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ANNUAL REPORT

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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

Mr ES Mchunu, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police, for the period,
1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

28 August 2024

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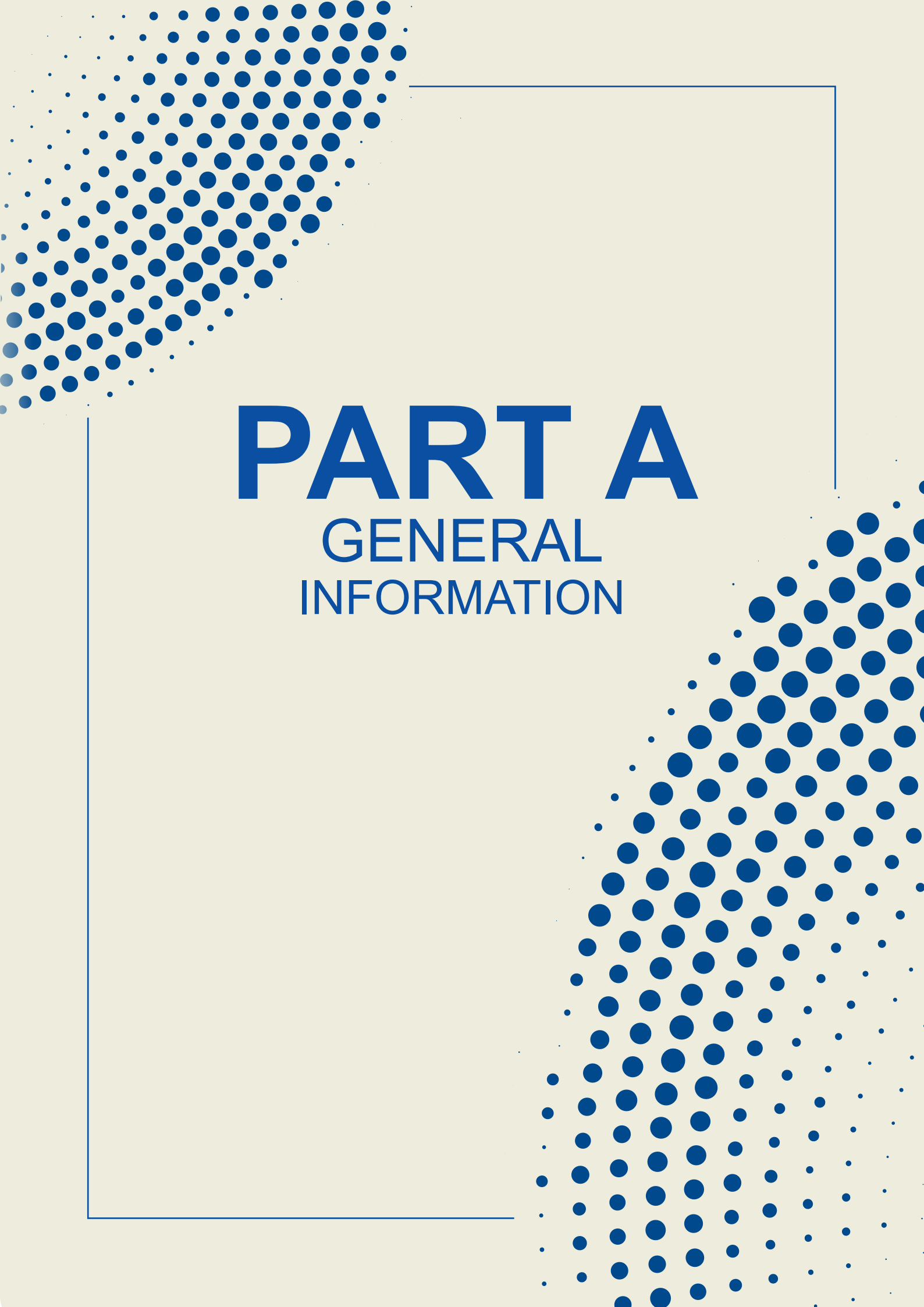
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PART A
GENERAL
INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

152 Johannes Ramokhoase Street
Pretoria Central
0001

POSTAL ADDRESS

Private Bag X94
Pretoria
0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER

+27 12 397 7082

WEBSITE ADDRESS

www.saps.gov.za

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team	DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
AFU	Asset Forfeiture Unit	DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
ANC	African National Congress	DPME	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
AOP	Annual Operational Plan	DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
APP	Annual Performance Plan	EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
AU	African Union	EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa	EITTs	Economic Infrastructure Task Teams
CARA	Criminal Assets Recovery Account	EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
CAS	Crime Administration System	ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television	ETD	Education, Training and Development
CFR	Central Firearm Register	FATF	Financial Action Task Team
CGF	Corporate Governance Framework	FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
CIT	Cash-in-Transit	FDM	Forensic Database Management
CoESPU	Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units	FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease, 2019	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
CPA	Crime Pattern Analysis	GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
CPFs	Community Police Forums	GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
CPI	Corruption Perception Index	HCCS	High Contact Crime Stations
CPTM	Core Pre-Development Training Material	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
CSS	Customer Satisfaction Survey	ICDMS	Investigate Case Docket Management System
CTA	Crime Trend Analysis	ICPCAP	Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan
DDM	District Development Model	ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
DFOs	Designated Firearm Officers	ILEA	International Law Enforcement Agency
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate

IPM	Integrated Person Management	OCIs	Organised Crime Investigation
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology	OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigation
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security	OCS	Organisational Climate Survey
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	PAAP	Post-Audit Action Plan
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer/Questioning and Asexual	PCMRE	Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources and Energy
MAJOC	Mission Area Joint Operational Centre	PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
MCS	Movement Control System	PERSAL/ PERSAP	Personnel and Salary Sub System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	PIVA	Persons Identification and Verification Application
MPS	Municipal Police Service	POCA	Proceeds of Organised Crime Act
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	POLMED	South African Police Services Medical Scheme
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework	POP	Public Order Police
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre	PRECCA	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure	PSA	Public Service Act
NCCF	National Crime Combating Forum	PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
NCoP	National Council of Provinces	PVS	Person Verification System
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan	QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
NDP	National Development Plan	RIMAS	Risk Information Management Support System
NDPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	RMC	Risk Management Committee
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database	RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations	RSA	Republic of South Africa
NIU	National Intervention Unit	SADC	Southern African Development Community
NKPs	National Key Points	SAPS	South African Police Service
NOC	National Operational Coordination	SAQA	South African Qualification Authority
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority	SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
NPS	National Police Strategy	SARS	South African Revenue Service
NQF	National Qualification Framework	SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority

SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts	STM	Specialised Training Material
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	TB	Tuberculosis
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan	TID	Technical Indicator Description
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment	TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
SITA	State Information Technology Agency	TRTs	Tactical Response Teams
SIU	Special Investigating Unit	TTT	Train-the-Trainers
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises	UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
SoNA	State of the Nation Address	UN	United Nations
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor	USA	United States of America
SSA	State Security Agency	USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council	VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa	VIP	Very Important Person
STF	Special Task Force	WAN	Wide Area Network
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections		

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

I am honoured and privileged to have been assigned this challenging yet exciting responsibility of ensuring that South Africans are safe and feel safer. On assumption of duty as the Minister of Police, I, together with Deputy Ministers Cassel Mathale and Polly Boshielo, have been receiving briefings from the top management of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and have met with station commanders in three provinces, namely; the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng. KwaZulu-Natal is our next stop. These are the four provinces that contribute to unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa. We have done this to ensure that the Ministry of Police has a comprehensive understanding of the portfolio, including the challenges and opportunities, in order to jointly map out the priorities and urgent tasks at hand.

The crime levels in the country are on the increase and are intolerable. We need to act decisively and bring this under control. The leading crimes in the country are contact crimes, such as murders and rape, as well as hijackings and kidnappings for ransom payments. The killing of women and children continues to be of serious concern and requires concentrated action from the SAPS.

Our vision is clear: our country must be safe for all citizens. People all over South Africa must be able to move around at any time without fear of criminals.

Gang violence has been on the rise, particularly in Gauteng and the Western Cape. The situation must be resolved to allow children to play in the streets without fear of being struck by stray bullets. There are an excessive number of firearms in circulation and they continue to be the weapon of choice in numerous violent crimes. It is imperative that we increase our efforts to eradicate illicit firearms from our streets and society, in addition to implementing enhanced firearm control measures.

The necessity of professionalising the SAPS and instilling a sense of patriotism, positive ethical values and an understanding that the primary responsibility of a police officer is to protect and serve the public is at the core of our strategy. The SAPS will continue to prioritise the eradication of corruption and the removal of corrupt police officers. Misconduct by SAPS members will not be tolerated. It is imperative that we change the negative perceptions of our police officers. People must respect police officers, have confidence in them and feel safe in their presence. Professionalism is an essential component of the police's protection mechanism.

We at the Ministry of Police are convinced that working together we can beat crime, create an environment to grow our economy and make South Africans feel safer in our townships, villages, suburbs, towns, cities, streets and places of work. We invite everyone to join us and work with us on this journey.

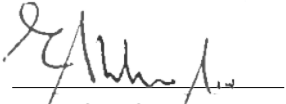


MR ES MCHUNU, MP
Minister of Police



Our vision is clear: our country must be safe for all citizens.

Lastly, may I take this opportunity to acknowledge the work by my predecessor, former Minister of Police, General Cele, as well as Deputy Minister Mathale. I wish to further acknowledge the National Commissioner of the SAPS, General Fannie Masemola, his management team, as well as the National Head of Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), Dr/Lt Gen Godfrey Lebeya and all SAPS members for the work executed in the 2023/24 reporting cycle. The Ministry's priorities are to be taken in consideration for the 7th Administration and the Government of National Unity to ensure that the allocated budget is effectively utilised to ensure that we achieve our planned targets for the 2024/25 financial year.



MR ES MCHUNU, MP
Minister of Police

21 September 2024



We are responding decisively to the war declared by criminals and we remain resolute in our efforts to fight crime and anyone who threatens the safety and security of law abiding citizens and have thus adopted an aggressive approach in ensuring that we stamp the authority of the state. It is no secret that our men and women in blue are up against heavily armed criminals who have no regard for the rule of law.

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

It is indeed a great honour to reflect on our performance over the past year (2023/24), to acknowledge and celebrate our achievements and to focus on the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. As the Deputy Minister of Police, who was in the portfolio in the previous financial year, I am deeply appreciative of your unwavering commitment and dedication to the safety and security of our communities. Each of you plays a vital role in our shared objective to uphold the rule of law and protect the rights and dignity of all citizens in our great nation. I am filled with pride at the accomplishments we have made together, as I reflect on the past year. Our annual performance review is not just an opportunity to evaluate the past; it is also a chance to highlight the remarkable efforts of our police service and to acknowledge the challenges that we have encountered. However, there is still ample opportunity for improvement in performance.

