

PART A:

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
ACWG	Anti-Corruption Working Group
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ARS	Action Request for Service
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AU	African Union
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BACSA	Business against Crime South Africa
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BI	Business Intelligence System
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BRRR	Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CATS	Crime against the State
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearm Register
CIPSS	Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services
CIT	Cash in Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CMP	Custody Management Plan
CPFs	Community Police Forums
CR	Criminal Record
CRC	Criminal Record Centre
CR&CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSCs	Community Service Centres
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSM	Crime Scene Management
CVRW	Crime Victims' Rights Week
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCCOs	Detective Court Case Officers

DCLP	Detective Commanders Learning Programme
DFO	Designated Firearm Officer
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
DVLP	Domestic Violence Learning Programme
ECU	Electronic Crime Unit
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
ERMS	Enterprise Risk Management Strategy
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FETC	Further Education and Training Certificate
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GEMC3	Global Emergency Mobile Communication
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification Section
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICGLR	International Conference on Great Lake Region
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDC	Interdepartmental Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IJS	Integrated Justice System
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
ISCCJ	Inter-Sectoral Committee for Child Justice
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
IWAP	International Association of Women Police

JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JGRT	Joint Grievance Resolution Team
JPC	Joint Planning Committee
LCMS	Learning Content Management System
LSD	Ly Sergic acid Diethylamide
LSSA	Law Society of South Africa
MCS	Movement Control System
MIC	Management Information Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPL	Marginal Performance Level
MPSS	Minimum Physical Security Standards
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NACH	National Anti-Corruption Hotline
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Units
NKPs	National Key Points
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NT	National Treasury
OCIU	Organised Crime Investigation Unit
ODETDP	Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development Practices
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
OPSC	Office of the Public Service Commission
ORS	Operational Response Centres
OSCJC	One-Stop Child Justice Centres
OVCY	Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth
PEM	Property Control and Exhibit Management
PCOP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PDOs	Predetermined Objectives
PHL	Presidential Hotline

POE	Portfolio of Evidence
POP	Public Order Policing
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PROVJOINTS	Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
PSC	Public Service Charter
QM	Quality Management
RIMAS	Recycling Industry Management and Accounting System
RMP	Risk Management Policy
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Identification Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICB	South African Insurance Crime Bureau
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SC	Serious Corruption
SCC	Serious Commercial Crime
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SIU	Special Investigation Unit
SOC	Serious Organised Crime
SOCU	Serious Organised Crime Unit
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Illnesses
TAS	Training Administration System
TB	Tuberculosis
TBVC	Transkei Bophuthatswana Venda Ciskei
TISC	Technological Investigation Support Centre
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Team
TTT	Train-the-Trainer

UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
ULP	Unfair Labour Practice
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur
UNISA	University of South Africa
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
USA	United States of America
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VFRs	Victim Friendly Rooms
VIP	Very Important People
VIS	Vehicle Identification Section
VISPOL	Visible Policing
WADA	World Anti-Doping Association
WEF	World Economic Forum

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

We present this annual report a mere four months into the 5th administration following the successful elections earlier in this year. This annual report comes against a background of high demand in policing which has resulted in even higher pressure on the resources we employ in the quest to keep South Africans safe and feeling safe.

These points of pressure which have placed a strain on policing and keeping the order make it even more critical for government in general to work in closer co-operation. When communities rise in demand of services, our job is to maintain peace and order. However, we do not operate in an island nor are we unaware of what is happening. We operate in conditions where some of our people live in abject poverty and unacceptable conditions – even with all the strides that we have made in the last twenty years of democracy. This is precisely why different departments of government need to work hand in hand; with Social Development, Home Affairs, Co-operative Governance and a host of other sections at the coal face of delivery to make-lives of all our people better.

The National Development Plan urges this close intergovernmental co-operation, echoing the Constitution (Section 41.1.h i-iv) which enjoins us to work “with one another in mutual trust and good faith by fostering friendly relations, assisting and supporting one another”... and “co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another”.

We recognise the primacy of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster in maintaining law and order. We are well aware of the role the South African Police Service has in making citizens safe and feel safe. This is worth repeating. The objective is not only about the state of safety but the feeling that they are safe. This feeling makes it easy for any citizen to live a full life, be productive economically and to enjoy an enhanced quality of life. It means not having to look over your shoulder or worry about the state of safety for family and children.

This was the drive for the governing party which is stated clearly in the manifesto, that the safety of South Africans is not negotiable. It committed government to:

- Work to further reduce levels of crime, specifically contact crimes like murder, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm
- This will involve intelligence support and coordination, more police visibility, focus on hot-spot areas, and addressing the proliferation of firearms
- To further improve the criminal justice system, the capacity of the police, prosecutors, legal aid and courts will be improved
- In partnership with communities, which will include the formation of street committees, community safety forums, strengthening the anti-crime awareness campaign and introduce stronger legislation to combat substance abuse

We continue to drive crime down. Trends over time show that crime levels are coming down. While certain categories remain a source of great concern, especially contact crime, the fact that total sexual offences are on a downward trajectory is heartening. But we are not out of the woods yet. Women and children are still not, nor do they feel safe.



MINISTER OF
POLICE
NPT NHLEKO

In the main, we have functioning community policing forums. But more is needed to make them real partners in the quest for safe communities. Our fight against crime is predicated not only on doing things differently, but also doing them better.

The professionalisation of the police is part of this process. This involves changes to the recruitment strategy of entry-level constables with a view to ensure that only the best-suited candidates are recruited into the SAPS. Our new recruits have been through rigorous testing for their suitability before they start with their formal training. This approach on professionalisation will contribute to the zero-tolerance towards corruption and nepotism and deliver the calibre of a police official who will serve the people of this country with dignity and pride.

