intelligence	274	547
Protection and Security Services	460	1,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,178</b>	<b>29,379</b>

Included in the above totals are the following:	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with departments	<b>ANNEXURE</b> <b>3</b> 195,162	200,005
Confirmed balances with other government entities	14,485	66,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,647</b>	<b>266,238</b>

21. Employee benefits	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	3,465,213	3,822,995
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	2,075,768	2,115,361
Capped leave commitments	3,225,677	3,696,002
Long Service Awards	191,538	125,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,958,196</b>	<b>9,759,582</b>

Negative leave total amounting to R75 million represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits.

## 22. Lease Commitments

### 22.1 Operating leases expenditure

2021/22	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	82,254	82,254
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	60,690	60,690
Later than five years	0	0
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>142,944</b>	<b>142,944</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>2020/21</b>		
Not later than 1 year	88,678	88,678
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	77,106	77,106
Later than five years	0	0
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>165,784</b>	<b>165,784</b>

#### 22.2 Finance leases expenditure

	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>2021/22</b>		
Not later than 1 year	36,276	36,276
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	181	181
Later than five years	0	0
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>36,457</b>	<b>36,457</b>

	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>2020/21</b>		
Not later than 1 year	66,292	66,292
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	35,849	35,849
Later than five years	0	0
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>102,141</b>	<b>102,141</b>

#### 23. Accrued departmental revenue

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	628	344
Fines, penalties and forfeits	474	13
Interest, dividends and rent on land	0	0
Sale of capital assets	0	1
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	188	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>457</b>

#### 23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Opening balance	457	153
Less: amounts received	457	153
Add: amounts recognised	1,290	457
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>457</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>24. Irregular expenditure</b>			
<b>24.1</b>	Reconciliation of irregular expenditure		
	Opening Balance	1,710,630	1,580,296
	Prior period error	0	88,269
	As restated	1,710,630	1,668,565
	Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	271	475
	Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	151,303	41,618
	Less: Prior year amounts condoned	0	(28)
	Less: Current year amounts condoned	0	0
	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,862,204</b>	<b>1,710,630</b>
	Analysis of closing balance		
	Current year	151,303	41,618
	Prior years	1,710,901	1,669,012
	Total	1,862,204	1,710,630

The department has put systems in place to manage and prevent Irregular expenditure and this systems are beginning to yield positive results.

**24.2** Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
Reason for transgression: Non compliance: PFMA / National Treasury prescript		
Approval not in accordance with the delegations	1	63
Contractual requirements not met	2	9
Local contents requirements not complied with	3	38,470
No financial and/or procurement authority	3	192
Sub-contracting requirement not adhered to	1	112,785
Three quotations not obtained	1	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>151,574</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 24 continued...

The outcome/progress on disciplinary steps instituted for these cases are summarised below:

		2021/22
		R'000
	<b>Number of Cases</b>	
Service termination	1	55
Under investigation	9	151,518
Written warning	1	1
	<hr/>	
	11	<hr/> 151,574 <hr/>
<b>24.3</b>	Details of irregular expenditure condoned	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>Incident</b>	<b>R'000</b>
	<b>Number of cases investigated and condoned</b>	
	<hr/>	
	0	<hr/> 0 <hr/>
<b>24.4</b>	Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>Incident</b>	<b>R'000</b>
	<hr/>	
	0	0
	0	0
	<hr/>	
	0	<hr/> 0 <hr/>
<b>24.5</b>	Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>Incident</b>	<b>R'000</b>
	<b>Not condoned by (relevant authority)</b>	
	<hr/>	
	0	0
	0	0
	<hr/>	
	0	<hr/> 0 <hr/>
<b>24.6</b>	Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>Incident</b>	<b>R'000</b>
	<hr/>	
	0	0
	0	0
	<hr/>	
	0	<hr/> 0 <hr/>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 24 continued....

<b>24.7</b>	<b>Details of irregular expenditure under assessment (not included in the main note)</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	Incident	<b>R'000</b>
	Non-compliance:	
	Bid specification requirements not met	53,058
	Cases under investigation and to be confirmed	71,028
	Correct procurement process not followed	127
	Local contents requirements not complied with	68,710
	No financial and/or procurement authority	41
	PPPFA requirements not complied with	111,646
	Three quotations not obtained	197
	<b>32</b>	<b>304,807</b>

The incidents reflecting under this note represent all incidents under assessment to determine whether it meets the definition of Irregular Expenditure as per S1 of the PFMA.