Numerous noteworthy accomplishments have been recorded this year. We have fostered safer environments by implementing innovative policing strategies, collaborative initiatives and engaging the community. Our officers have consistently demonstrated exceptional resolve in their daily duties, frequently surpassing expectations, in order to serve and protect. The relationships between law enforcement and the communities we serve have been reinforced by our dedication to community policing. We have empowered citizens to actively participate in crime prevention efforts by building trust and establishing open communication channels. I commend all of you for your contribution to the cultivation of this collaborative spirit, as we have collectively demonstrated that policing is a shared responsibility.

It is imperative that we provide our police officers with the tools they require to effectively navigate the complexities of modern policing. Furthermore, it is important that we prioritise the professional development of our personnel.

Despite the successes we celebrate, we must also confront the challenges that persist in our society. Our communities' safety and well-being continue to be affected by issues such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), organised crime, drug trafficking and gang violence. As we move forward, we must continue to alter and innovate our approach to these pressing issues, striving to develop solutions that effectively address the root causes of crime.

Additionally, it is important that we acknowledge the importance of maintaining accountability and transparency in policing. It is our duty to ensure that the highest ethical standards and a sense of professionalism is upheld within our ranks, thereby fostering trust with the public we serve.

As we review our performance, let us commit to continuous improvement and embrace constructive feedback as a catalyst for growth. As we look ahead to 2024/25, we must remain focused on our goals and committed to our mission. Furthermore, we will continue to prioritise community engagement efforts and work actively to dismantle the barriers that prevent us from serving effectively. Together, we can build a future where all citizens feel safe and secure and in a society where our police officials are seen as a trusted and respected partner in their communities.



MR CC MATHALE, MP
Minister of Police



It is imperative that we provide our police officers with the tools they require to effectively navigate the complexities of modern policing.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation for your unwavering dedication, resilience and hard work throughout the 2023/24 financial year. Every one of you contributes to our collective success and has the power to effect meaningful change in the lives of those we serve. Let us carry this momentum into 2024/25, empowered by the knowledge that together, we can create a safer community for everyone. Thank you for your service, your commitment and your belief in our mission. Let us move forward with determination and pride, recognising the vital role we play in shaping the future of our communities.



MR CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

06 September 2024

DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

It is with great pleasure that I, in my capacity as the Deputy Minister of Police, have the opportunity to address the following crucial focus areas, which are at the centre of our work; GBV, community policing and community and business partnerships.

GBV remains a deeply concerning issue that has a profound impact on the core of our society. It is incumbent upon all of us, as the custodians of community safety, to address this grave matter that affects society as a whole. We will not tolerate any form of violence against women, children, or marginalised members of communities. It is our shared responsibility to foster an environment in which each individual feels safe, valued and protected. I call upon each one of you, both within the Service and in our extended community, to join hands in combating GBV. Together, we must increase awareness in preventing GBV, provide support to persons who may have become victims of these crimes and ensure robust enforcement. No stone should be left unturned until GBV is eradicated from our society.

Community policing lies at the very core of our philosophy of building trust, fostering collaboration and engaging with the communities who are mandated to create a safer and more secure environment. It is through this approach that we can create a meaningful relationship, where our communities and citizens can actively contribute to crime prevention. Our police officials need to understand the aspirations of their neighbourhoods to be able to walk in streets day or night feeling safe, without being victims of crime. I urge our police officials to intensify their commitment to community policing by focusing on the needs of law-abiding community members. Let us be visible and approachable within our communities, lend a helping hand and have an open ear. We can create safer and more stronger communities by enhancing communication, collaborating to address concerns and jointly developing tailored initiatives.

Collective collaboration and cooperation are necessary to address the numerous challenges that policing faces; they cannot be resolved in isolation. Partnerships with civil society organisations, other government departments, community leaders and other stakeholders are instrumental in our quest for safety and security. Through partnerships, we can pool resources, share best practices and leverage expertise to address complex social issues. I am proud of the partnerships we have established thus far; however, we must continue to strive for greater success. Let us strengthen existing partnerships and forge new alliances to intensify the impact of our collective efforts.

Looking ahead at the next five years, it is essential that we adopt a strategic and forward thinking approach. Medium-term planning would enable us to chart our course, allocate resources effectively and adapt to changing circumstances. We must envision a future where the safety and security of the public are paramount, where our police service is equipped with advanced tools and necessary training to meet emerging challenges. In the coming years, we must persist in our investments in technology, enhance intelligence capabilities and strengthen our infrastructure. We must build capacities to confront the ever-changing nature of criminal activity, such as cybercrime and digital threats. Our medium-term plans will ensure that our police service demonstrate professionalism, flexibility and adaptability, in safeguarding our communities in a rapidly changing world.



MS POLLY BOSHELO, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

“
Through partnerships, we can pool resources, share best practices and leverage expertise to address complex social issues.”

In conclusion, the road ahead is challenging, but with determination, collaboration and a commitment to our shared values, we will succeed. Let us unite our efforts to eradicate GBV, strengthen community bonds, forge partnerships and engage in robust medium-term planning. Together, we can create a society where everyone feels safe, where justice is upheld and policing serves as a beacon of hope. I am thankful for your unwavering dedication and invite you to embark on this journey together.



MS POLLY BOSHILO, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

05 September 2024

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Annual Report, 2023/24 is a reflection of the actual performance of the SAPS, compared with the planned performance as articulated in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2023/24. As the Accounting Officer of the SAPS, allow me to present the 2023/24 Annual Report for the SAPS.

“A safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all”. That’s the commitment we, the SAPS, are promising the people of South Africa, as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030. The Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) was the medium to drive towards achieving the NDP, 2030. The MTSF (2019-2024) outlined the Country’s priorities for the 6th administration and identified the priorities and set targets for implementation of the priorities and interventions that were expected. The Department, as well as the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster would be conducting an end-term assessment, in order to craft a Medium-Term Development Plan for the 7th administration, for the period, 2024 to 2029.

The 2020-2025 Strategic Plan is currently being implemented over a period of five years, providing a guiding framework for the organisation’s annual direction, as reflected in the APP of a particular financial year. The 2023/24 APP and National Police Strategy (NPS) Annual Operational Plan (AOP) collectively represent the SAPS’s strategic initiatives and operational priorities for a financial year, closely aligned with the government’s medium-term strategic objectives and corresponding budget allocation. The primary purpose of the NPS is to supplement and fast-track the Department’s performance, in respect of key performance areas identified in the APP, thereby ensuring effective execution and attainment of strategic goals.

The SAPS’s annual report highlights varying achievement rates across programmes. Overall, in 2023/24, the SAPS achieved 63 or 67,02 per cent of its 94 targets, compared with 67,37 per cent of its performance targets, in 2022/23, or 64 from a total of 95. The Administration Programme had 23 performance targets in total of which six targets were not achieved. A success rate of 73,91 per cent was attained for this programme, compared with 77,27 per cent, in 2022/23. The Visible Policing Programme had 27 performance targets, with an achievement rate of 62,96 per cent, compared with 70,83 per cent, in 2022/23. A total of ten targets were not achieved in the Visible Policing environment. All nine targets were met by Operations. The Detective Services Programme had 27 performance targets, with an achievement rate of 44,44 per cent, compared with 43,33 per cent, in 2022/23. All six targets were met by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). The Crime Intelligence Programme with 10 performance targets performed well, with an achievement rate of 100 per cent, maintaining the same level of performance, compared with 2022/23. The Protection and Security Services Programme also achieved all of its seven performance targets, compared with 71,43 per cent, in 2022/23.

MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

The prevention of the flow of contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms and human smuggling and trafficking, as well as to enforce the relevant legislation, remains key to the SAPS. This includes the management of the 71 ports of entry, which include 52 land ports, nine seaports and 10 international airports.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA

Accounting Officer
Department of Police



Uprooting corruption and removing corrupt police officers from SAPS will remain a top priority. Misconduct by SAPS members will not be tolerated and action will be taken.

The enhancement of national security and territorial integrity at the ports of entry achieved a total number of 1 525 wanted persons and 1 815 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at land ports resulting in 360 arrest warrant hits and 39 vehicles recovered. The effectiveness of the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) is demonstrated by the consistent increase in hits of stolen/robbed vehicles and the increased detection of wanted persons. Between 2021/22 to 2022/23, there was an increase of 17,1% circulated stolen/robbed vehicles, which further increased by 6,7% between 2022/23 and 2023/24. A total of 6 702 vehicles were successfully profiled and searched at the 52 land ports, 2 935 containers at the nine seaports and 3 729 cargo consignments at the 10 international airports.

To improve national security and territorial integrity, a total of 3 784 planned crime prevention and combating actions were carried out at ports of entry. These actions included 137 barricades, 66 916 vehicle patrols, 1 020 vehicle checkpoints, 81 805 foot patrols and 2 042 vessel patrol inspections.

THREATS TO THE WELFARE OF THE REPUBLIC

The rendering of victim-friendly services at police stations and functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) at nearly every police station fosters a collaborative and consultative approach to policing, significantly enhancing police responsiveness to GBV, building active community engagement in crime prevention and creating a safer and more supportive environment for all, particularly for victims of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF).

As at 31 March 2024, there were 1 160 functional police stations, where 1 157 police stations were identified for the implementation of CPFs and 1 156 had functional CPFs.

The SAPS continued to maintain a constitutionally grounded internal stability through a robust approach resulting in the successful policing/stabilisation of peaceful and unrest crowd management incidents, coupled with comprehensive actions taken by Public Order Police (POP) where 6 116 crime prevention functions and 13 248 operational support-related incidents, resulting in 12 073 arrests, was achieved. These significant efforts can be equated to upholding the law and asserting the authority of the State.

During the State of the National Address (SoNA), in 2022 and 2023, President Cyril Ramaphosa stated that “we will use our competitiveness in call centre operations to support the proper function of the 10111 Command Centres, partnering with the private sector.” The SAPS and the Presidency’s office jointly chair a Steering Committee that was established to resolve the challenges of the 10111 Command Centres. The 10111 Project Plan was intended to restore the capacity and capability of operations to respond to all emergency calls and communication received by the 10111 emergency response centres on a 24/7 basis. The project aims to reduce the volume of dropped calls at the centres.

OPERATION SHANELA

In 2022/23 the SAPS Management developed an Integrated Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP) to reduce the incidence of violent crime in the country and mobilise the community, in support of the SAPS’s fight against crime. The ICPCAP was aligned with the theme of the Minister’s 2023 Budget Speech, namely - “Combating Crime through Decisive Police Action and Robust Community Involvement”.

The ICPCAP has been integrated into the NPS. The purpose of the NPS is to rationalise the SAPS’s strategic landscape by providing a single, focused strategy, which includes all of the key national deliverables or outputs that are not reflected in the Department’s APP.

The SAPS initiated Operation Shanela, in May 2023, based on an Enhanced ICPCAP. The Plan and Operation Shanela provides for coordinated weekly mandatory (simultaneous and high-density) integrated and multidisciplinary operations in priority police station areas. Operation Shanela and the ICPCAP also provide for increased community mobilisation against crime in collaboration with CPFs, focusing on the top 30 national and top 10 provincial police stations contributing to the highest reported incidence of contact crime and GBV. In addition, Operation Shanela targets wanted suspects sought for GBV, murder and other serious crimes.