We have further put in place mechanisms to build capacity within our Crime Intelligence Units all-over the country. A number of critical senior and middle management positions were filled in the reporting period. This is an important unit that helps the police in the fight against crime. Already, we have had major breakthroughs which can be attributed to intelligence-driven policing.

We are extremely concerned by the spate of killings of our policemen and women and call on our communities to mobilise against such a scourge. Taking into account that each police member takes care of at least 346 citizens, the 77 members killed in the year under review means that 26 642 people are unnecessarily exposed to criminal elements. That is why we say that when you kill the police, you kill the community. **‘YOU KILL THE POLICE, YOU KILL THE COMMUNITY’.**

Our new Constitution also entrenched the right for communities and any section of our society to be protected when they exercise their rights – including the right to protest. It our duty to help citizens to exercise this right without fear, but the exercise of any right is moderated by the responsibility it carries. This responsibility affords the protection of life, limb and property. The latest trend in the exercise of this right has resulted in a spate of violence which will not and cannot be tolerated.

We are going to be guided by our commitment to the four pillars as we move forward. These are

- Strengthening the criminal justice system
- Professionalisation
- Demilitarisation and
- Building safety using an integrated approach

Above all, we have clear evidence that where we have forged partnerships, there has been real difference made in fighting crime. Business robbery and other commercial crime have benefitted from this partnership. We must deepen these partnerships with all the peace loving and crime-hating real citizens of all hues, from as many organizations as possible. Our success depends on it.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Minister for her work and dedication to this our just cause. The administration led by the National Commissioner continues to embrace and embark on programmes which are designed to transform and improve service delivery by the South African Police Service.

The entire management has driven the programmes and will continue to work hard at making this difference translate into a feeling of safety in our neighbourhood. With the support of the dedicated men and women in blue, there is no challenge we cannot face. Thank you again for the commitment in the

face of danger that police face everyday. We shall prevail.

The African National Congress remains the beacon of hope for our people in their daily struggles. The modern police service we are building is a further commitment by the movement of the people to not only take South Africa forward, but to do so under conditions of safety.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'NPT', is written above the date '26/09/2014'.

NPT Nhleko
Minister of the Department of Police

4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT

The National Development Plan (NDP), which outlines the desired developmental path for the country, recognises the importance of creating an environment that is conducive to citizens pursuing their personal goals, and to taking part in social and economic activity. This places a direct mandate on the South African Police Service (SAPS) to intensify its efforts to ensure that people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work and that they enjoy a community life free of fear.

To realise this vision, SAPS has partnered over the past few years with various other government departments and stakeholders such as the criminal justice system, local government, community, private sector, religion and cultural fraternities to find joint solutions to factors that contributed to violent crime. Some of these partnerships are directed at eradicating violent crimes committed against women and children and other vulnerable groups such as the elderly. SAPS is involved in the following key partnerships:



DEPUTY MINISTER
OF POLICE
MM SOTYU

- Participating in the National Council on Gender-Based Violence chaired by the Deputy President of the country. The Council provides a platform for all departments, including SAPS, to cooperate on policy and strategic issues and coordinate activities. The Council serves as a nodal point for the implementation of all programmes dealing with the elimination of gender-based violence in the country.
- Participation in the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) course on 'Policing gender-based violence' during May 2013 in Swaziland. The course enabled member countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland to align strategies to ensure the safety and security of the population. This partnership also encourages the sharing of information, experience, skills and other strategies to deal effectively with gender based violence.
- Cabinet established an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to address the causes of violence, in particular violence against women and children. A technical task team was established to develop a programme of action focusing on three pillars: prevention, response, and care and support. For the response pillar, the Department of Social Development (DSD), in partnership with other government departments, SAPS and Vodacom, launched the Gender-based Violence Command Centre in March 2014. This is a 24-hour call centre dedicated to providing support and counselling to victims of gender-based violence.
- SAPS was an active partner in the Victim Empowerment Programme 15th year celebrations that took place in various provinces and that formed an integral part of the agenda for the upcoming National Victim Empowerment Conference.
- SAPS continues to provide support in all one-stop child justice centres (OSCJCs) to support the value chain of services provided at all these centres. The Matlotsana (North West) OSCJC was opened during the 2013/14 period. Other OSCJCs include Nerina (Eastern Cape); Jouberton and Mahikeng (North West) and Mangaung (Free State).
- Following the formal protocol launch on 6 August 2013 of the Schools Safety Community Outreach Programme safe school programme, an initiative of SAPS and the Department of Basic Education (DBE), SAPS visited five provinces (Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga), bringing various stakeholders and government departments together to roll out the programme. The programme is helping raise awareness among children and young learners of crime and violence, substance abuse, satanism and other social ills, and their impact on individuals,

families and their education.

- SAPS is collaborating with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and Film and Publications Board to encourage reporting of child pornography cases for investigation.

To encourage reporting of cases of trauma, sexual violence and crime against vulnerable groups, we have established 947 victim-friendly rooms (VFRs) across all provinces: 112 in Eastern Cape, 72 in Free State, 151 in Gauteng, 156 in KwaZulu-Natal, 76 in Limpopo, 72 in Mpumalanga, 69 in Northern Cape, 56 in North West and 183 in Western Cape.

We are continuing to reduce the number of crimes against women and children, although these are still high. In 2013/14, there were 169 559 crimes committed against women in comparison to 173 579 in 2012/13, a decrease of 2.32%. There were also 45 230 crimes committed against children in comparison to 48 718 in 2012/13, a decrease of 7.16%.

In 2013/14, we detected 147 394 crimes against women and sent 42 810 cases to court (1.06% higher than the previous year) and, through the criminal justice process, we secured 27 486 convictions. These successes should not be seen as linear sequencing since they reflect successes of individual indicators and are therefore not directly correlated. We detected 40 047 crimes against children, sent 21 202 to court and secured 9 054 (75.31%) convictions.