<b>24.8</b>	<b>Prior period error</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
		<b>R'000</b>
	<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Note</b>
	<b>Nature of prior period error</b>	
	<b>Relating to prior 2020/21 (affecting opening balance)</b>	<b>88,269</b>
	Approval not in accordance with the delegations	189
	BBBEE requirements not met	4,265
	Bid specification requirements not met	35,106
	Bidding processes not followed	4,089
	Contractual requirements not met	(112,381)
	Correct procedures for opening of bids not followed	1,254
	Local contents requirements not complied with	1,589
	No financial and/or procurement authority	105
	PPPFA requirements not complied with	15,188
	Restriction verification status not met	54
	Splitting of orders	94
	Sub-contracting requirement not adhered to	65,944
	Tax requirements not complied with	73,884
	Three quotations not obtained	(1,111)

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Relating to 2020/21	11	41,086
Contractual requirements not met	2	3
Local contents requirements not complied with	3	5,292
No financial and/or procurement authority	1	(262)
SBD 4 not obtained	3	36,006
Tax requirements not complied with	2	47
	150	129,355

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		2021/22	2020/21
25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		14,037	16,250
Prior period error		0	2,118
As restated		14,037	18,368
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	25.2	507	397
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	25.2	621	130
Less: Amounts recoverable	11.3	(286)	(375)
Less: Amounts written off	25.4	(5,836)	(4,483)
<b>Closing balance</b>		9,043	14,037

#### 25.2 Details of current and prior fruitless and wasteful expenditure- added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps / Liability investigations instituted	2021/22
		R'000
Accommodation	3	39
Air/Bus tickets	15	70
Interest-Claims against the State	19	141
Payments to wrong supplier	7	189
Penalties on licence fees	134	642
Servicing of vehicles	2	7
Vehicle registration certificate	14	20
Wrong fuel	10	20
	204	1,128

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The outcome/ progress on the liability investigations to determine liability and disciplinary steps instituted is summarised below:

	Number of Incidents		R'000
<b>No steps taken</b>	<b>176</b>		<b>1,054</b>
No Discipline	176		1,054
<b>Disciplinary steps instituted</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>74</b>
Awaiting outcome	11		34
Corrective Counseling	2		1
No prima facie case	1		1
Verbal warning	7		14
Verbal warning & Corrective counseling	1		1
Written warning	6		23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>204</b>		<b>1,128</b>

25.3	Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable		2021/22
	Number of incidents	Note	R'000
		<b>25</b>	
Air/Bus tickets	4		9
None attendance of courses	1		6
Payments to wrong supplier	5		157
Penalties on licence fees	42		51
Servicing of vehicles	5		22
Towing Cost	1		1
Vehicle registration certificate	4		3
Wrong fuel	13		37
	<b>75</b>		<b>286</b>

25.4	Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		2021/22
	Incident		R'000
Accommodation	7		174
Air/Bus tickets	21		66
Cell Phone and Internet Cost	2		3
Funeral Cost	1		2
Interest-Claims against the State	486		4,910
None attendance of courses	2		31
Payments to wrong supplier	3		213
Penalties on licence fees	92		389
Supplier overpaid	2		15
Vehicle registration certificate	16		31
Wrong fuel	2		2
	<b>634</b>		<b>5,836</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

<b>25.5 Prior Period Error</b>		<b>2021/22</b>
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		<b>R'000</b>
Relating to Prior 2020/21 (affecting opening balance)		
Accommodation	6	142
Air/Bus tickets	16	53
Cell Phone and Internet Cost	2	3
Funeral Cost	1	5
Interest-Claims against the State	296	1,415
None attendance of courses	5	45
Payments to wrong supplier	7	376
Penalties on licence fees	16	26
Servicing of vehicles	2	10
Supplier overpaid	3	24
Vehicle registration certificate	5	16
Wrong fuel	2	3
	361	2,118
Relating to 2020/21		
Air/Bus tickets	2	4
Interest-Claims against the State	1	(51)
Penalties on licence fees	6	12
Servicing of vehicles	2	22
Wrong fuel	1	14
	12	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2,119</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 25.6 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not in the main note)

Incident		2021/22
		R'000
Accommodation	1	4
Air/Bus tickets	19	78
Building Project	4	3,661
Damaged Vaccines	1	105
Interest-Claims against the State	16	7,069
None attendance of courses	4	145
Payments to wrong supplier	3	124
Penalties on licence fees	31	178
Servicing of vehicles	2	3
Sim Cards	1	14
Vehicle registration certificate	8	6
Wrong fuel	3	3
Alleged procurement of services and cabling pertaining to Telkom Towers	1	1,867,353
	94	1,878,743

The incidents reflecting under this note represent all incidents under assessment to determine whether it meets the definition of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure as per S1 of the PFMA. Included is an amount of R1 867 353 000 as a result of forensic investigation as sanctioned by the department which started in the year 2018 and was concluded in 2022. The procurement of the service commenced in the 2015/2016 financial year. Management was made aware of the outcome of the forensic audit in July 2022 after the Annual Financial Statements were prepared. This transaction is disclosed as a result of adjusting events after the reporting date in terms of the Modified Cash Standards.

#### 26. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

Private Security Industry Regulator Authority

Civilian Secretariat for Police

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.

The amounts incurred cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 27. Key management personnel

Description	No of Individuals	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
	Political Office Bearers	2	4,423
Officials:			
Board of Commissioners	69	73,375	80,525
Family members of key management personnel	16	6,033	7,032
<b>Total</b>		<b>83,831</b>	<b>91,936</b>

#### 28. Impairment

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Staff debtors	35,063	22,262
Other debtors	1,653	2,187
Fruitless and Wasteful	80	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,796</b>	<b>24,500</b>

#### 29. Provisions

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Civil claims	140,524	220,087
Retention fee	10,404	9,479
	<b>150,928</b>	<b>229,566</b>

#### 29.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2021/22

	Civil Claims R'000	Retention Fee R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	220,087	9,479	229,566
Increase in provision	67,407	925	68,332
Settlement of provision	(173,999)	0	(173,999)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	27,029	0	27,029
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>140,524</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>150,928</b>

Civil claims against the State are inclusive of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others, where uncertainty as to when the amounts will be paid exists.

Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather a reasonable estimated amount to be paid.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2020/21

	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	279,689	9,459	289,148
Increase in provision	34,066	20	34,086
Settlement of provision	(112,944)	0	(112,944)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	19,276	0	19,276
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>220,087</b>	<b>9,479</b>	<b>229,566</b>

#### 30. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

Material events that occurred after 31 March 2022 were identified by the department that would affect the operations of certain Police Stations.

A fire broke out in 2 Police Stations after 31 March 2022.

A total of 30 Police Stations/buildings were affected by the floods that took place in Kwazulu-Natal Province during the month of April 2022. (6 devolved, 2 are leased facilities and 22 non-devolved which have been reported to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.) An estimate of the financial effect are not yet determined.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 31. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

##### MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	1,102	0	0	0	1,102
Heritage assets	1,102	0	0	0	1,102
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	24,244,860	0	2,134,839	903,750	25,475,949
Transport assets	15,852,344	0	1,842,048	703,181	16,991,211
Computer equipment	2,386,851	0	90,571	42,595	2,434,827
Furniture and Office equipment	338,698	0	38,545	2,938	374,305
Other machinery and equipment	5,666,967	0	163,675	155,036	5,675,606
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	47,438	0	4,432	3,757	48,113
Biological assets	47,438	0	4,432	3,757	48,113
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	24,293,400	0	2,139,271	907,507	25,525,164

Included in Machinery and Equipment are Transport Assets that are inclusive of the costing of elements that affect the warranty and are deemed to form part of the initial cost of the asset. In terms of the MCS paragraph 11.79, the department acquired Transport assets where the invoice price included an element relating to the manufacturer's warranty and these costs are deemed to form part of the initial cost of the asset as they are directly attributable to bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the department.

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 31 continued....

#### Movement for 2020/21

#### 31.1 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	1052	50	0	0	1,102
Heritage assets	1052	50	0	0	1,102
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	22,662,233	392,322	2,091,571	901,266	24,244,860
Transport assets	14,752,299	(355)	1,803,584	703,184	15,852,344
Computer equipment	2,401,321	17,502	5,818	37,790	2,386,851
Furniture and office equipment	319,992	427	19,713	1,434	338,698
Other machinery and equipment	5,188,621	374,748	262,456	158,858	5,666,967
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	53,767	13	416	6,758	47,438
Biological assets	53,767	13	416	6,758	47,438
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	22,717,052	392,385	2,091,987	908,024	24,293,400

#### 31.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2020/21
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to prior 2020/21 (affecting the opening balance)		<b>392,385</b>
Heritage assets		50
Transport assets		(355)
Computer equipment		17,502
Furniture and office equipment		427
Other machinery and equipment		374,748
Biological assets		13
<b>Relating to 2020/21</b>		<b>1,604</b>
Transport assets		289
Computer equipment		675
Furniture and Office equipment		(20)
Other Machinery and equipment		660
<b>Total</b>		<b>393,989</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Detail note 31 continue

#### 31.2 Minor Assets

##### MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,746,112	0	1,746,112
Additions	0	0	64,120	0	64,120
Disposals	0	0	62,916	0	62,916
<b>TOTAL MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,747,316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,747,316</b>

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	555,896	0	555,896
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>555,896</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>555,896</b>

#### Minor Assets

##### MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,706,883	0	1,706,883
Prior period error	0	0	34,752	0	34,752
Additions	0	0	16,800	0	16,800
Disposals	0	0	12,323	0	12,323
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,746,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,746,112</b>

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	554,191	0	554,191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>554,191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>554,191</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

31.2.1 Prior period error	Note	2020/21 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to the period Prior to 2020/2021 (affecting the opening balance)		<b>34,752</b>
Machinery and Equipment		34,752
<b>Relating to 2020/21</b>		
Machinery and Equipment		<b>141</b>
		141
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,893</b>

### 31.3 Movable assets written off MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	903,750	3,757	907,507
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>903,750</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>907,507</b>

### MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	901,266	6,758	908,024
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901,266</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>908,024</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 32. Intangible Capital Assets

##### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	420,611	0	87,317	0	507,928
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	420,611	0	87,317	0	507,928

#### 32.1 Movement for 2020/21

##### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR END 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	396,311	(35,910)	60,210	0	420,611
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	396,311	(35,910)	60,210	0	420,611

#### 32.1.1 Prior period error

##### Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2020/2021 ( affecting the opening balance )

Software

##### Relating to 2020/21

Software

##### Total

Note	2020/21
	R'000
	(35,910)
	0
	0
	(35,910)

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 33. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

##### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	3,794,889	0	237,948	481	4,032,356
Dwellings	46,047	0	514	400	46,161
Non-residential buildings	430,924	0	218,180	81	649,023
Other fixed structures	3,317,918	0	19,254	0	3,337,172
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	3,794,889	0	237,948	481	4,032,356