CRIMES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR AND THE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

In the SoNA delivered by the Honourable President Ramaphosa, on 9 February 2022, the President emphasised the necessity of preventing and combating the ongoing extortion and violence directed at economic sites, particularly in the construction industry. Since June 2022, the SAPS responded to the SoNA commitment and

have implemented 20 Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs) in 18 identified priority districts and two provinces.

The teams have been tasked with the responsibility of addressing the ongoing extortion and violence directed at economic sites, to prevent and combat economic infrastructure-related crimes, with particular emphasis on the construction industry.

ORGANISED CRIME

The DPCI continued to demonstrate exceptional performance during 2023/24, through the use of prosecutorial-guided investigations and maintaining close working relationships with stakeholders. Improved stakeholder collaborations with the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) and law enforcement agencies, significantly impacted on the speed and effectiveness of investigations, thereby contributing to performance.

The objective of the detection and dismantling of all identified clandestine drug laboratories (including hydroponic cannabis facilities) for investigation and cooperation is to address serious organised crime, which is associated with organised criminal groups that manufacture high-demand illicit drugs, at both national and international levels, in response to emerging threats through the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP). The combating of illegal drug manufacturing and related activities resulted in the dismantling of 95,24% or 20 of the 21 clandestine laboratories that were identified through the maintenance of a strong informer network and effective collaboration with Crime Intelligence. A total of 35 suspects were arrested during the dismantling of these laboratories. In 2023/24, 60% or 12 identified drug syndicates were neutralised from a total of 20 identified, with 38 arrests and 31 criminal groups were identified and seven (or 22,58%) were neutralised, resulting in 40 arrests. This includes drug dealing, arrests on drug possession and role-players who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug runners.

We have to build and strengthen community-police relations and change negative public perception, as well as the need to work on both the morale and the integrity of our members. We, as the SAPS, have a constitutional duty to serve and protect our communities, we must take the lead in improving the lives of South Africans, through our operational, tactical and strategic policing efforts, which would inspire not only community and business confidence, but also the confidence of the international world.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	336 025	399 329	(63 304)	310 259	383 341	(73 082)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	34 770	56 290	(21 520)	28 701	35 415	(6 714)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1 300	2 320	(1 020)	1 670	2 159	(489)
Sale of capital assets	114 680	162 284	(47 604)	114 680	146 264	(31 584)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	121 119	130 201	(9 082)	141 419	194 857	(53 438)
Total	607 894	750 424	(142 530)	596 729	762 036	(165 307)

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 deviations on performance are as follow:

- » **Sales of goods and services produced by the Department:** The positive deviation of R63,304 million is *inter alia* due to the increase in police services rendered (R45,1 million), the increase in administrative fees charged (R16,9 million) and sales of waste and scrap (R1,3 million).
- » **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R21,520 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 R47,604 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 exceeded estimates that contributed to the deviation of R9,082 million.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2023/24 financial year amounted to R105 475 634 078, which represents a spending rate of 100,0%. An insignificant amount of R921.53 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122
2. Visible Policing	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	53 286 001	53 286 001	0
3. Detective Services	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956
4. Crime Intelligence	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	4 340 556	4 340 556	0
5. Protection and Security Services	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	3 737 790	3 737 790	0
Total	105 475 635	105 475 634	1	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

The 2023/24 financial year had various financial challenges such as an in-year budget reduction of operational funding, a salary agreement that was not funded in full and high exchange rates and fuel prices that also impacted on financial resources. Since the mentioned challenges emerged during the financial year, the Department constantly had to reprioritise financial resources towards urgent needs resulting to impact on other activities. Scarcity of financial resources thus required decisions to be taken and choices to be made among the needs that most benefitted the Department in terms of the available financial resources.

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some capital funding, as well as other earmarked funding, in order to defray financial pressures experienced in goods and services expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved a total virement of R994,874 million or 1,64% on average, which is well within the allowable 8% threshold in terms of Section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999). The following provides a summary of the amounts viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2023/24 financial year.

Programme 1: Administration

A net underspending realised on this Programme as a result of prioritisation of resources towards frontline services, especially towards the visible policing functions with compensation of employees being mostly affected. Spending on capital works building projects exceeded expectations and funding previously directed away from the environment, was redirected back. An amount of R226,957 million was available for virement to other programmes, which equals 1,10%.

Programme 2: Visible Policing

A shortfall realised on the largest Programme that had been allocated more than 52% or R55 billion of the total budget. Even though funding was shifted to this Programme with the approval obtained from National Treasury, the record high fuel prices and prioritisation of resources for frontline services still required reprioritisation and virement towards this Programme. Fleet services expenditure is the second biggest cost driver in the SAPS after compensation of employees and notwithstanding interventions, the core business of the SAPS is very much reliant on this commodity. The virement of R497,437 million to this Programme is relative small, i.e. 0,90%.

Programme 3: Detective Services

A marginal underspending realised on this programme in compensation of employees due to attrition of employees exceeding the recruitment initiatives. However, similar to Programme 2, a shortfall realised in the Programme on operational funding due to the high fuel prices. A marginal amount of R24,485 million was available for virement to other programmes, which equals 0,12%.

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

An amount of R91,387 million remained within this Programme, also as a result of attrition of employees exceeding the recruitment initiatives and the introduction of additional cost containment initiatives that resulted in reduced spending on operational funding within goods and services. The virement to other programmes is 2,07%.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

Natural attritions and prioritisation of resources towards frontline services realised lower spending on compensation of employees. An amount of R154,608 million remained within this Programme being available for virement to other Programmes. The virement equals 4,02%.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

There was no unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period. Confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period was R837 000 thousand. Recoveries of R533 000 thousand were made (recovered in 2023/24, but can also relate to fruitless expenditure incurred in previous years). Refer to Part E: PFMA Compliance Report.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OVER THE SHORT- TO MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD

To ensure that the SAPS build safer communities as per the constitutional mandate and the NDP, 2030, the Department is to focus on the priorities for the 2024/25 Financial Year:

To enhance police visibility, improve community responsiveness, the detection rate, crime intelligence capability and to build public confidence in the police service, over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period, the Department plans to recruit additional personnel. For the 2024/25 financial year 10 000 police trainees are to be recruited, covering personnel losses through natural attrition and facilitating workforce growth. This strategic expansion is crucial for addressing the continuous growing demands of our communities and ensuring that the SAPS can effectively combat crime across the country. The Department plans to conduct modernisation initiatives, including the upgrading of Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, improving connectivity and deploying mobile technologies.

- The SAPS will enhance safety protocols and measures to safeguard police officials in the line of duty, which is vital for ensuring the well-being and operational effectiveness of police officials. The implementing of a comprehensive training programme, providing advanced protective equipment, as well as establishing clear operational guidelines, can significantly reduce risks faced by officers during the execution of their duties. Increased focus on mental health support and regular safety assessments will further contribute to a safer working environment.

- The Department is to strengthen specialised crime detection capabilities for effectively addressing cybercrime, organised crime, commercial crime and corruption. The Department is to capacitate specialised units, enhance training and advance investigative tools to address complex and high-impact criminal activities.

One of the many priorities is to reduce violent crime and GBVF.

The SAPS will place a greater emphasis on community mobilisation to increase police visibility through strategic partnerships. To achieve these objectives, the SAPS will adopt a whole-of-government and whole-of-society framework, guided by the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS). Through the implementation of the ICPCAP, the SAPS aims to reduce prioritised crime over the medium-term.

The EITTs will be capacitated with the necessary resources, supported by organised crime investigation capabilities, to combat crimes such as illegal mining, infrastructure-related crimes and extortion in the business sector, with a particular emphasis on the construction sector. Specialised capabilities, including the DPCL, Forensic Services and Crime Intelligence, will collaborate with both internal and external stakeholders to address, among others, prioritised crimes. The Department will address organised crime, money laundering and terror financing, in line with recommendations from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The SAPS will increase its efforts to identify and neutralise gangs and criminal groups that are involved in drug-related crime, in order to restore safety and order in the communities that have been impacted. Enhanced intelligence gathering, dedicated task forces and collaborative operations with other law enforcement agencies will strengthen the SAPS's ability to combat organised crime, effectively.

Endeavours will continue to enhance the capacity and capabilities of the Department, modernise our operations and work collaboratively with communities and stakeholders to combat crime and ensure the safety and security of all South Africans.

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

The SAPS has implemented a number of measures and action plans to prevent and minimise irregular expenditure:

- » The implementation of the certificate of procurement irregularity will be continuously monitored by Internal Audit and line managers responsible for performance management.
- » Constant national roadshows and intervention sessions with every division and province.
- » The issuing of a pocket guide to all supply chain management practitioners to assist in procurement actions.
- » Regular distribution of circulars highlighting current and new procurement prescripts.
- » Quarterly Procurement Forums in all provinces and divisions for procurement practitioners.

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND HOW THEY WERE SOLVED

- » Determination tests where transgressions resulted in non-compliance, but were recorded as irregular expenditure; constant communication with various business units and advising them on the distinction between irregular expenditure and non-compliance.
- » The completion of determination tests that exceed the prescribed time frame - business units were constantly reminded of the significance of adhering to the time frames issued by the National Treasury.
- » Non-reporting of possible irregular cases - business units were reminded that reporting of possible irregular expenditure is essential, as it helps to ensure that the SAPS complies with the Irregular Expenditure Framework's requirements.
- » Appointment of officers with no knowledge of procurement processes to conduct determination tests - during intervention roadshows, a cohort of officers will be invited, appointed to conduct determination tests.
- » Discrepancies of cases registered at different business units, but not appearing on the SAPS National Register - business units were instructed to forward their registers to the Supply Chain Management Division for reconciliation and to populate the National Reference Number (procurement number) on their registers.

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

Donations and transfers to the value of R52,573 million were received in kind by the SAPS, in 2023/24.

Donations and transfers to the value of R1,560 million were made in kind by the SAPS, in 2023/24.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

There are no deviations from financial reporting requirements submitted to National Treasury.

All procurement-related deviations were reported to National Treasury, for the 2023/24 financial year. A register is monitored by the Supply Chain Management Division. The following eight procurement-related deviations were condoned by National Treasury, in 2023/24:

- » Approval of deviation Eskom (the electricity supply commission of South Africa) electrical connection: Makhaza Police Station, in the Western Cape.
- » DNA Extraction Purification Kit.
- » Online legal subscription for Lexis Nexis, Jutastat and Sabinet.
- » Maintenance and support of existing CCTV and access.
- » Consumables: DNA Crime Index Processing Systems.
- » Reinstating of Afiswitch Contract.
- » Telkom voice and data services.
- » Online legal subscription for Lexis Nexis, Jutastat and Sabinet.

EVENTS REPORTED AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

OTHER

None

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

I wish to extend my gratitude to the outgoing Minister of Police, the Honourable General BH Cele for the guidance, leadership and oversight. I further wish to congratulate and welcome the Honourable Minister of Police, Mr ES Mchunu, on his appointment to the Ministry. In addition, I wish to congratulate and welcome the Deputy Ministers of Police, Mr Cassel Mathale and Ms Polly Boshielo. I wish to further extend my gratitude to the former Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP) and members of the PCoP and the Audit Committee, for their constructive criticism, continuous support, leadership and guidance, in the 2023/24 financial year.