We are proud to report that, through the investigative capability of the 176 family violence, child protection and sexual offences (FCS) units, we have secured 659 life sentences and 3 718 persons were convicted to 51 631 years of imprisonment for various contact-related crimes. The following milestones were recorded from two provinces:

- Gauteng: the 'Birthday rapist', who lured university girls and raped them, was given 39 life sentences and 212 additional years of imprisonment. The two 'Taxi rapists' who raped women who flagged down their taxi, received 51 life sentences and 780 years, and 49 life sentences and 780 years respectively. The child killer/rapist: who was among a group searching for a missing child was found as her rapist and murderer, and received two life sentences and an additional seven years of imprisonment; and
- Mpumalanga – a serial rapist was sentenced to two life sentences for murder and rape of women, one of whom was three months pregnant.

To assist the investigation process of the FCS units, SAPS realised the importance of the contribution of the forensic social worker, which is an important interface between the legal system and the human service system in providing forensic investigations relating specifically to children younger than 10 years. During 2013, SAPS greatly capacitated the forensic social work environment and was able to assess 2 414 children and finalise 1 754 court reports.

Currently, we have 1 123 functional Community Police Forums (CPF's) across all provinces and the remaining 14 police stations will be addressed. This effort is complemented with nationally targeted, coordinated and focused izimbizo/community outreach programmes, 19 of which were held during 2013/14.

We are working on a strategy to revitalise and increase the crime-fighting capacity of CPF's. Training and resourcing will enable CPF's to become a meaningful stakeholder and resource in the war against crime.

The transformation of SAPS bears in mind the type of police service we want to see. The police are, and always must be, subject to the will of the people they serve. We have started by inculcating a new type of police officer, an officer who inspires confidence, who respects and upholds the Constitution, who

does not tolerate disloyalty and ill-discipline, but who enforces the law without fear or favour. The new police officer recognises that we are a developmental state and embraces effective service delivery at SAPS and demonstrates through his/her deeds a firm commitment to ensuring the government's priorities are realised.

Changes to the Recruitment Strategy ensures that only the best-suited candidates are recruited. All new recruits are put through rigorous testing for suitability before they start with their formal training. Grooming camps screening includes the vetting of candidates, written assessments, physical fitness tests as well as tests on behaviour, patriotism and culture.

These changes are part of the Community-based Recruitment Strategy that addresses challenges such as pending and/or previous convictions, fraudulent qualifications and nepotism in the recruitment of officers. Community input will complete the 360 degree cycle of suitability testing.

As part of basic training, current members of the police service are taken through rigorous sessions to understand the code of conduct. As all are held accountable, they must acknowledge and understand the contents of the code before signing. In keeping with the approach is zero tolerance towards corruption and nepotism, and delivery of high-calibre police officials who will serve the people of this country with dignity and pride.

A visible achievement at SAPS since the advent of democracy is its recruitment, training methods and development programmes targeting women. We participated in the National Equity Component that was established in 1996, so as to ensure the promotion of equal employment opportunities and optimal functioning of women in SAPS. The organisation today employs women in the same category as men. By 31 March 2014, the organisation had a total of 67 198 women from a total of 194 852 employees, or 34%. Of these, 22 567, or 33.5% of the women belong to the professional/senior management cadre. During the recruitment drive in 2013, 437 (44%) females were recruited from a total of 987.

It was fitting that SAPS won the bid in 2012 to host the 51st International Association of Women Police (IAWP) conference, which was held from 22 – 26 September 2013 in Durban, a first of its kind for Africa, whose theme was 'Global empowerment of women in policing'. The conference brought together approximately 1 500 women from more than 80 countries (the largest participation of delegates in the history of the IAWP) who are involved in law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The event was aimed at the development of police women through sharing best practices.

The SAPS Women's Network remains an important voice in promoting the role of women in the development of the organisation.

During 2013/14, sadly, 68 police members were killed while on duty. We realise the importance of ensuring the health and wellness of police officers, who work in often dangerous, traumatic and exhausting conditions, and who are part of or witness violent crime. We will continue to implement our health and wellness programmes, which include psychological services, spiritual services, social work and quality of work management.

To conclude, the Department of Police commits itself to implement the National Development Plan: Vision 2030 and to aligning our organisational objectives and priorities to the NDP.



MM Soty
Deputy Minister of the Department of Police
31 August 2014

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

In terms of the organisational performance for the 2013/14 financial year, SAPS has a good story to tell, in spite of the challenges of its environment:

- Skills development and investment in formal training are organisational priorities. Of 216 516 members who attended training, 212 479, or 98.1%, were declared competent upon completion, which surpasses the planned target for the 2013/14 financial year by 6.1%. Furthermore, to entrench professionalism in the police, we have introduced policing-related qualifications in the scarce skills of forensics and supply chain management expert services.
- Police are expected to carry out their duties with respect for human rights. To ensure accountability, strategies are in place that has improved the implementation of recommendations made by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID). During 2013/14, we implemented 84.4% IPID recommendations, surpassing our planned target by 4.4%, with clear spinoffs in improved accountability.
- SAPS's efforts to fight crime and rid the streets of criminals continue to swell the intake levels of our holding cells and prisons. During the reporting period, through crime prevention actions, available intelligence and wanted suspects information, we have arrested and charged 1 763 012 persons. The 1 763 012 includes 1 392 856 arrests resulting from crime prevention activities (818 322 for serious crime and 574 534 for other crime).
- Successes have been recorded on the role of police in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse. Planned police operations resulted in the confiscation of 275 550,750 kg of cannabis; 424 391 mandrax tablets, 139,455 kg of cocaine, 324 kg of crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 1 792 469,768 litres of liquor.
- Some 10 113 firearms were recovered, 5 520 of which were forfeited to the state, which includes firearms without serial numbers. A total of 42 729 firearms were destroyed.
- Domestic stability is paramount to sovereignty. We successfully policed and stabilised 13 575 recorded public order incidents, including 1 907 unrest-related and 11 668 peaceful incidents.
- Through our investigative and forensics capability, we have secured 1 110 life sentences for 803 suspects of serious crime such as murder, rape, business robbery, house robbery and armed robbery. This includes 659 life sentences secured by our 176 FCS Units. A further 36 225 years of imprisonment were also secured.