#### 33.1 Movement for 2020/21

##### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	5,159,772	(25,659)	236,107	1,575,331	3,794,889
Dwellings	50,064	685	0	4,702	46,047
Non-residential buildings	1,796,715	(31,269)	236,107	1,570,629	430,924
Other fixed structures	3,312,993	4,925	0	0	3,317,918
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	5,159,772	(25,659)	236,107	1,575,331	3,794,889

#### 33.3.1 Prior period error

##### Nature of prior period error

	Note	2020/21 R'000
Relating to the period prior to 2020/2021 (affecting the opening balance)		(25,659)
Dwellings		685
Non-residential buildings		(31,269)
Other fixed structures		4,925

##### Relating to 2020/21

Dwellings	(4,587)
Non-residential buildings	(448)
Other fixed structures	0

##### Total

**(30,694)**

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Capital Work-in-progress

#### 33.4 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Note	Opening Balance 01 April 2021	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	359,214	329,967	(212,562)	476,619
Machinery and equipment	0	783	0	783
Intangible assets	87,932	613	(33,926)	54,619
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>447,146</b>	<b>331,363</b>	<b>(246,488)</b>	<b>532,021</b>

#### 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]

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
	1,114	2,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>2,772</b>

#### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

Note	Opening Balance 01 April 2020	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2021
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	412,514	177,681	(230,981)	359,214
Machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0
Intangible assets	54,006	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>466,520</b>	<b>220,443</b>	<b>(239,817)</b>	<b>447,146</b>

#### 33.5 Immovable assets written off

#### IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	481	0	0	481
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>481</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	1,570,296	0	0	1,570,296
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>1,570,296</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,570,296</b>

#### 34. Prior period errors

Note	2020/21		Restated amount
	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	
	R'000	R'000	R'000

##### 34.1 Correction of prior period errors

**Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)**

Irregular expenditure	1,581,275	129,355	1,710,630
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11,918	2,119	14,037
Provisions	220,087	43,961	264,048
Contingent Liabilities	7,714,497	(587,746)	7,126,751
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	23,899,411	393,989	24,293,400
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets	3,825,583	(30,694)	3,794,889
Minor Assets	1,711,219	34,893	1,746,112
Intangible Capital Assets	456,521	(35,910)	420,611
<b>Net effect</b>	<b>39,420,511</b>	<b>(50,033)</b>	<b>39,370,478</b>

#### 35 BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

#### 36 COVID 19 Response Expenditure

Note	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
ANNEXURE 10		
Compensation of employees	0	32,054
Goods and services	73,923	1,716,216
Transfers and subsidies	0	0
Expenditure for capital assets	20	3,101
Other	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,943</b>	<b>1,751,371</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 1

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2021	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 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>HOUSING</b>						
STANDARD BANK		104	0	0	0	104
NEDBANK PTY LTD		87	0	0	0	87
ABSA		199	0	0	0	199
Total		390	0	0	0	390

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 2

#### CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	533	555	533	555
Department of Defence	0	0	57	107	57	107
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	55	87	55	87
Department of Arts and Culture	0	4	129	62	129	66
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	2,149	2,642	384	2,642	2,533
Department of Communications	0	0	187	252	187	252
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	25	49	25	49
Department of Cooperative Governance	6	0	90	314	96	314
Department of Basic Education	0	0	106	160	106	160
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	0	23	22	23	22
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	4	92	4	92
Department of Energy	0	0	56	56	56	56
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	12	0	35,124	34,285	35,136	34,285
Department of Health	62	0	453	399	515	399
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	27	137	27	137
Department of Human Settlement	25	0	22	39	47	39
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	6,320	0	9,285	19,013	15,605	19,013
Department of Labour	21	0	100	247	121	247
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	9	2	55	2	64
Parliament : National Assembly	27	0	287	237	314	237
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	72	0	167	220	239	220
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	18	18	18	18
Department of Public Works	0	8	1,722	1,946	1,722	1,954
Department of Social Development	0	0	211	266	211	266
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	332	334	332	334
Department of Transport	0	0	68	58	68	58
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	9	46	9	46
Department of Mineral Resources	2	0	164	150	166	150
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	155	78	61	78	216
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	1	1	1	1
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	0	0	17	19	17	19
Statistics South Africa	0	0	24	24	24	24
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	1,258	1,268	1,258	1,268
National Prosecuting Authority ( Justice )	266	251	20	160	286	411
National Treasury	0	0	71	1	71	1
Department of Small Business	0	0	16	38	16	38

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

ANNEXURE 2 Continue

Public Protector	0	0	2	2	2	2
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	1	0	5	45	6	45
State Security Agency (SSA)	0	0	130	131	130	131
Department of Tourism	0	0	5	74	5	74
Government Printing Works			16		16	
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>53,541</b>	<b>61,414</b>	<b>60,355</b>	<b>63,990</b>

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	19,245	3,236	19,245	3,236
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	509	363	509	363
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	132	0	1,414	1,901	1,546	1,901
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	324	324	324	324
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	336	302	336	302
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	4	19	565	596	569	615
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	79	1,294	883	1,294	962
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	554	853	1,584	853	2,138
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	96	51	96	51
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	23	0	965	850	988	850
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	583	780	583	780
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>26,343</b>	<b>11,522</b>