I wish to take this opportunity to further thank the team at the Ministry of Police, the CSPS and his team, the Executive Director of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and her team, the Chairperson of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) Council and her 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 who 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 their 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 Auditor-General of South Africa (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 isolation and the effective working of Government requires dedicated support and collaboration, amongst others, being the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), Priority Committees, JCPS, JCPS Planning Monitoring Committee and International Cooperation, Trade and Security 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 (2023/24) 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 Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029), the SAPS Strategic Plan 2020-2025, the NPS, the ICPCAP in the realisation of the NDP, 2030 by making a better life for all through safer communities.



GENERAL S.F. MASEMOLA (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

28 August 2024

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.

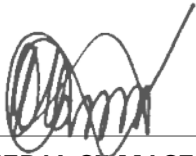
The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared, in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines, issued by the National Treasury.

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 2024.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

28 August 2024

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 Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015)
- » 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 Act, 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)
- » Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No 4 of 2013)
- » 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)

The following institutional policies have been earmarked for review, development and implementation, during the period 2020 to 2025:

- » Review of National Instruction 1 of 2005: The Performance Enhancement Process for the SAPS.
- » National Instruction on the Management of Poor Performance.
- » National Instruction on the Performance Management and Development System for Senior Managers in the SAPS.
- » National Instruction 3 of 2018: Presidential Protection Service.
- » Review of Standing Operating Procedure: Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, Intersex Queer/Questioning, Asexual (LGBTIQ+).
- » Review of Standing Order (General) 256: Duties of the Commander on a Relief and Investigation of Charges.
- » Review of Standing Order (General) 301: Registers, Books and Forms.
- » Development of National Instruction: Integrated Person Management (IPM) System.
- » Development of National Instruction: Disaster and Major Incident Management in the SAPS.
- » Development of National Instruction: Rapid Response Services and Radio Equipped Vehicles in the SAPS.
- » Review of National Instruction: Water Policing and Diving Services in the SAPS (2G of 1992).
- » Review of Standard Operating Procedure: Procedures for the K9 Service (Ten Disciplines).
- » Review of National Instruction 10 of 2015: K9 Service.
- » National Instruction on the Audit of Performance Information by the AGSA.
- » National Instruction on the Monitoring and Reporting of Performance Information.

POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

Agenda 2063 - The African Union (AU) Commission's 2015 Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for Africa's socio-economic transformation over the next 50 years. It aims to accelerate past and current continental growth initiatives and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated continent, politically united and based on 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; and an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially women and youth and caring for children. These aspirations have Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-aligned priorities.

Sustainable Development Goals - The SDGs aim to end global poverty and hunger, combat inequalities within and between countries, build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, protect human rights, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and preserve the planet and its natural resources. Countries committed to the SDGs aim to foster sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into consideration diverse country development and capacity. The SDGs balance economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. This global agenda has 17 SDGs.

National Development Plan, 2030 - The NDP is a long-term vision for the country that provides a broad strategic framework for significant government choices and actions and focuses on crucial competencies needed to transform the economy and society. The plan emphasises that South Africa's accelerated development requires active public support, leadership in all sectors that prioritises the nation's communal interests over narrow, short-term aims and radically enhanced government performance.

Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024) - The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) outlines the country's priorities, based on the electoral mandate and provides a medium-term roadmap for building five-year institutional plans to meet the NDP's goals. Government priorities and vision for South Africa require intergovernmental and interdepartmental planning. The Revised MTSF promotes coordination and alignment of priorities across all government sectors and with non-government stakeholders, as well as the integration of all national development components into mainstream planning procedures.

White Paper on Safety and Security - The White Paper directs government departments' development and alignment of policies, strategies and operational plans to create safer communities. The White Paper gives governance and oversight tools to measure and hold departments responsible. The White Paper on Safety and Security aims to: provide an overarching policy for safety, crime and violence prevention in a clear legislative and administrative framework to facilitate synergy and alignment of safety and security policies; and facilitate the creation of a sustainable, well-resourced implementation and oversight mechanism that will coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on crime prevention priorities across all sectors.

White Paper on Policing - The White Paper on Policing separates the police-focused policy from the White Paper on Safety and Security and provides an enabling legislative framework for civilian oversight and aligns the police service with the rest of the public service. The NDP-backed White Paper on Policing focuses on key law enforcement and policing issues to reduce crime and build safer communities.

Spatial Development Frameworks - Despite enabling legislation and policy, spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive. Post-apartheid state and private sector spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development expenditure have reproduced, entrenched and strengthened these past spatial patterns. Spatial Development Frameworks aim to rethink planning, budgeting, infrastructure investment and development spending in the country.

Policy Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System - A set of organisational structures, management processes, standards, strategies, plans, indicators, Information Systems (IS), reporting lines and accountability relationships that enable national and provincial departments, municipalities and other institutions to perform their monitoring and evaluation functions effectively. The organisational culture, capacity and other enabling conditions will determine whether the monitoring and evaluation role influences decision making, learning and service delivery.

Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, 2019 - To align and strengthen government planning systems and procedures and institutionalise development planning, the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) revised the 2010 Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans. It covers strategic and annual performance planning, operational planning, implementation programme planning, infrastructure planning and monitoring, reporting and evaluations and aligns with Government's outcomes-based approach.

National Evaluation Policy Framework, 2019 - The policy framework provides the basis for a minimum system of evaluations across government with the purpose of guiding and promoting relevance, efficiency and quality in evaluation process. It seeks to ensure that credible evidence (including comprehensive sex, age and disability disaggregated data) from evaluations is used in planning, budgeting, monitoring and organisational reviews to improve performance and is supported by a number of guidelines which support the various steps for undertaking evaluation in line with the National Evaluation System.

National Cybersecurity Policy Framework - National cybersecurity encompasses all electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economics and well-being. Thus, securing a country's cyberspace requires multiple steps. The JCPS Cluster will develop a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan in consultation with stakeholders to support the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework, which promotes cybersecurity measures by all role players. The plan will identify 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 1993 King Committee on Corporate Governance produced the King Report on Corporate Governance. The King Report on Corporate Governance suggested norms of behaviour for boards and directors of listed businesses in South Africa based on principles and practises. The PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), necessitated a review of King I (1994), King II (2002) and King III's (2009) reports. King IV's "apply and explain" approach was necessitated by corporate governance and regulatory developments, locally and internationally. King IV emphasises public sector corporate governance.

Minimum Information Security Standards - To protect national security, institutions must implement the Minimum Information Security Standards for sensitive or classified information.

White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service - This White Paper outlines the actions national departments and provincial administrations must take to create and implement their affirmative action policies.

White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service - For South Africa to fulfil its democratic, economic and social goals, it needs a professional, impartial and representative public service. Transforming the public service into an instrument capable of 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 leadership.

White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery - The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, published on 24 November 1995, lists eight transformation priorities, with Transforming Service Delivery being the most important. The transformed South African Public Service will be measured on its effectiveness in meeting the basic requirements of all South Africans. Thus, the public service transformation programme's purpose is to improve service delivery.

White Paper on Public Service Training and Education - The White Paper on Public Service Training and Education establishes a clear vision and policy framework to guide the introduction and implementation of new policies, procedures and legislation to transform public service training and education into a dynamic, needs-based, proactive instrument that can play an integral and strategic role in building a new public service for a new and democratic society in South Africa.

White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - The 2015 Cabinet-approved White Paper aspires to involve all sectors of society in the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities by expediting transformation and redress towards full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities.

National Drug Master Plan (2019-2024) - The NDMP integrates policy reforms, coordinated implementation and resource deployment from all sectors of society. The SAPS will implement NDMP reaction action plans at all levels, including local level.

National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance - The National Action Plan provides a comprehensive policy framework for corporate and public sectors to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The National Action Plan is meant to complement existing legislation, policies and programmes that address inequality, inequity and discrimination, rather than to replace them.

District Development Model (DDM) - On 19 January 2021, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) announced "Guidance on the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)". This circular guides DDM implementation and outline the One Plan development process, provide guidance on the One Plan content, establish technical and political structures to implement the DDM, including monitoring the One Plan and ensure that short-, medium- and long-term implementation actions in relation to critical milestones in DDM Implementation Plans for each district and metropolitan area are implemented.

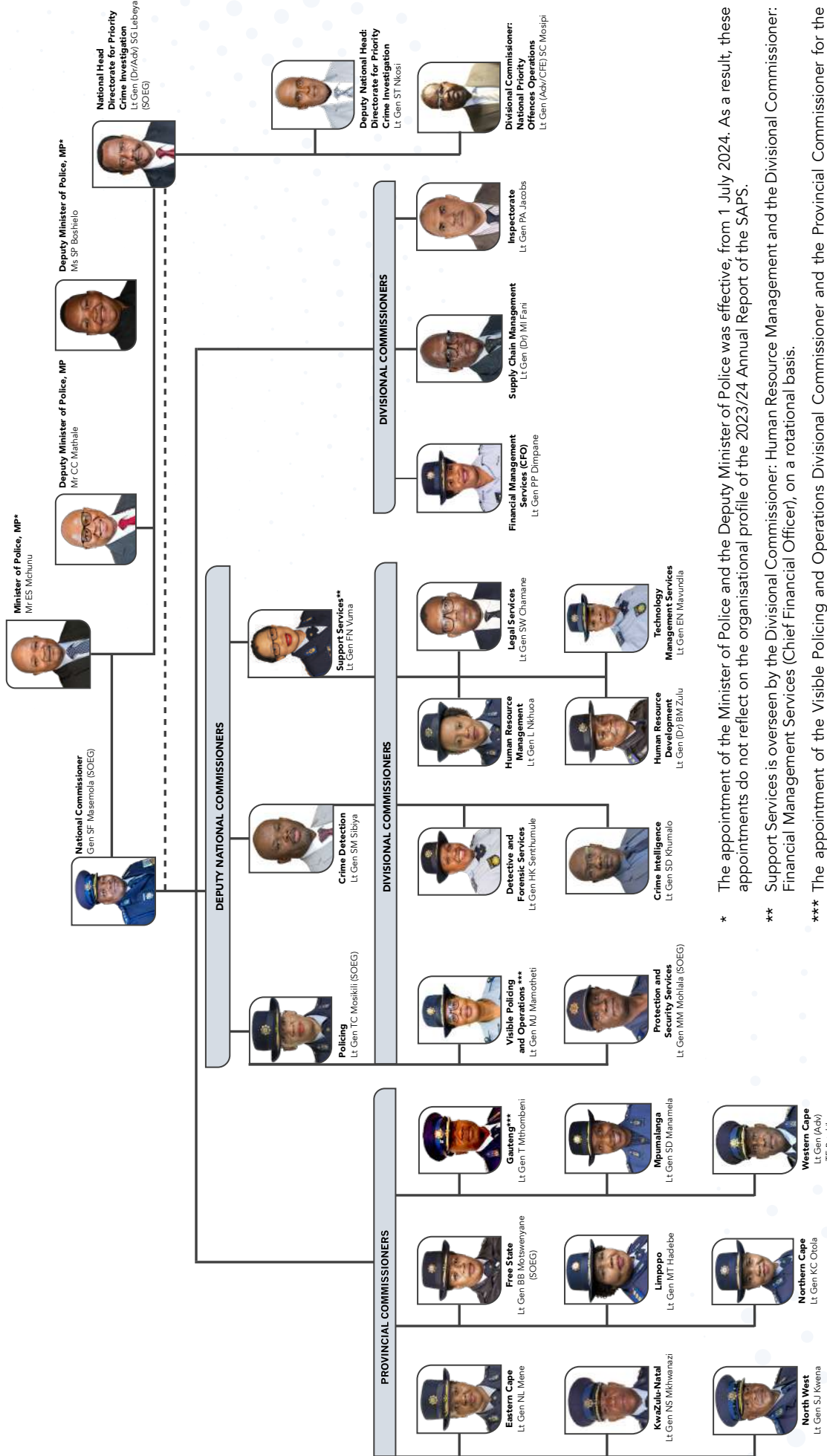
8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PALIAMENT, IN 2023/24

None

8.4 POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

No new policies were approved by Cabinet, in 2023/24.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2024



* The appointment of the Minister of Police and the Deputy Minister of Police was effective, from 1 July 2024. As a result, these appointments do not reflect on the organisational profile of the 2023/24 Annual Report of the SAPS.