**NATIONAL
COMMISSIONER
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PHIYEGA**

- We have advanced our capabilities in areas such as criminal records, crime scene management, victim identification and through the use of technology.
- The number of reported complaints for crimes committed against persons younger than 18 decreased by 3 488 (7.16%) in 2013/14, compared to the 2012/13 financial year. The number of reported complaints committed against women older than 18 decreased by 4 020 (2.32%) in comparison with the 2012/13 financial year. The conviction rate for crimes against persons younger than 18 increased by 1.27%, from 74.04% in 2012/13 to 75.31% in 2013/14 with the main contributors being sexual offences, 3.33%, and Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, 2.75%.
- Investment in the investigation of stock theft continues to yield good results, through 84 Stock Theft Units across the nine provinces. During the reporting period, 49 865 reported stolen livestock (including horses, cattle, sheep and goats) were recovered.
- Organised crime operations into drug-related syndicates resulted in the dismantling of 35 drug laboratories in the Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Western Cape provinces.
- The Serious Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) at the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) arrested 1 218 persons, which yielded 828 convictions on crimes involving illegal drugs, plundering precious metals and diamonds, smuggling firearms and weapons, human trafficking, money laundering, specific violent crime, non-ferrous metals, vehicle-related crime, endangered species, and crimes against the state.
- The IAWP, from 22 to 26 September 2013, was attended by delegates from more than 80 countries, who explored issues affecting female police members in all its 18 regions. The conference covered training, mentoring, gender violence, child and human trafficking, networking, and sociological and criminological perspective on rape. The continent celebrated this opportunity to host the conference for the first time in 98 years of IAWP's existence and welcomed the many academics, operational police officers, researchers, leaders in policing, survivors of crimes against women and specialists in investigations who attended to benefit from the highest quality of education, leadership and information sharing, and from the recognition of excellence through a network of local, regional and international chapters.
- On 30 January 2014, we officially opened our first Police University in Paarl, Western Cape, with the first intake of 120 Bachelor of Policing degree learners. This ground breaking initiative is a partnership between the government, represented by the Ministry of Police, and the University of South Africa (UNISA), aims to reskill and professionalise SAPS. UNISA is responsible for all academic aspects, including entry requirements, course material and tuition, while SAPS provides the practical police training and discipline, thus ensuring a robust and qualitative hybrid mode of teaching and learning. Graduates will exemplify the SAPS geared towards serving the people of South Africa with diligence and passion. It complements the new recruiting approach that aims to attract the best candidates, which includes a grooming camp, community consultation, publishing of names for public comment, and presentation of trainees to the community.
- In response to the national mandate by the South African National Aids Council (SANAC)

led by the Deputy President, we plan to streamline into our policies HIV/Aids, sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) and tuberculosis (TB) in the workplace, which threaten the workforce. Failure to make SAPS personnel continuously aware of the importance of health will defeat all our strategic endeavours.

- As partnerships forms the cornerstone of South Africa's policing philosophy, we involve citizens in crime prevention and combating initiatives through CPFs. CPFs throughout the country enable the police to listen to and share information with the community and to tap into residents' knowledge and expertise. Our excellent working relationship with the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC), facilitating regular interaction with the consumer goods industry; Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and stakeholders in the mining and tobacco industry in the past financial year is starting to yield positive results.
- SAPS, with other government representatives and entities, displayed professionalism, resolve, tenacity and discipline throughout the funeral proceedings of the late former President, Nelson Mandela. The selflessness of our members, as they policed the private and public venues, stretched to camping outside airports to ensure the safety of all Heads of State and dignitaries shall never be forgotten.
- Crime Intelligence plays a pivotal role in our fight against crime and has been reshaped. It is now headed by Acting Divisional Commissioner Major General (Dr) Bongwiwe Zulu. From a secret funds account in such a state that an audit was impossible, has come an unqualified audit, and confidence in Crime Intelligence has escalated in the past financial year.

In conclusion, I thank the Ministry of Police for its leadership and strategic guidance, and for the ongoing support, understanding, patience, solution finding and strategic imperatives it has provided where others would have seen only problems.

I also acknowledge the oversight role of the Portfolio Committee, particularly Annelize van Wyk. We appreciate your work ethic and the professional relationship we have. We share the vision of eradicating crime, making sure that all citizens are and feel safe. We look forward to working together to fight crime.