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	21	6	21	6
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	0	0	93	167	93	167
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road Traffic Management Corporative	0	0	269	271	269	271
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>80,108</b>	<b>72,728</b>	<b>87,081</b>	<b>75,956</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 3 INTER- GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2021/22*	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
International Relations and Cooperation	5,708	29,046	3,763	4,004	9,471	33,050		
Justice and Constitutional Development	38,429	52,149	33,472	59,877	71,901	112,026	3/31/2022	30,901
Government Communication and Information System	1,414	134	256	887	1,670	1,021		
KZN Prov Government Social Development	0	0	1	1	1	1		
MP Provincial Government	0	0	1	1	1	1		
Public Works	149,593	118,670	344,889	300,926	494,482	419,596	3/31/2022	41,776
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	12	12	12	12		
National Intelligence Agency	6	6	0	0	6	6		
Defence	12	0	0	0	12	0		
Correctional Service	0	0	1	0	0	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195,162</b>	<b>200,005</b>	<b>382,395</b>	<b>365,708</b>	<b>577,556</b>	<b>565,713</b>		<b>72,677</b>
<b>OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
State Information Technology Agency	10,544	62,148	13,933	160,260	24,477	222,408	3/31/2022	108,384
South African Post Office	5	41	0	0	5	41		
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	3,936	4,044	0	0	3,936	4,044		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>66,233</b>	<b>13,933</b>	<b>160,260</b>	<b>28,418</b>	<b>226,493</b>		<b>108,384</b>
<b>TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL</b>	<b>209,647</b>	<b>266,238</b>	<b>396,328</b>	<b>525,968</b>	<b>605,974</b>	<b>792,206</b>		<b>181,061</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 4

#### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2021/2022	2020/2021
		R'000	R'000
<b>Received in cash</b>			
		0	0
<b>Received in kind</b>			
Public & Businesses	Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)	32	2,424
Public & Businesses	Computer Equipment	2	113
Public & Businesses	Dogs	100	54
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	109	0
Public & Businesses	Machinery and Equipment	0	830
Public & Businesses	Medical Equipment	125	0
Public & Businesses	National Police day	820	0
Public & Businesses	Photographic Services and Catering	0	20
Public & Businesses	Transport assets/Service and Equipment	38,446	33,261
Public & Businesses	Stationery and Publications and Sim cards	0	10
Public & Businesses	Travel & Accommodation and Training	4,286	128
Public & Businesses	Trophies and Vouchers	0	54
Public & Businesses	Catering for Functions	109	0
Subtotal		44,029	36,894
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44,029</b>	<b>36,894</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 5 STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2021	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000
<b>Claims against the department</b>		
Claims against the department	7,714,497	6,785,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,714,497</b>	<b>6,785,440</b>

Claims against the Department is calculated based on a best estimate.

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2020	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2021
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	294,520	(661)	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	47	471,821	440,669
			Claim by the Department	3,367		
			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	321,520		
			MERITS OF LOSS CANNOT BE DETERMINED	77		
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,520</b>	<b>(661)</b>		<b>325,011</b>	<b>471,821</b>	<b>440,669</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 6 INVENTORY

##### INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	Ammunition R'000	Uniform R'000	TOTAL R'000
Opening balance		113,679	367,938	481,617
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		25,511	293,536	319,047
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		(1,969)	(182)	(2,151)
(Less): Issues		(66,835)	(255,083)	(321,918)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		3,947	3,316	7,263
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>74,333</b>	<b>409,525</b>	<b>483,858</b>

##### INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Ammunition R'000	Uniform R'000	TOTAL R'000
Opening balance		79,133	268,463	347,596
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		54,486	270,392	324,878
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		0	0	0
(Less): Issues		(19,749)	(174,146)	(193,895)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		(191)	3,229	3,038
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>113,679</b>	<b>367,938</b>	<b>481,617</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 7

##### Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

##### MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance 01 April 2021	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>	0	783	0	783
<b>Other machinery and equipment</b>				
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	359,214	329,967	(212,562)	476,619
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	327,431	247,746	(211,009)	364,168
Other fixed structures	31,783	82,221	(1,553)	112,451
<b>COMPUTER SOFTWARE</b>	87,932	613	(33,926)	54,619
Computer Software	87,932	613	(33,926)	54,619
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>447,146</b>	<b>331,363</b>	<b>(246,488)</b>	<b>532,021</b>

##### Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

##### MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance 01 April 2020	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	412,514	0	177,681	(230,981)	359,214
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	412,514	0	145,898	(230,981)	327,431
Other fixed structures	0	0	31,783	0	31,783
<b>COMPUTER SOFTWARE</b>	54,006	0	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
Computer Software	54,006	0	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>466,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220,443</b>	<b>(239,817)</b>	<b>447,146</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### ANNEXURE 8

#### INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
Government Communication and Information System	2,517	4,572	0	0	2,517	4,572
International Relations and Cooperation	4,585	0	0	0	4,585	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>4,572</b>
<b>Other Institutions</b>						
Police Actions	369	431	0	0	369	431
Temporary Advances	11	12	0	0	11	12
Purchases	1,449	1,307	0	0	1,449	1,307
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,750</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,931</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,931</b>	<b>6,322</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 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	2021/2022	2020/2021
(Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	R'000	R'000
<b>Made in kind</b>		
Computer Equipment	0	2
Dogs	27	392
Furniture & Equipment	212	0
Fleet Service	3	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	305
Medical Equipment	23	38
Protective Gear	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>738</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**ANNEXURE 10**  
**COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE**  
 Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	Subtotal	JUL	AUG	SEPT	Subtotal	OCT	NOV	DEC	Subtotal	JAN	FEB	MAR	Subtotal	2021/22	2020/21	
	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q1 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q2 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q3 R'000	2022 R'000	2022 R'000	2022 R'000	Q4 R'000	TOTAL R'000	TOTAL R'000	
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,054
<b>Goods services</b>	2,950	5,858	7,004	15,812	7,750	9,050	8,003	24,803	5,501	5,625	7,260	18,386	4,480	4,062	6,380	14,922	73,923	1,716,216	
Minor assets	620	514	654	1,788	1,282	1,111	656	3,049	1,214	522	602	2,338	437	284	450	1,171	8,346	22,722	
Catering: Departmental activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
Communication (G&S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Consultants: Business and advisory services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Contractors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(2)	0	0	0	0	265
Agency and support/outsourced services	148	151	158	457	291	203	228	722	422	169	106	697	354	197	440	991	2,867	48,765	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	918
Consumable supplies	1,544	4,703	5,765	12,012	4,121	6,246	6,808	17,175	3,552	4,787	6,358	14,697	3,536	3,419	5,456	12,411	56,295	1,546,151	
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	103
Operating leases	73	24	(97)	0	1,070	182	47	1,299	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	11	1,310	11,426	
Property payments	15	(8)	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	10	14	9	33	49	2,580	
Travel and subsistence	550	474	524	1,548	963	1,308	264	2,535	313	147	185	645	139	143	23	305	5,033	79,801	
Venues and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	979
Advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,098
Operating payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## VOTE 28

### ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	Subtotal	JUL	AUG	SEPT	Subtotal	OCT	NOV	DEC	Subtotal	JAN	FEB	MAR	Subtotal	2021/22	2020/21
	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q1 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q2 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	2021 R'000	Q3 R'000	2022 R'000	2022 R'000	2022 R'000	Q4 R'000	TOTAL R'000	TOTAL R'000
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3,101
Transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
Other machinery and equipment	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,727
<b>TOTAL COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>15,832</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>8,003</b>	<b>24,803</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>18,386</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>73,943</b>	<b>1,751,371</b>

# ENDNOTES

## PART A

1. The member was only placed on the Roll of Honour, in 2021, due to late reporting.
2. The confirmation of the placement of the member on the Roll of Honour, for 2020/21 was late and was, therefore, omitted from the 2020/21 Annual Report and Commemoration Day.

## PART B

3. Reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of “fraud” is not reported on, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the revised MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically.
4. Reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of “fraud” is not reported on, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the revised MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically.
5. The performance indicator was included in the MTSF (2019-2024), but does not reflect in the revised MTSF (2019-2024).
6. The performance indicator was included in the MTSF (2019-2024), but does not reflect in the revised MTSF (2019-2024).
7. The performance indicator was included in the MTSF (2019-2024), but does not reflect in the revised MTSF (2019-2024).
8. The performance indicator was included in the MTSF (2019-2024), but does not reflect in the revised MTSF (2019-2024).
9. By the end of March 2021, there were 1 155 functional police stations, countrywide. Although Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are functional, these police stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers and are, therefore, excluded from the number of police stations.
10. By the end of March 2022, there were 1 158 functional police stations, countrywide. Although Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are functional, these police stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational. These police stations are excluded from the number of functional police stations.

11. Over the medium-term, the SAPS will focus on maintaining the initiation of the Concept.
12. The performance indicator was included in the MTSF (2019-2024), but does not reflect in the revised MTSF (2019-2024).
13. The performance indicator was amended to: Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated in the 2022/23 APP, due to the dependency that the SAPS has, in respect of the role that is required of traditional leaders, in this regard.
14. The Traditional Policing Concept has been partially implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.
15. The performance indicator was amended, in 2022/23, to ensure that the initiation of the Safer Cities Project in the identified cities and towns includes tangible deliverables that provide sustainable benefits related to the safety and security of the citizens who reside in and use the specified cities/towns. The performance indicator has, therefore, been amended to: Number of cities and towns in which the initiation of the SAPS's Safer Cities Project has been confirmed, in the Addendum to the 2022/23 APP.
16. Members were deployed to Darfur, Abyei (Darfur), South Sudan, Somalia and New York.
17. A total of 500 SAPS members, as per Cabinet approval.
18. The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
19. The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
20. This performance indicator has been included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The performance indicator has been revised from "conviction rate for fraud and corruption" to "conviction rate for serious corruption".
21. This performance indicator has been included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The performance indicator has been revised from "conviction rate for fraud and corruption" to "conviction rate for serious corruption".
22. The reported performance was revised, from 91,57% (76 from a total of 83), as the performance indicator has been revised from "conviction rate for fraud and corruption" to "conviction rate for serious corruption".
23. This outcome has been included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan.
24. The performance indicator was revised from conviction rate for serious commercial crime-related charges to conviction rate for serious commercial crime.
25. Forensic investigative leads includes, DNA investigative leads (person-to-crime and crime-to-crime), ballistic and fingerprint leads.