** Support Services is overseen by the Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management and the Divisional Commissioner: Financial Management Services (Chief Financial Officer), on a rotational basis.

*** The appointment of the Visible Policing and Operations Divisional Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner for the Gauteng Province was effective from 1 March 2024. The promotions were only finalised on the PERSAL System, early in 2024/25. As a result, these appointments do not reflect on the relevant rank/level on the organisational profile of the 2023/24 Annual Report of the SAPS.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SAPS, AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

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	4	4	22	30
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Divisional Commissioners/National Head/Deputy National Head and other top management (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	12
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8
Top Management	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	13	27
Major General	9	5	9	2	11	2	60	47	145
Brigadier	68	33	33	13	45	28	248	169	637
Senior Management	77	38	42	15	56	30	308	216	782
Colonel	303	167	94	48	124	72	966	622	2 396
Lieutenant Colonel	679	481	201	113	347	206	2 211	1 562	5 800
Captain	1 601	959	341	191	851	460	4 334	2 619	11 356
Commissioned Officers	2 583	1 607	636	352	1 322	738	7 511	4 803	19 552
Non-Commissioned Officers	4 831	1 391	1 931	373	10 332	3 999	71 327	35 843	130 027
Public Service Act (PSA) employees	346	2 358	244	566	1 058	2 623	9 273	17 218	33 686
Total employees	7 837	5 394	2 853	1 306	12 769	7 394	88 438	58 115	184 106

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SAPS, AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 165, as at 31 March 2024
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) POPULATION	62 027 503 (Census, 2022)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	184 106
SAPS ACT EMPLOYEES	150 388
PSA EMPLOYEES	33 718
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:412

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 2023 to 31 March 2024, a total number of 39 members died, while on duty, compared with 34, in 2022/23. This represents a significant increase of 44,44%. The inherent risks associated with the duties of members of the Service are underscored by the increased number. It serves as a stark reminder of the daily dangers encountered by Service members and the necessity of ongoing endeavours to improve the safety and support of all members.

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death	Race	Gender
Eastern Cape					
7042849-2	Sergeant	ZV Mamba	2023-03-04	African	Male
7161923-2	Sergeant	LL Bunga	2023-05-01	African	Male
7076784-0	Sergeant	MA Nel	2023-05-03	Coloured	Male
7228538-9	Constable	AX Dudumayo	2023-07-02	African	Male
7173232-2	Sergeant	S Tatani-Nkomo	2024-01-28	African	Female
0497335-6	Captain	BL Mvundlela	2024-03-09	African	Male
Free State					
7092297-7	Sergeant	MI Morake	2023-04-17	African	Male
0469813-4	Warrant Officer	CJ Du Rant	2023-06-09	White	Male
Gauteng					
7232733-2	Constable	KA Lefaka	2023-05-08	African	Male
7219232-1	Constable	SS Ncala	2023-05-10	African	Male
7152057-1	Sergeant	L Shikwambana	2023-05-10	African	Male
7227567-7	Constable	KB Mohase	2023-05-11	African	Male
7228224-0	Constable	SZP Thango	2023-07-21	African	Male
7164995-6	Sergeant	W Moruane	2023-08-03	African	Male
7135530-8	Sergeant	HN Makobe	2023-09-23	African	Male
0536735-2	Warrant Officer	DD Morris	2023-09-24	Coloured	Male
7061648-5	Sergeant	MA Kutu	2023-10-24	African	Male
7239217-7	Constable	MM Maphoro	2023-11-17	African	Male
KwaZulu-Natal					
7063918-3	Sergeant	SS Madondo	2023-06-25	African	Male
7126183-4	Sergeant	RI Adam	2023-11-19	Coloured	Male
7239779-9	Constable	NI Zuma	2024-01-17	African	Female
7215040-8	Constable	SO Makhathini	2024-02-17	African	Male
7186786-4	Sergeant	SS Khoza	2024-03-29	African	Male
Mpumalanga					
7113080-2	Sergeant	S Mbonani	2023-04-03	African	Male
7220048-1	Constable	MI Mthana	2023-07-28	African	Male
7089438-8	Sergeant	VE Siwela	2023-08-21	African	Male
Northern Cape					
7197922-1	Constable	OG Mandindi	2023-08-22	African	Male
9089975-0	Sergeant	KM Masilo	2023-08-22	African	Female

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death	Race	Gender
Limpopo					
1733649-0	Captain	MD Nkuna	2023-07-25	African	Male
7150373-1	Sergeant	L Thathaisa	2023-08-25	African	Male
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations					
7150893-7	Sergeant	LP Maja	2023-06-08	African	Male
0459045-7	Lt Colonel	FN Mathipa	2023-08-06	African	Male
0615994-0	Warrant Officer	GD Cele	2024-01-02	African	Male
Division: Visible Policing and Operations					
7070859-2	Warrant Officer	SN Mazibuko	2023-10-17	African	Male
6661740-5	Constable	SB Cele	2023-11-16	African	Male
0489855-9	Captain	M Mantshiyose	2023-11-21	African	Male
Division: Presidential Protection Service					
7024835-4	Sergeant	ES Mkhize	2023-06-24	African	Male
Division: Crime Intelligence					
7027620-0	Warrant Officer	BM Ndhobe	2023-11-30	African	Male
Division: Detective and Forensic Services					
7176783-5	Warrant Officer	GM Diphephenyane	2023-07-18	African	Male

The SAPS Commemoration Day, scheduled for 1 September 2024, will honour the lives of deceased Service members who lost their lives while on duty. Commemoration Day is not only a tribute to their bravery and dedication, but also a time for reflection and commitment to the principles they upheld while they stood on the front lines, often in perilous conditions, to protect and serve their communities.



PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA executes a number of procedures on performance information in order to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion regarding the achievement of 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 302 to 314 of the AGSA Report, published in Section F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

It is essential to recognise that the safety and security of communities can be influenced by a variety of factors beyond the efforts of law enforcement. Consequently, a holistic and integrated approach to combat crime, which is currently lacking, is required. Creating secure communities is the responsibility of the SAPS, in collaboration with various other stakeholders, including the general public. In March 2022, the ICVPS was adopted by Cabinet. This strategy represents a “whole of government” and “whole of society” approach to address crime and violence. The ICVPS was informed by, *inter alia*, the 2016 White Papers on Policing and Safety and Security, as well as the NDP: Vision 2030. The ICVPS must be implemented by government departments, who must also involve other stakeholders from all sectors of South African society. The ICVPS should be embraced by all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and government (with a particular emphasis on those departments within the Criminal Justice System), in order to ensure that their priorities are aligned within the context of their individual mandates.

The SAPS continues to prioritise the threat of widespread civil unrest, similar to the July 2021 unrest. The implementation of the Panel of Experts Report on Policing and Crowd Management, which was associated with the Farlam Commission, as well as the July 2021 Presidential Expert Panel Report and the South African Human Rights Commission Investigation into the July 2021 Unrest Report, has been considerably progressed by the Department. The Department's POP capacity has been substantially strengthened through the allocation of 4 000 members into the POP environment, in 2022/23 and an additional 1 000 members were allocated to POP, during 2023/24, as part of the reviewed approach to crowd management. In 2023/24, eight additional POP units were established in the following locations: Caledon (Western Cape), Vredenburg (Western Cape), Bloemhof (North West), Groblersdal (Limpopo), Soweto (Gauteng), Pienaar (Mpumalanga), Harrismith (Free State) and Mooi River (KwaZulu-Natal). These units are currently being capacitated with the required resources.

The systematic and organised assault on the country's essential and critical infrastructure remained a challenge for the SAPS, during 2023/24. In addition to the continuing deployment of the EITTs, a Mission Area Joint Operational Centre was established at Megawatt Park, Sandton, in Gauteng, to function as an extension of the National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC). The MAJOC is specifically dedicated to the investigation of crime and corruption that impact load shedding, with a focus on all Eskom Generation, Transmission and Distribution and associated electrical infrastructure (Operation SIMBA), as well as across station, district and provincial boundaries. It is the 24/7 command, control and coordination hub of the designated priority committee, which is responsible for all safety and security matters associated with the energy crisis and the national logistics crisis.

The continued decline in the area of the detection of crime, specifically with regard to the performance of the Detective Service, remains a challenge for the Department. In order to revitalise this capability, it is essential to develop a Detective Recovery Plan, supported by other key initiatives, including the establishment of a Detective Academy to enhance the training of detectives, during the 2020-2023 MTEF. The Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology was appointed to conduct a feasibility study for the implementation of a Detective University. This study resulted in the preparation of a Cabinet Memo by the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, which was subsequently submitted to Cabinet. The Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, in conjunction with the Minister of Police, will present the memo. The project manager was appointed by the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation and the Project Steering Committee was reappointed to proceed with the second phase of the project.

The Crime Intelligence capability within the SAPS has been stabilised, which has significantly improved the role of intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution in addressing evolving crime trends and modus operandi.

The volatility of the capability over the past few years has undermined confidence in the SAPS's ability to effectively address crime. This is evidenced by the numerous takedown operations that the SAPS conducted during 2023/24, which demonstrate that the stabilisation, capacitation and re-focusing of the Crime Intelligence capability are now yielding positive results.