Men and women in blue, policing is a complex job that requires dedication and sacrifice. Thank you all for your selflessness. May we always work together to eradicate crime.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2013/14			2012/13		
	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
Non-taxable revenue	150 867	165 800	(14 933)	139 094	150 335	(11 241)
*Sale of goods and services produced by department	139 798	153 412	(13 614)	129 224	139 491	(10 267)
*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods	11 069	12 388	(1 319)	9 870	10 844	(974)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	15 850	50 563	(34 713)	14 251	22 710	(8 459)
Interest dividends and rent on land	738	769	(31)	782	780	2
Sale of capital assets	1 848	3 757	(1 909)	1 190	2 750	(1 560)
*Other capital assets	1 848	3 757	(1 909)	1 190	2 750	(1 560)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	151 592	165 452	(13 860)	152 000	165 448	(13 448)
Total departmental receipts	320 895	386 341	(65 446)	307 317	342 023	(34 706)

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

All fees, charges and tariffs not fixed by law are addressed by the Department's Tariff Committee. Reasons for over and under performance are as follows:

- *Sale of goods and services produced by the department:* The positive deviation of R14,933 million is due mainly to the increase in collection of firearm licences (R2,440 million), increase in the sale of scrap (R1,319 million), increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R2,407 million) and increase in police services rendered (R8,767 million).
- *Fines, penalties and forfeits:* The positive deviation of R34,713 million is due mainly to additional revenue derived from forfeits related to monies confiscated in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 1998 (Act No 121, 1998) at airports, borders and harbours.
- *Sale of capital assets:* The positive deviation of R1,909 million is due mainly to more auctions held during the reporting period.
- *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:* The positive deviation of R13,860 million is due mainly to more interdepartmental debt recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE.

The main appropriation for the department included in the 2013 estimates of national expenditure amounted to R67 917 118 000. The 2013 adjustment estimates of national expenditure included an additional R874 308 000, to allow for higher personnel remuneration increases than contained in the main budget. This amount increased the budget of the police to R68 791 426 000, an increase of 8.5% over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R63 388 689 000.

The total expenditure for the 2013/14 financial year amounted to R68 791 398 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2012/13 Actual R'000	2013/14 Actual R'000	Increase / decrease %
* Compensation of employees	46 824 559	51 284 717	9.5%
* Operational costs	16 332 034	17 506 681	7.2%
Total expenditure	63 156 593	68 791 398	8.9%

At year-end, an insignificant amount of R25 742 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

Spending on compensation of employees (74.1% in 2012/13 and 74.6% in 2013/14) remained the most significant expense in the department's vote.

VIREMENTS/ROLL-OVERS.

No amounts will be requested for roll-overs to the 2014/15 financial year since the full amount allocated for the 2013/14 financial year was expended.

The Accounting Officer approved the following amounts to be viremented between the programmes of Vote 25: Department of Police for the 2013/14 financial year.

Programmes	Adjusted estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %
1. Administration	17 555 348	17 266 269	(289 051)	(1.65%)
2. Visible Policing	31 984 622	32 062 097	77 475	0.24%
3. Detective Service	14 550 921	14 704 048	153 127	1.05%
4. Crime Intelligence	2 735 608	2 740 027	4 419	0.16%
5. Protection and Security Services	1 964 927	2 018 957	54 030	2.75%
TOTAL	68 791 426	68 791 398	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net underspending realised as a result of the total amount allocated for buildings and other infrastructure (capital works) not being utilised fully, and a reduced spending level on goods and services.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

Due to the increase in costs of fuel and oil, goods and services realised a net overspending on allocated funding. The overspending on the programme was marginal, at 0.2%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

To enhance Detective Service capacity (general detectives), funding was required for capital purchases (machinery and equipment, e.g. vehicles).

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The net variance is mainly as a result of unanticipated compensation of employees. This variance was marginal, at 0.1%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The net variance is mainly for capital purchases and goods and services in the VIP Protection Services sub-programme to strengthen vehicle fleet capacity and the overall level of spending on goods and services.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

The department did not have any unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period is disclosed in the annual financial statements and is categorised as follows:

Type	Cases	Amount
Penalties on licence fees	326	R303 245,65
Accommodation	16	R79 630
Air/bus tickets	27	R57 548,69
Training	32	R37 154,09
Interest	2	R3 698,67
Incorrect payment	8	R172 151,85
Refreshments	1	R260
Towing cost	1	R1 368
Vehicle pound	2	R2 884,10
Total	415	R657 941,05

For fruitless and wasteful expenditure, a liability investigation is conducted to determine whether the expenditure is recoverable or not.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

In terms of the NDP, which outlines the desired developmental path for the country, SAPS will intensify its efforts to ensure that people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and that they enjoy a community life free of fear. The critical plans of the organisation are captured in the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) of government and include the following:

- reducing levels of contact crime;
- contributing towards an efficient and effective criminal justice system;
- ensuring that South Africa's borders are effectively protected and secured;
- securing cyberspace;
- ensuring domestic stability; participating in securing the identity of all persons in South Africa; and
- reducing corruption in the public and private sector.

Crucial areas emanating from the NDP include:

- **Strengthening the Criminal Justice System**

- Implementing the partnerships within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, eg. participating in provincial and local JCPS and other government service delivery coordination structures,
- Implementing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the DBE through linking schools with police stations and establishing crime-prevention structures and outreach programmes.
- Participating in the implementation of government Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence Programmes.
- Prioritised investment in Information Technology (IT) infrastructure development through network upgrade and expansion at all police stations and police sites.
- Accelerated implementation of internal and external systems integration projects to ensure sound linkages and intelligent data management capabilities in support of smarter policing and the criminal justice system (CJS) value chain.

- **Enhancing professionalism in the police**

- Advancing the implementation of the Community-based Recruitment and Selection Strategy, particularly for basic training intakes, and implementing a two-stream or multiple-entry recruitment system that facilitates lateral skills infusion.
- Investment in training police and support personnel to establish a quality-based capability through internal and external training interventions.
- Developing change and police transformation (including self-discipline and leadership) programmes at all policing levels.
- Institutionalising integrity management through the establishment of Integrity Management and investigative capabilities.
- Establishing a dedicated discipline management capacity to accelerate the process of finalising cases and incorporating this element into the performance management tools of the organisation.