26. This is an internal perception-based performance indicator, which was developed during the first six months of 2020/21, including the establishment of a performance measurement mechanism/capability (which did not exist before 2020/21), baseline and a 5-year target.
27. The performance indicator was initiated, in 2019/20. The baseline represents actual performance, at the end of the third Quarter.
28. The number of severe threats may vary from one year, to the next, which necessitates that a targeted percentage, per annum, be provided, which may be revised during the five-year period.
29. The prioritised positions are determined in consultation with the National Commissioner, on an annual basis.
30. Resources refer to the two primary categories of resources, namely; human resources and vehicles. Additional categories of resources will be added, during the period 2020 to 2025.
31. During 2019/20, impact studies were finalised on the Introductory Basic Police Development Learning Programme; the Introduction to Electronic-Related Crime Scene Learning Programme; the Sexual Offences for Investigating Officers Learning Programme; and the First Responder for Sexual Offences Learning Programme.
32. During the 2021/22 financial year, the Detective environment was prioritised for the conducting of impact studies. Three impact studies were conducted within this environment and managed to reach 90% of finalisation of the impact assessments.

## *PROGRAMME 1*

33. The target for high sites, in 2021/22, has been adjusted, due to the existence of significant dependencies that impact negatively on the achievement of deliverables. Should the contract be finalised during the course of the year, more sites may be implemented.
34. The target for WAN sites, in 2021/22, has been adjusted, due to the existence of significant dependencies that impact negatively on the achievement of deliverables. Should the contract be finalised during the course of the year, more sites may be implemented.
35. Numerical targets cannot be included as the SAPS may plan for a certain number of members to attend training, however, not all nominated members attend the training, which comprises the reporting on performance, in respect of numerical targets. The numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
36. The compliance referred to relates to the submission of financial disclosures by various categories of employees, the SAPS's certificate on remunerative work and the completion of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes.
37. The SAPS Ethics and Integrity Plan will comprise the mandatory deliverables that must be addressed, as required by the Public Service Regulations, 2016.

38. Two members did not submit their financial disclosures, of which one member is in witness protection and one member is placed in the covert environment.
39. The Division: Financial Management Services has a reporting responsibility, in respect of this performance indicator. The targets associated with the performance indicators that relate to the output: Sound Financial Management, are organisational targets that are applicable to all managers and members in every business unit in the SAPS and must, therefore, be included in the Annual Operational Plans of all business units.
40. The actual performance, for 2020/21, was reviewed. As a result, the reported performance was amended, from 8 to 19.
41. The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in the number of incidents of irregular expenditure have been aligned with the requirements as per Circular 30 of 2020, as issued by the DPSA, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 75% reduction, by the end of 2024/25.
42. The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure have been aligned with the requirements as per Circular 30 of 2020, as issued by the DPSA, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 100% reduction, by the end of 2024/25.
43. The annual and quarterly targets for the percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentages, due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
44. The forensic investigations referred to, in this instance, are those performed within the SAPS, by the Component: Internal Audit.
45. The annual and quarterly targets for the percentage of planned forensic investigations completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentages due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
46. The target, for 2021/22 and the medium-term targets will be maintained, due to the uncertainty regarding the future impact of COVID-19.
47. The SAPS Corporate Governance Framework will include a schedule of corporate governance-related deliverables.

## *PROGRAMME 2*

48. The inclusion of this output will contribute significantly to the reduction of GBVF, at local level.
49. Please note the 30 stations referred to are specifically the High Contact Crime Weight Stations, in respect of reported contact crime.

50. Empangeni Police Station was identified as a Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Station, in 2019/20 and was replaced with Phoenix Police Station, in the 2020/21 financial year. Therefore, the difference in the number of reported contact crimes published in the 2019/20 Annual Report.
51. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational.
52. Note that contact crimes against women include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
53. Note that contact crimes against children include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
54. By the end of March 2021, there were 1 155 functional police stations, countrywide and although Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are functional, these police stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers and are, therefore, excluded from the number of police stations.
55. The Community-in-Blue Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21. The focus, in 2021/22, was placed on the issuing of provincial instructions, as well as the registration of Community-in-Blue patrollers, in six identified provinces, namely; the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West and the Western Cape.
56. The cities in which the Safer Cities Framework will be initiated, during 2021/22.
57. The application of law enforcement to reduce illegal mining, from a SAPS perspective, involves all of the SAPS's operational capabilities, including the DPCI. This output will, therefore, be developed further during the period 2020 to 2025, to possibly include other dimensions of the law enforcement role that the SAPS is required to play, in respect of illegal mining.
58. 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.
59. Incidents that cannot be classified as crowd management incidents, but pertains to violence, e.g. taxi violence, revenge attacks, gang violence, etc.
60. Includes the rendering of support to other SAPS components or divisions, such as assisting the detectives in the search for, apprehending and escorting of dangerous and violent suspects, assisting Protection and Security Services in protecting VIPs, by controlling perimeters, the protection of NKPs, managing crowds and providing tactical reserves.
61. Incident is policed by the local/provincial POP unit and the National POP Unit is offering/ rendering operational support – The incident is peaceful in nature.