Similar to other departments, substantial budget reductions were also introduced on the Vote: Police, from the 2016/17 financial year. This resulted in significant funding constraints within the SAPS, which have predominantly affected its staff establishment. The SAPS ideal post requirement for 2023/24 – 2025/26 was determined to be 254 225 posts, with an estimated cost of R83.9 billion. This amount is 22.1 billion more than the available funding for the wage bill. Consequently, the SAPS's ideal post requirements (254 225 posts) for 2023/24 – 2025/26 had to be reduced to align with the compensation budget, while also ensuring that the Department fulfils its constitutional mandate and considers the priority environments. The SAPS's workforce was expanding, reaching 199 345 as at 31 March 2012. Due to the higher unit cost per employee (negotiated in the Public Service Collective Bargaining Council) and reductions in baselines, the SAPS's workforce was reduced to 176 180 (as of 31 March 2022), in order to maintain the remuneration of employees within the compensation budget ceiling. Despite a steadily growing population (51,7 million, in 2012 compared with 62 million, in 2022 (2022 Census)), there has been a reduction of over 23 000 employees over the course of a 10-year period. Additionally, Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) estimated the number of foreign-born people in the country at 3.9 million, in 2020. The scarcity of funding impacts all SAPS capabilities, but it is particularly on environments that require specialised equipment, such as Specialised Operations within Visible Policing and Operations (resourcing of POP, the Special Task Force (STF) and the Air Wing).

The SAPS continues to face substantial challenges with respect to the incidence of civil claim payments incurred on an annual basis, including legal fees paid to the State Attorney to represent the SAPS on legal matters and payments for civil claims, as it is impacting on the reduced financial resources allocated to the Department. The Department is forfeiting the opportunity to utilise allocated funds for service delivery to the citizens of the country by paying for these expenditures. The SAPS has introduced various actions and preventative measures in an effort to eliminate the occurrence of civil claims being instituted against the Department.

The National Health Insurance Act, 2023 (Act No 20 of 2023) transfers the responsibility for the health and wellness of police officials from the SAPS (including the Minister of Police) to the Minister of Health. The repercussions will be that the Minister of Health will determine the conditions of service for police officials in relation to medical services. The Police Medical Scheme (POLMED) receives an annual employer contribution from SAPS of approximately 75%, with the employee contributing approximately 25%. In 2024, POLMED will receive approximately R9 billion in employer contributions as part of the employment benefit for Police Act-appointed officials. POLMED is one of the benefits that they receive in comparison to the rest of the public service, which helps to attract and retain potential police officers.

The SAPS has two key external dependencies, namely on the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) for IS/ICT-related issues and the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI), regarding infrastructure development. The ICPCAP includes specific initiatives to alleviate this dependency, such as regular engagements with the aforementioned departments to align priorities and processes and the identification of specific projects in both the technology and infrastructure environments. These projects, if addressed collaboratively, will significantly contribute to achieve the SAPS's stated priorities and objectives.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Batho Pele's fundamental principles are predicated on the demand that public servants adopt a service-oriented approach to their customers, which is characterised by a commitment to continuous improvement and excellence. The SAPS developed division, component, provincial, district and station specific Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans to ensure the implementation of the SAPS's broader Service Delivery Improvement Programme. The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is a mechanism that is used to assess the existing gaps and develop interventions through the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at the various levels of the Department to address some of the shortcomings. Service complaints from service beneficiaries and citizen satisfaction surveys are among the matters that inform this process. The successful improvement of service delivery is contingent upon the successful implementation of the SAPS SDIP at station level, as this is the level at which officials interact with service recipients and citizens. Implementation is regularly monitored and supported by provincial offices and districts. The SAPS has identified and prioritised the following five services for improvement:

- » Service 1: Frontline response to crime or incidents.
- » Service 2: Police support to victims of crime.
- » Service 3: Initiate crime prevention for safer communities.

- » Service 4: Effective investigation and documentation of case dockets.
- » Service 5: Improvement of Government's Revitalisation Strategy and Strategic Initiatives.

The Department remains committed to ensuring that the services provided to communities are improved and that all members of the SAPS make every effort to support this endeavour. The following areas of progress were achieved during the reporting period:

The overall compliance rate of Service 1 (Frontline response to crime or incidents) is 78%.

The following issues continue to require attention at station level. The suggestion box requirement necessitates the following:

- » A suggestion box with a lock and key.
- » A suggestion box register.
- » The appointment of a committee to manage complaints and compliments.

In this regard, the availability of writing material is limited and it is occasionally removed by community members, despite the fact that every effort is made to ensure that it remains in the designated area. The SAPS has introduced the Rate Our Service Initiative during the reporting period as an additional mechanism for the community to provide feedback on the services they receive.

Complaints against the Service - Intervention plans were developed for addressing complaints against the Service to deal with areas related to poor service delivery received through the complaints mechanism. In stations where a high volume of complaints are received, station management must ensure that considerable effort is made to address the areas related to poor service delivery.

The overall compliance rate of Service 2 (Police support to victims of crime) is 77%.

Referral of victims of crime - It is a widely accepted practice that the referral system for victims of crime may differ from station to station and province to province as a result of the location of service providers and the standing arrangements that have been made with internal and external stakeholders. In this regard, the process that is implemented must be documented and made transparent to all frontline members who are required to provide services to victims of crime and complainants.

The overall compliance rate of Service 3 (Initiate crime prevention for safer communities) is 77%.

Communities residing in remote, rural, or deep rural areas continue to face challenges in gaining access to service points. The shortage of resources at police stations compel communities to travel to police stations in order to access services. This often proves to be an expensive endeavour for poorer communities. Station management is continually encouraged to implement innovative methods of bringing services closer to communities and within the station's boundaries. Services such as affidavits and certifications are required by communities throughout the country to access other government departments. An integrated service approach is implemented to provide certification services through Thusong Centres; police stations; and police stations, which are positioned in close proximity to communities, in order to improve service delivery, reduce queues at main police stations and bring services closer to communities.

The overall compliance rate of Service 4 (Effective investigation and documentation of case dockets) is 68%.

The establishment of an informer network capability at police stations - Interventions are necessary to improve the establishment of effective informer networks by improving working relations with communities. Established partnership platforms are utilised for crime awareness campaigns and to encourage communities working with the police.

Short Message Service messages are sent to complainants to notify them that a case docket has been closed and to communicate the reason for the closure. It is important that the investigating officer provides this information to the complainant in order to ensure understanding. To improve the process, the following measure is implemented: Compliance with National Instruction 13 of 2017: Case Docket Management.

The overall compliance rate of Service 5 (Improvement of Government's Revitalisation Strategy and Strategic Initiatives) is 51%.

Approved AOP and station profiles - The compliance rate for stations with Annual Operational Plans is 88% and the compliance rate for stations with updated and approved station profiles is 89%.

Civil claims - It is imperative to address the root causes of civil claims. Consequently, a concerted effort is necessary to reduce the cost of these claims. It is the responsibility of all commanders at all levels to ensure that awareness is increased and that measures are implemented to reduce the causes of civil claims within the

Department. In this regard, the following actions are implemented:

- » Regular discussions regarding civil claims during management meetings.
- » Institutionalising National Instruction 25 of 2019: Management of Civil Claims Against the South African Police Service.
- » Communicate the root causes of civil claims at on-duty parades and station lectures.
- » Station commanders and visible policing commanders who conduct on-duty parades at operations must sensitise members on the causes of civil claims.
- » Develop mechanisms to monitor and prevent the actions of members that could result in civil claims and to implement interventions in the event of transgressions by members.
- » Record and archive all documentation associated with incidents that may result in civil claims.
- » Ensure that the investigation of civil claims is conducted in accordance with the instructions provided by the Legal Services Division.

The following achievements were accomplished during the reporting period.

Number of service delivery improvement key services based on the Department's resource capability and competencies	Key Performance Indicator	Achievement
Service 1: Frontline response to crime or incidents	Percentage of police stations that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	91,21%, or 1 058 from a total of 1 160 stations display the approved format of the Service Delivery Charters.
	Percentage of provincial offices that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	100%, or all nine provincial offices display the approved format of Service Delivery Charters.
	Percentage of divisions and components that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	91,67%, or 22 from a total of 24 divisions and components display the approved format of Service Delivery Charters.
	Percentage of police stations displaying the suggestion box for complaints and compliments.	78,28%, or 908 from a total of 1 160 police stations display the suggestion boxes.
	Percentage of police stations responding to all complaints and compliments in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frames.	79,14%, or 918 from a total of 1 160 police stations respond to all complaints and compliments in the suggestion box within the prescribed time frames.
	Number of police stations that have institutionalised the Floor Marshal Concept for implementation.	In total 971 from a total of 1 160 (83,71%) police stations implemented the Floor Marshal Concept/Guidelines.
	Number of divisions/components that institutionalised the redress mechanism through National Instruction 6 of 2017: Management of Complaints against the SAPS.	All divisions and components have implemented the SAPS redress mechanism for complaints against the SAPS.
	Number of provinces that institutionalise the redress mechanism through National Instruction 6 of 2017: Management of Complaints against the SAPS.	All police stations in the nine provinces have implemented the SAPS redress mechanism for complaints against the SAPS.
Service 2: Police support to victims of crime	Number of police stations that provide basic support to victims of crime, including: » Domestic violence-related cases. » GBV cases. » Serving of protection orders.	All 1 160 police stations provide basic support to victims of crime.
	Number of police stations that have implemented the minimum standards for Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) at identified police stations.	All 1 160 police stations met the three set criteria for rendering a victim-friendly service, including training, directives and VFRs or alternatives.
	Percentage of police stations with fully functional GBV Desks.	All 1 160 police stations have fully functional GBV Desks.
	Number of Imbizos, public education and community crime awareness campaigns conducted by police stations (Visible Policing).	A total number of 20 national izimbizo or community engagements and 224 provincial izimbizo or community engagements were conducted.

Number of service delivery improvement key services based on the Department's resource capability and competencies	Key Performance Indicator	Achievement
Service 3: Initiate crime prevention for safer communities	Number of operations to address crime generators through targeted enforcement of police-initiated operations by police stations such as roadblocks, cordon-and-searches, vehicle searches, premises searches, stop-and-searches, person searches, farm visits, firearm checks and school visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives).	The SAPS conducted 31 320 roadblocks and 1 128 cordon-and-search operations. The Department carried out 7 046 594 vehicle searches and 1 005 758 premises searches. Additionally, there were 3 849 628 stop-and-searches and 19 648 794 person searches. Farm visits totaled 1 853 530, while firearm checks numbered 54 218. School visits, including patrols, attending to complaints, drug and weapon searches, meetings on school safety, and other crime prevention initiatives, reached 3 344 916.
	Percentage of police stations that established at least three partnerships related to: » CPFs. » Sector Policing Forum. » Rural Safety Forum. » Traditional Leaders. » Religious Leaders. » Civil Organisations. » Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's).	80% police stations established at least three partnerships related to CPFs, Sector Policing Forums, Rural Safety Forums, traditional leaders, religious leaders, civil organisations and NGOs.
	Percentage of operational vehicles marked with SAPS branding and blue lights.	91,29%, or 16 027 from a total of 17 557 of operational vehicles are equipped with blue lights and 91,46% of operational vehicles are marked (16 058 from a total of 17 557).
	Number of new police stations and new mobile contacts points procured to improve accessibility to prioritised communities.	Two police stations were established, namely; Riemvasmaak, in the Northern Cape and Muyexe, in Limpopo. A total of 15 chassis cab trucks were converted into mobile contact points, which are used to service communities.
	Institutionalisation of the SAPS Code of Conduct by stations; districts; provinces; divisions; and components.	All divisions and national components have implemented the Code of Conduct through meetings and on-duty parades. Provincial offices are 80% compliant with the implementation of the Code of Conduct, including districts and stations. This was done through station lectures, on-duty parades and meetings.
	Service 4: Effective investigation and documentation of case dockets	Number of: » Crime awareness campaigns conducted by the Detective Service; » Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units on police investigation procedures and criminal and justice processes to complainants/victims.
Reduction in the number of categorised service complaints against the Service.		A total of 10 084 categorised service complaints against the Service were received, representing a 994 decrease compared with 2022/23.
Implementation of Short Message Service bundles for feedback/progress on a case docket through the Investigate Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) functionality.		A total of 12 154 950 Short Message Service messages were transmitted to provide feedback regarding the investigation of case dockets.