- **Building community safety through an integrated approach**

- Advancing community policing as a philosophy espoused in policing strategies, and mobilising communities through outreach programmes.
- Launching provincial integrated crime prevention strategies in outstanding provinces to structurally harness efforts from all government departments in dealing with crime, particularly crime prevention.
- Unlocking the identified frontline service delivery barriers and implementing recommendations from the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring and Citizen-based Monitoring Project at station level.
- Conducting client service surveys at police stations and in other strategic points of police-community contact to determine and improve on SAPS client satisfaction levels, instead of directing full reliance on quantitative crime reduction levels.
- Conducting research/safety audits to inform the development of community safety infrastructure designs and safety plans, including women, children and vulnerable groups. This will inform the development of joint intervention programmes (JCPS and related clusters) to address the root causes of crime.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

- No PPP arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

- None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

- None.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (SCM)

- **Unsolicited bid proposals**

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

- **Irregular expenditure**

Sufficient processes and systems are in place to prevent irregular expenditure. These include:

- Directives to promote awareness of the seriousness and prevention of irregular expenditure.
- A pocket guide for the invitation and consideration of price quotations.
- Regular training and information sessions for all acquisition practitioners in the department.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

The department received R12 134 192, 59 in donations in kind as follows:

- Police training, courses and workshops
- Accommodation

- Travel and subsistence expenses
- Air tickets
- R-lock flexible plastic handcuffs
- Right hand holsters
- Refurbishment of R5 rifles
- Sponsorship in the form of cash
- Camouflage bullet resistant vest
- Cellular phones

The department made R111 454,77 in donations in kind as follows:

- Uniform items
- Cufflinks and mess dress
- Badge cap SAPS men
- Cap baseball type
- Tie with emblem
- Badge, collar, gilt
- Cellular phones

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None.



**MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**

31 August 2014

6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

The annual report is complete, accurate and free of omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by National Treasury (NT).

The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by NT.

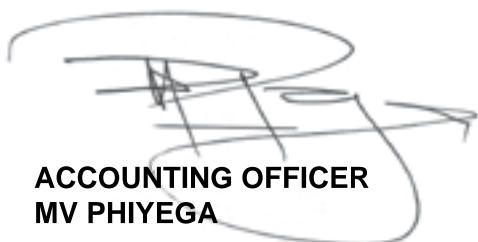
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

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

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

Yours faithfully,



**ACCOUNTING OFFICER
MV PHIYEGA**

31 August 2014

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

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

7.2 MISSION

prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community;

investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;

ensure offenders are brought to justice; and

participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

7.3 VALUES

protect everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community;

use the powers given to us in a responsible way;

provide a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity;

evaluate our service continuously and make every effort to improve on it;

ensure an effective, efficient and economic use of resources;

develop the skills of all members through equal opportunity; and

co-operate 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 people in South Africa by –

- » participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the cause of crime;
- » preventing all acts that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- » investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- » bringing the perpetrators to justice.
- » in carrying out this commitment, I shall at all times –
- » uphold the Constitution and the law;
- » take into account the needs of the community;
- » recognise the needs of the South African Police Service as my employer; and
- » cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level.

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

- » act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard that is accessible to everybody, and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- » utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively to optimise 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

SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objectives of policing are to -

- » prevent, combat and investigate crime
- » maintain public order
- » protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property
- » uphold and enforce the law.

8.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining the National Policing Policy (Section 206 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996) and overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012)
- » Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- » National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- » Secondhand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No 23 of 1955)
- » Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- » Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)

- » Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- » Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- » Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004)
- » Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993)
- » Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- » Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985).

SAPS is responsible for preventing, combating and investigating any crime. In the execution of its constitutional mandate, SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- » National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- » Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- » Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- » The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)
- » Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- » Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- » Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- » Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- » Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- » Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- » Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- » Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- » Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- » State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- » Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- » Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- » Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- » Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- » Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- » Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- » Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- » Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No 17 of 1941)
- » Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- » Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- » Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- » Exchange Control Regulations
- » National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- » Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998)
- » National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- » Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- » Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- » The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013) (not yet in operation)
- » Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)