62. Incident is policed by the local/provincial POP unit and the National POP Unit is offering/ rendering operational support – The incident is unrest in nature.
63. Incident is policed by the local/provincial POP unit and National POP Unit is offering/ rendering operational support– The incident is support in nature.
64. Valuable government cargo can be defined as cargo with a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency, gold bullion and currency printing material.
65. Dangerous government cargo can be defined as cargo causing danger, risk or harm, such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.
66. Peace mission deployments refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peace-making, peace keeping, peace building, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of SAPS Act members, sanctioned by the Cabinet, as requested by the multilateral organisations (UN through the UN Security Council Resolution, AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, Defence and Security Council Summit). The terms of reference for such a deployment is outlined on the respective resolutions. International interventions deployments, refers to all deployments of SAPS members outside the borders of the RSA, sanctioned either by the National Commissioner, as delegated by the Minister of Police, by the SAPS 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.
67. Duties for missions in South Sudan and Sudan include protection of civilians, confidence and capacity building patrols in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing and monitoring crime investigation and security within the camps.
68. A hit occurs when the SAPS receives a notification at the port of entry that a circulated wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued or a vehicle circulated as stolen/robbed, moves through a port of entry. The hit will specify the action required, for instance, wanted for arrest (warrant of arrest available), monitoring of the movement of a person and searching of a person or possible stolen/robbed vehicle.
69. The systems, controlled by the Department of Home Affairs, are interfaced with the SAPS CAS Circulation System. Only two land ports operate on the MCS, while 51 land ports, all 10 international airports and three seaports operate on the EMCS. City Deep, the only dry port, does not operate on either systems, as it profiles containers and cargo, which are destined for the RSA and neighbouring countries, in accordance with manifests.
70. Profiling is used as a tool, based on skills and experience, to narrow down the possibility of criminal activities, by using various methods, such as the identifying and analysing of trends and routes, according to the Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis.
71. Cargo and containers are profiled, in accordance with manifests.
72. Inspections are conducted on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port.

### PROGRAMME 3

73. Please note that contact crimes against women include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
74. Please note that contact crimes against children include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
75. This outcome is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
76. This output is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
77. This performance indicator is included in the MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
78. Please note that the Organised Crime capability within the Detective Service has not yet been capacitated to the level that it can adequately respond to a higher target. In addition, it is anticipated that the achievement of targeted percentages may be compromised by small actual numbers. The target will, however, be revised upwards, over the medium-term, as additional capacity is allocated to the Organised Crime capability.
79. This performance indicator is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
80. The actual performance, for 2020/21, was reviewed and the indicator description was revised, due to findings raised by the AGSA. As a result, the achievement was amended to 42,62% (174 arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).
81. This output is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
82. This performance indicator is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
83. Please note that the Organised Crime capability within the Detective Service has not yet been capacitated to the level that it can adequately respond to a higher target. In addition, it is anticipated that the achievement of targeted percentages may be compromised by small actual numbers. The target will, however, be revised upwards, over the medium-term, as additional capacity is allocated to the Organised Crime capability.
84. The Detective and Forensic Service Division is reliant on the availability of buccal sample kits at police stations, which are procured by the Supply Chain Management Division for distribution by provincial offices.
85. The performance indicators linked to this output are related to the implementation of the DNA Act and the investigation/resolution of reported crime.

86. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court (column 3), added to charges withdrawn before court (column 4), plus charges closed as unfounded (column 6), divided by the total number of charges reported (column 1) and brought forward (column 2), expressed as a percentage.
87. Persons previously linked to a crime.
88. The requirement that a separate programme be established for the DPCI, as per Section 17H(4)(d), read with Section 17K(2) of the SAPS Act, is being addressed.
89. This output is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
90. This output is included in the revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
91. The target has been revised down from the estimated performance, by 10%, to increase the number of clandestine laboratories dismantled.
92. The performance that was published in the 2019/20 Annual Report, was restated from 63,79% (1 614 from a total of 2 530) to 63,87% (1 619 from a total of 2 535).
93. The performance indicator was amended to include "within 90 calendar days".

#### *PROGRAMME 5*

94. The Presidential Protection Service Component does not provide in-transit and static protection, separately.
95. The Presidential Protection Service Component provides security at a specified number of government installations.
96. One NKP that is evaluated by the Presidential Protection Service Component is in the process of being decommissioned.

#### *DONOR FUNDS*

97. The funding was not paid to the SAPS.
98. The funding was not paid to the SAPS.
99. The funding was not paid to the SAPS.

#### *CAPITAL INVESTMENT*

100. The target for the completion of infrastructure projects is 80% completion of the planned target.



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