Number of service delivery improvement key services based on the Department's resource capability and competencies	Key Performance Indicator	Achievement
	Implementation of informer networks through the recruitment of informers and the utilisation of informers by investigating officers.	In order to facilitate the investigation of case dockets, police stations are required to establish an active informer network. Despite the fact that a significant number of informants refuse to register with the police, numerous investigating offices maintain informants who are willing to provide information to the police. In this regard, 54% of investigators have registered informants, which meets the minimum standard.
Service 5: Improvement of Government's Revitalisation Strategy and Strategic Initiatives	Number of communication approaches implemented, including the rollout of targeted campaigns and advocacy.	Communication was distributed via the SAPS Nodal Point to create awareness on national government projects for Africa Public Service Day and Integrated Public Service Month.
	Number of Provincial Batho Pele learning visits conducted by the National Strategic Management Component.	Nine Provincial Batho Pele Learning Network visits were conducted. The purpose of the visits is to support, guide and empower provinces in the execution of the Department's broader SDIP.
	Number of provinces with established District Batho Pele Learning Network visits as per the Guidelines for the establishment of Batho Pele Network Visits.	District Batho Pele Learning Networks have been established in all nine provinces. These aim to provide guidance and support to police stations in their responsibility to implement the Station SDIPs.
	Percentage of provinces with approved AOPs.	All nine provinces had approved AOPs.
	Number of services identified for improvement over the MTSF period.	The Organisational Development Component has identified and processed three services for improvement impacting on service recipients.
	Enhancement of the SAPS Website as a strategic tool.	The SAPS Website remains a key strategic tool/enabler to improve access to SAPS service points. In this regard, regular updates are made on the Website.
	Approved MySAPS App for Phases Four, Five and Six.	All phases have been approved. Phases one to four have been tested and implemented.
	Conduct an evaluation of the 5-year SDIP Plan to determine impact on the improvement of service delivery within the SAPS.	The information and data collection process for the evaluation has been completed and processes are in place to improve the collection process, in 2023/24.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Draft National Policing Policy is currently being developed by the CSPS. This policy is in accordance with Section 206 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of South Africa, which mandates that the Minister of Police must determine a National Policing Policy, taking into consideration the provincial policing needs and priorities as determined by the provincial executives. The draft policy is currently being consulted.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

3.1 REVISED MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2024)

The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) provided a clear indication of Government's strategic priorities pertinent to the 6th Administration, in support of the NDP, Vision 2030.

The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) guided the SAPS's annual and medium-term strategic direction. Priority 5 of the apex list, Social Cohesion and Safer Communities, emphasised safety and security as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The SAPS developed a statement of impact and a set of underlying outcomes, which were supported by immediate outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs intended to accelerate the Revised MTSF and the NDP. The SAPS has endeavoured to ensure consistency in the outputs reflected in the respective APPs comprising the pertinent medium-term strategic period for the Revised MTSF.

The Revised MTSF prioritised an improvement in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), a result relevant to the 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 was committed to maintaining assuring efforts by specialised and general investigative capabilities to address the incidence of corruption in the country and a robust approach to combating organised crime, both of which are increasingly perceived as systemic. In this regard, the SAPS aimed for a 70% conviction rate for serious corruption in the public and private sectors and incrementally increased the percentage of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests (from 50%, in 2020/21 to 70%, in 2023/24) and a 72% success rate for serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPIs) successfully closed.

The SAPS focused primarily on increasing the feelings of safety in communities through the reduction of contact crimes, including the reduction of violent contact crimes against women and children, in accordance with the June 2019 SoNA requirement that violent crime be reduced by 50% in a decade. To ensure that the 50% reduction in violent crime is achieved by 2028/29, it must be noted that the SAPS is mandated to annually adjust contact crime targets based on estimated and audited actual performance.

Increased police visibility was also prioritised in support of increased feelings of safety in communities. Reductions in the baseline budget allocation to the SAPS necessitated an alternative approach to increasing police visibility, resulting in the implementation of the Community-in-Blue Concept, the Safer Cities Framework and the Traditional Policing Concept in certain provinces.

The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) also prioritised a secure cyberspace, with the SAPS aiming for a 65% success rate in respect of the investigation of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files.

Through its deployments on the African Continent in accordance with numerous United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Agreements, the SAPS also supported Apex Priority 7: A better Africa and World. All of these priorities are integral to the SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Impact Statement, which was aligned with the Revised MTSF's (2019-2024) overall purpose, which is to create a safe and secure environment that is conducive to social and economic stability and supports a better living for all.

2024 Impact: Improved investor perception (confidence)
Outcome: Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector ¹	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).	92% (46 from a total of 50).	91,46% (75 from a total of 82).	93,87% (199 from a total of 212).
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector ²	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).	100% (17 from a total of 17).	63,87% (99 from a total of 155).	86,44% (357 from a total of 413).

2024 Impact: All people in South Africa are safe
Outcome: Reduced organised crime

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	70%	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.	10% (4 from a total of 40), with 26 arrests.	60% (12 from a total of 20), with 38 arrests.	36,36% (32 from a total of 88), with 128 arrests.
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		90%	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.	90,32% (28 from a total of 31), with 44 arrests.	95,24% (20 from a total of 21), with 35 arrests.	93,13% (122 from a total of 131), with 242 arrests.
Percentage increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis)	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		5%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	42,62% (174 arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).	12,64% (196 arrests, compared with 174 arrests, in 2020/21).	65,31% (324 arrests, compared with 196 arrests, in 2021/22).	39,51% (452 arrests, compared with 324 arrests), in 2022/23.	40,44% (1 146 arrests, compared with 816 arrests), in 2022/23.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	72%	70% (7 from a total of 10).	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	80% (4 from a total of 5).	73,85% (48 from a total of 65).
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	70%	70%	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.	20,41% (10 from a total of 49), with 50 arrests.	22,58% (7 from a total of 31), with 40 arrests.	27,97% (33 from a total of 118), with 175 arrests.
Percentage of identified illegal mining operations terminated, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100%	100%	100% (all 7 identified illegal mining operations were terminated).	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.	100% (all 6 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 51 arrests, in relation to requests received.	100% (one identified illegal mining operation was responded to), with no arrests, in relation to requests received.	100% (all 39 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 298 arrests, in relation to requests received.

Outcome: Increased feelings of safety in communities

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
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 12,15% (590 803)	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.	Increased, by 7,7% from 608 059, in 2021/22 to 654 761, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23, to 679 460, in 2023/24.	Increased, by 9,2% from 622 206, in 2019/20 to 679 460, in 2023/24.
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 (StatsSA)	Reduce, by 9,17% (145 229)	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.	Increased, by 8,1% from 179 208, in 2021/22 to 193 669, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 4,6% from 193 669, in 2022/23, to 202 633, in 2023/24.	Increased, by 18,5% from 171 070, in 2019/20 to 202 633, in 2023/24.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
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 7,36% (33 146)	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.	Increased, by 2,1% from 45 197, in 2021/22 to 46 165, in 2022/23.	Decreased, by 0,2% from 46 165, in 2022/23, to 46 052, in 2023/24.	Increased, by 8,7% from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 46 052, in 2023/24.
Percentage of police stations that have functional Community Police Forums	99,56% (1 144 of 1 149) functional CPF's 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	99,57% 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) ³ .	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations) ⁴ .	99,91% (1 155 from a total of 1 156 functional police stations out of a total of 1 159 police stations) ⁵ .	99,91% (1 156 functional CPF's from a total of 1 157 functional police stations have functional CPF's) ⁶ .	99,91% (1 156 functional CPF's from a total of 1 157 functional police stations have functional CPF's).
Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated/maintained ⁷	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 31 March 2024	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.	All nine provinces maintained the Community-in-Blue Concept.	The Community-in-Blue Concept was maintained in all provinces, with 32 112 patrollers at the end of March 2024.	The Community-in-Blue Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21 and was maintained over the remainder of the MTSF period with 32 112 patrollers at the end of March 2024.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Number of provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept ⁸ has been initiated/maintained	New performance indicator The Concept was launched in the Eastern Cape, in 2018.	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	One province, by 31 March 2024	New performance indicator, in 2020/21. The Concept was launched in KwaZulu-Natal, in 2020.	0 ⁹	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.	The Traditional Policing Concept was initiated, in the Limpopo Province.	The Traditional Policing Concept was assessed, using an assessment tool, in KwaZulu-Natal, during June 2023. Limpopo Province has launched the Traditional Policing Concept in five districts (Capricorn - Moleteji Moshate, in Polokwane; Waterberg - Mapela Village, in Mahwelereng; Vhembe - Munzhe Tribal Hall, in Thohoyandou); Sekhukhune -Magakala Ga- Kgoshigadi Ntwampe, in Mecklenburg; and Mopani – Nwamita Tribal Offices Hall. The implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept was assessed, in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga.	The Traditional Policing Concept was developed and launched, in KwaZulu-Natal, in 2020, Mpumalanga, in 2021 and Limpopo, in 2023.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Number of cities and towns in which the initiation of the SAPS's Safer Cities Project has been confirmed ¹⁰	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Seven identified cities/towns, by 31 March 2024	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated, in all 10 identified pilot cities.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated in 10 cities/towns.	The initiation has been confirmed in three cities/towns, through an assessment conducted.	Tshwane, Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Polokwane was assessed, in 2023/24.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated, in 10 identified pilot cities, in 2020/21 and in 10 cities/towns, in 2021/22. The project was assessed in three cities/towns, in 2022/23 and in four cities, in 2023/24.
Implementation of 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 Integrated Person Management (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.	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.	Currently, the project is 89% complete. A pilot implementation of release 1 (Person booked and verified), release 2 (Unique identified person), release 3 (Tracked person) and release 4 (Person booked into holding facility) was implemented at the Johannesburg Central and Brooklyn Police Stations, on 4 December 2022. The development status of the other releases is as follows: Release 5 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100%; Release 6 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100% and Release 7 (Safeguard and manage person) is at 23%.	The project is at 98%, with a critical enhancement added as Release 8, which is at 81%. Releases 1-6 are 100% completed and a pilot implementation was conducted at 10 police stations. Release 7 and 8 pilot production is still outstanding.	The development of the IPM project commenced, on 15 August 2019 and is currently 98% complete. Releases 1 to 6 was implemented at ten police stations throughout the provinces.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
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 Identity 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).	The current identification and verification of persons (accused) at 958 police stations is carried out using the PIVA and PVS. The PIVA/PVS will be incorporated into the IPM system once rollout is complete.	The PIVA and PVS is currently used to identify and verify individuals (accused) at 1 091 sites. The PIVA/PVS will be integrated into the IPM System once rollout is completed.	The PIVA and PVS is currently used to identify and verify individuals (accused) at 1 091 sites. The PIVA/PVS will be integrated into the IPM System once rollout is completed.	The PIVA and PVS is currently used to identify and verify individuals (accused) at 1 091 sites. The PIVA/PVS will be integrated into the IPM System once rollout is completed.