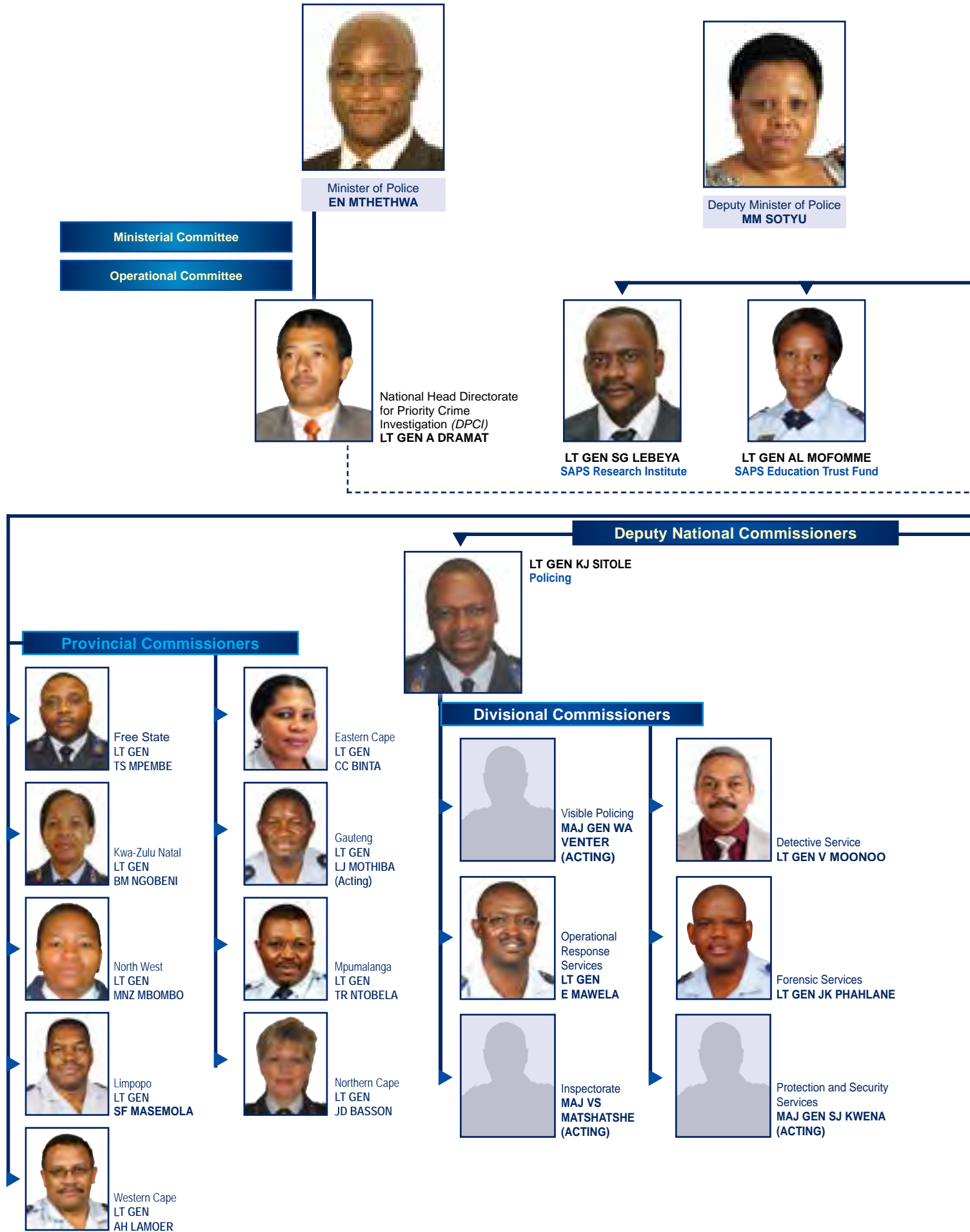
8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2013/14

- » Following an overseas tour by the Portfolio Committee on Police regarding the use of DNA to investigate and combat crime, and the drafting and approval of a policy regarding the use of DNA for criminal investigative purposes, the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, 2013, was approved by Cabinet for introduction in Parliament during 2013. The Bill has been approved by both Houses of Parliament and the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013), was assented to by the President on 23 January 2014. The Act will be implemented in accordance with the implementation plan approved by Parliament. The Act provides for the formal establishment of a DNA database in the SAPS for investigative purposes.
- » The Dangerous Weapons Bill, 2012, was tabled in Parliament in 2012 and was approved by both Houses of Parliament during 2013. The Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013) was assented to by the President on 24 July 2013. The Act was implemented from 2 January 2014. The Act gives effect to a Constitutional Court imperative to rationalise the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968) and similar legislation still in force in the areas that comprise the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda Ciskei (TBVC) States. In the process, the Bill has been aligned with constitutional and operational requirements.
- » The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), created a number of sexual offences (committed against adults, children and mentally disabled persons). The Act also creates a duty on every person to report the commission of a sexual offence against a child or mentally disabled person to the police. Provision is also made that an investigating officer can apply for a court to compel a suspect in a sexual offence to undergo HIV testing. The constitutionality of certain provisions of this Act has already been challenged in court.

The Court found that sections 15 and 16 of the Act are inconsistent with the Constitution to the extent that they criminalise the consensual sexual conduct of adolescents (children between the ages of 12 and 16) and, accordingly, declared the provisions invalid. However, the Court suspended the invalidity for 18 months to allow Parliament to remedy the defects in the Act identified by the judgment. This means that Parliament is afforded 18 months (from October 2013) to amend the provisions in line with the Constitution. In addition, the Court placed a moratorium on all investigations into, arrests of, and criminal and ancillary proceedings against adolescents in relation to sections 15 and 16 of the Act, pending Parliament's remedy of the defects in the Act.

The Constitutional Court has to decide whether the declaration of section 50(2) as unconstitutional should be confirmed or not.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2014





National Commissioner
GENERAL MV PHIYEGA



LT GEN S MAKGALE
Head: Communication



MAJ GEN B ZULU (ACTING)
Crime Intelligence

- Presidential Protection Services
- Executive Support
- Internal Audit
- Legal Advisory Services (Vacant)



LT GEN SJP SCHUTTE
Resource Management



LT GEN CN MBEKELA
Corporate Service Management

- Strategic Management, Research and Monitoring and Evaluation
- Integrity Management Services (Vacant)

Divisional Commissioners

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain Management
LT GEN GJ KRUSER



Facilities Management & Operational Infrastructure
LT GEN NS MKHWANAZI



Human Resource Management
LT GEN NNH MAZIBUKO



Financial Management
VACANT



Human Resource Development
MAJ GEN VA NYALUNGA (ACTING)



Technology Management Services
LT GEN BS NGUBANE



Auxiliary and Security Management
LT GEN BC MGWENYA



Legal & Policy Services
LT GEN J MOLEFE

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

RANK/LEVEL DESCRIPTION	African		Coloured		Indian		White		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executive authorities	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
National Commissioner (General)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Secretary for Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Divisional Commissioner and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	14
Top Management	14	7	3	0	1	0	1	1	27
Major General	68	45	12	2	7	2	11	4	151
Brigadier	197	117	42	19	26	8	100	43	552
Senior Management	265	162	54	21	33	10	111	47	703
Colonel	839	369	130	67	134	40	437	154	2 170
Major/Lieutenant Colonel	2 320	1 184	353	176	224	83	1 091	552	5 983
Lieutenant/Captain	7 906	3 290	1 083	561	529	224	2 324	1 447	17 364
Commissioned Officers	11 065	4 843	1 566	804	887	347	3 852	2 153	25 517
Non-commissioned officers	75 089	24 760	10 334	2 951	2 329	370	8 662	2 374	126 869
Public Service Act employees	11 058	19 682	1 485	3 557	327	770	520	4 334	41 733
SAPS Employees	97 492	49 455	13 442	7 333	3 577	1 497	13 146	8 910	194 852

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 137
RSA POPULATION	52 982 000 (mid-year estimate, 2013)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 square km
ESTABLISHMENT	194 852
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	153 116
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	41 736
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:346



10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Nature of business
South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	The aim of SAPS is 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.
The Civilian Secretariat for Police	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995, but to create its independence, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011.	To provide support to the Minister in performing his duties.
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995, but to create its independence, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011.	To investigate complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the South African Police Service and the Metro Police Service.
The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority	The Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)	To provide for the regulation of the Private Security Industry.



ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, 68 members died while on duty. The deaths may have been caused as a result of a motor vehicle accident or murder.

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
EASTERN CAPE			
7173768-5	Constable	Tshali TS	2013-04-14
7086465-9	Constable	Mavumengwane E	2013-06-15
0513266-5	Warrant Officer	Ntenetyi MA	2013-09-13
7188330-4	Constable	Gope M	2013-09-25
0541626-4	Chief Provisioning Administration Clerk	Poswa BL	2013-10-06
0519265-0	Warrant Officer	Sithelo R	2013-12-03
0482356-7	Lieutenant Colonel	Dukumbana N	2013-12-17
7036118-5	Constable	Mlenga TT	2013-12-11
0622023-1	Warrant Officer	Qaqoba M	2013-12-19
0490047-2	Warrant Officer	Mjoni MH	2013-12-19
0483097-1	Warrant Officer	Hasi TW	2013-12-16
0175971-0	Sergeant	Gulwa T	2014-02-16
FREE STATE			
0633221-8	Captain	Lekalake LS	2013-12-05
478622-0	Captain	Mokoena FS	2013-08-07
708668-4	Constable	Sinxesi LS	2013-09-15
GAUTENG			
7190250-3	Constable	Nemukula ES	2013-04-22
0620830-4	Warrant Officer	Radebe CH	2013-07-18
7015473-2	Constable	Maqubane R	2013-10-05
0540965-9	Sergeant	Mpame ST	2013-10-16
7023222-9	Constable	Menong Q	2013-06-10
7152645-5	Constable	Phaphlamaohlaka TJ	2013-08-30
0536485-0	Sergeant	Menoe BM	2013-09-08
7044350-5	Constable	Moabelo CR	2013-10-17
0911675-3	Sergeant	Ngonyama VJ	2013-11-16
7165122-5	Constable	Ngoepe CH	2013-11-18
7117839-2	Constable	Mhlanga EA	2014-03-07
KWAZULU-NATAL			
7111948-5	Constable	Zwani PI	2013-05-22
7067373-0	Constable	Mbatha SU	2013-05-23
0713747-7	Constable	Bhengu ZL	2013-05-31
0479150-9	Warrant Officer	Khoza BW	2013-10-07

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
KWAZULU-NATAL			
7153051-7	Constable	Mkhwanazi ST	2013-08-01
0459287-5	Captain	Mpanza ME	2013-09-06
0174320-4	Lieutenant	Mthethwa ES	2013-10-21
1936824-1	Sergeant	Zondi T	2014-01-27
0605906-6	Captain	Naidoo B	2014-03-14
0924628-2	Warrant Officer	Perumal T	2014-01-23
7053255-9	Constable	Yende SS	2014-03-08
LIMPOPO			
7135862-5	Constable	Seepe MM	2013-10-04
0486883-8	Warrant Officer	Mafane LJ	2014-02-27
7061130-1	Constable	Mahlokoane MJ	2014-02-27
7150084-7	Constable	Setlako ML	2014-02-27
7149488-0	Constable	Moloto MR	2014-02-27
MPUMALANGA			
7089538-4	Constable	Maphanga C	2013-06-01
7114348-3	Constable	Mbambo BJ	2013-06-01
0487634-2	Lieutenant Colonel	Mtsweni MS	2013-06-28
2047256-1	Constable	Mhlanga XD	2013-05-14
7078272-5	Constable	Thobela BL	2013-08-15
NORTH WEST			
7051513-1	Constable	Ntjana LP	2013-07-30
7131530-6	Constable	Phashe KT	2013-07-31
7086775-5	Constable	Lephogole TG	2014-01-03
7176739-8	Constable	Ntonyane DG	2014-02-06
NORTHERN CAPE			
0172659-5	Lieutenant Colonel	van Vuuren JA	2014-01-19
WESTERN CAPE			
7113385-2	Constable	Depha L	2013-07-28
7010111-6	Sergeant	Hoop J	2013-08-25
7017186-8	Constable	Thethani D	2013-07-22
7188310-8	Constable	Portland FTM	2013-08-25
0634238-8	Sergeant	Yengo LS	2013-07-28
7001916-9	Sergeant	Damse M	2013-10-16
7161189-4	Constable	Mpambani VS	2013-10-17
7077482-0	Constable	Gantsho T	2013-10-23

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
WESTERN CAPE			
7009356-3	Sergeant	Sass M	2013-06-21
7169535-4	Reservist Constable	Jansen J	2013-12-01
7160753-6	Constable	Witbooi R	2014-02-13
HEAD OFFICE			
7054175-2	Constable	Jobo TC	2013-07-20
7059675-1	Sergeant	Motsie TE	2013-07-20
7184667-1	Warrant Officer	Rasool S	2013-09-26
0635657-5	Lieutenant Colonel	Sindane ZS	2014-02-07
0433699-2	Lieutenant Colonel	Prinsloo JJ	2014-02-07