Outcome: Secured cyber space

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
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	65% 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).	79,07% (34 from a total of 43).	87,76% (43 from a total of 49).	76,70% (270 from a total of 352).

2024 Impact: A better South Africa
Outcome: Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
Percentage of Country obligation to Southern African Development Community (SADC) and AU fulfilled	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100% compliance	90% of obligations fulfilled	98,57% (69 from a total of 70 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)	100% (38 ¹¹ from a total of 38 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)	100% (10 members from a total of 10 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)	100% (35 members from a total of 35 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)	100% (50 members from a total of 50 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)	99,51% (202 members from a total of 203 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU)
				116,80% (584 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	83,60% (418 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	91,60% (458 SAPS members from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	61% (305 SAPS members from a total of 500 ¹² pledged members were on standby for deployment).	57,74% (153 SAPS members from a total of 265 ¹³ pledged members were on standby for deployment).	On average 84,68% (383 SAPS members from a total of 453 pledged members confirmed that they were on standby for deployment).

2024 Impact: Peaceful and secure continent
Outcome: Increased regional and global integration

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	MTSF Period (2019-2024)
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, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the 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, the Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	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, the Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	Eight Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC Countries, including Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2) and the United Republic of Tanzania.	Nine police liaison officers are placed in SADC Countries, including Angola, Kingdom of Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2), the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (2).	Nine police liaison officers are placed in SADC Countries, including Angola, Kingdom of Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2), the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (2).

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

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. Corruption has the effect of diverting scarce resources intended for key service delivery programmes. The CPI, issued by Transparency International, is the most widely-used global corruption ranking in the world. It measures how corrupt each country's public sector is perceived to be, according to experts and business people. Each country's score is a combination of at least three data sources drawn from 13 different corruption surveys and assessments. These data sources are collected by a variety of reputable institutions, including the World Bank and the World Economic Forum. A country's score is the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means highly corrupt and 100 means very clean. A country's rank is its position relative to the other countries in the index. Ranks can change merely if the number of countries included in the index changes. South Africa received a score of 41 on Transparency International's 2022 CPI and ranked 83rd out of 180 countries in the Index based on its score. South Africa also received a score of 43 when Transparency International began using its current scoring methodology in 2012; since then, its score has fluctuated between 41 and 45. In the first two years of the MTSF, the conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector remained at 100%. Despite an increase in the number of cases, the rate marginally decreased, but remained high, ranging between 91% and 92% in the subsequent three years. The increasing number of cases managed annually, implies that there has been a rise in the conviction or reporting of serious corruption cases in the private sector. Despite the low and fluctuating number of cases, the public sector maintained a 100% conviction rate until 2022/23. The underachievement of 63,87% (99 from a total of 155) in 2023/24 for the public sector was due to dependence on the output indicator; therefore, the state and/or the investigation cannot oppose any court process or request for postponement that is in the interest of justice so as not to prejudice or render the trial unfair. The ability for defendants to switch lawyers during a trial is not restricted. Certain cases are lengthy and complex by their very nature, which would render a trial prolonged. The public sector experienced a sudden increase in cases, in 2023/24 resulting in a decreased conviction rate, while the private sector maintained high conviction rates despite the increased volume of cases. The observed trends may have been influenced by the alignment of reported performance with the DPCI's mandate from 2020/21 onward, which was characterised by a distinct emphasis on the prevention of serious corruption. The element of "fraud" was not reported on from 2020/21, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the revised MTSF specifically focused on addressing serious corruption. The efforts to fight corruption have resulted in the establishment of specialised Anti-Corruption Units, in order to bolster the fight against corruption in the country. The multidisciplinary approach between the DPCI and the NPA, through constant interaction with prosecutors, in order to fast track the investigation of case dockets, has made remarkable strides to ensure that implicated persons are brought to justice, swiftly and appropriately was realised for the conviction rate for serious corruption in the JCPS Cluster, achieving the set target of 70%. The Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) managed to bring cases to court, notwithstanding the challenges, including inadequate resources. The establishment of the Fusion Centre brought together through the multidisciplinary approach key law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community, such as the NPA, the SIU, South African Revenue Service (SARS) and DPCI to share information and resources, to act against fraud and corruption.

Clandestine drug laboratories, identified and dismantled by the SAPS, used for the manufacturing of illicit drugs, present an insidious risk to the community, not only for illicit drug abuse, but also because of the toxic chemicals that are generated during the drug manufacturing processes, which can result in the contamination of buildings, soil, water and air, within or close proximity to the laboratory. 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 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. During the five year MTSF period (2019-2024), in reducing the drug syndicates, the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau and National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime Units, dismantled a total number of 131 clandestine drug laboratories, during the 2019-2024 period. The success rate of dismantling clandestine laboratories has remained high, consistently above the targeted 90%, with a 100% success rate in 2019/20. In 2023/24, the achievement rate was the highest after 2019/20, at 95%. In 2022/23, the number of laboratories that were dismantled reached its highest point, with 28. The number of laboratories that were dismantled varied, with the lowest number occurring in 2023/24. The highest number of arrests associated with dismantled laboratories was 60, in 2020/21. The number of arrests has generally decreased from 2020/21 to 2023/24, with the lowest number of 35 arrests made in 2023/24. The DPCI has consistently demonstrated a high level of efficiency in the dismantling of clandestine laboratories that have been identified, despite the fact that the quantity of laboratories dismantled varied annually. Despite the fact that the number of arrests has been decreasing since 2020/21, the success rate in dismantling laboratories remained high. This suggests that there could be either fewer individuals involved per laboratory or that there have been changes in enforcement or operational focus.

As with **organised criminal groups, drug syndicates** are identified through the collection, analysis and dissemination of crime intelligence; this term alludes to a criminal gang. Insufficient human resource capacity was one of the factors that affected performance. The MTSF target was set, as 70%. From 2020/21 to 2021/22, there was a substantial decrease in the success rate and number of arrests associated with the neutralisation of identified drug syndicates. The success rate and arrests experienced a recovery, in 2022/23 and there was further improvement, in 2023/24. Both the success rate and the number of arrests in relation to organised criminal groups or syndicates experienced a significant decline from 2020/21 to 2021/22. In 2022/23, there was a slight increase in the success rate and number of arrests and there was some progress in 2023/24. In 2020/21, both drug syndicates and organised criminal groups experienced increased success rates and arrests. In 2021/22, there was a substantial decrease. Drug syndicates demonstrated a more robust recovery in 2023/24. Primarily, the decline was attributable to the fact that since the re-establishment of Organised Crime in 2016, the structure has remained understaffed and recruitment has relied on general detectives who are only trained for routine investigations; while these indicators require an unconventional way to policing. Regarding this, the Department has yet to develop a relevant training intervention. An additional challenge was that management and detectives had to become acquainted with these new indicators over the course of the financial years until stability and organised crime has felt pressure because of personnel shortages (e.g., retirement, demise, resignation). The national office established the National Organised Crime Secretariat and Provincial Organised Crime Secretariat, in each province. Budget cuts also affected the target because investigation necessitates travelling and is not centralised. At this stage, all existing challenges remain unresolved and are anticipated to have a negative impact on performance in the following financial years.

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. These are cases in which drug-related arrests are carried out within an organised crime environment. The Department has made a commitment to increase the number of arrests pertaining to dealing in drugs, by 5%. The number of arrests for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis) has increased each year from 2020/21 to 2023/24. The significant increases in specific years, particularly 2022/23, indicate either a considerable increase in drug-dealing activities or a substantial increase in enforcement efforts. Although there was some variation in the rate of increase, the consistent upward trend suggests that there are still ongoing challenges in addressing drug-dealing activities and the concomitant law enforcement responses. The recorded performance emphasises the increasing number of investigations for illicit drug trade (excluding cannabis) over the four-year period, suggesting that drug-related challenges are either persistent or escalating and that enforcement efforts have been intensified.

Serious organised crime is a national priority offence, investigated through OCPIs, as it requires threat-based project driven, multidisciplinary case planning and a management investigative approach, in order to address serious organised crime groups. A serious OCPI relates to the successful closure of a registered project, aimed at an organised criminal group or groups committing serious crime, in an organised fashion. The decision to register a project lies with the National Project Committee. Projects were registered to gather sufficient evidence against the members of the organised criminal group, to dismantle the functioning of the group, through arrests and prosecution and the forfeiting of assets obtained through illicit activities. After the investigation is finalised, the National Project Committee will convene and use specific criteria to decide if there is enough evidence to close the project, as successful or unsuccessful. During the MTSF period, a total number of 65 serious OCPIs were investigated, of which 48 were successfully closed, which is a commendable achievement (1,85% above the targeted 72%), as it highlights the complexities and challenges inherent in tackling organised crime. The OCPI environment applied both covert and overt investigative techniques during the investigation process in gathering sufficient evidence against members of the criminal syndicate and the dismantling of criminal syndicates, by prosecuting its members and ensuring the forfeiting of assets obtained through illicit activities.

Metals and minerals are indispensable to nearly every aspect of life. South Africa is a leading producer of a variety of minerals, including gold, coal, platinum, palladium, manganese, titanium and uranium, among others. **Illegal mining** is on the rise in South Africa and presents numerous challenges that must be addressed from multiple perspectives. It occurs in abandoned and active mines, where illegal miners frequently operate in hazardous conditions. Illegal mining and organised crime are linked. Frequently, illegal mining is directed by international criminal syndicates. Illegal miners in South Africa, known as Zama Zama's, are frequently heavily armed, possess explosives and, when trespassing on operating mines, establish ambushes and booby traps for employees, security personnel and rival illegal mining groups. The SAPS has established integrated provincial task teams to address illegal mining and damage to critical infrastructure in the Free State, the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces. The country dealt with 39 identified illegal mining operations over the MTSF period resulting in 298 arrests. Cabinet has approved the allocation of R1 772 359 000.00 from the Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) to the SAPS as per Section 68 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). This allocation is intended for the specific use in funding for the acquisition of various assets and deployment of members for a period of 18 months in the fight against illegal mining. The stabilisation and normalisation of high-density/illegal mining in the Country has been prioritised and the purpose of this CARA Intervention Plan (Vala Umgodi) is to comprehensively tackle the urgent challenges posed by illegal mining and the resultant criminal activities, which have led to significant revenue losses in South Africa. Through the adoption of a comprehensive and integrated approach, this plan aims to target the underlying causes of both illegal mining and associated crimes. The CARA Project Plan (1 December 2023 – 31 May 2025) was developed in November 2023 and implemented, from 13 December 2023.

The reported incidence of **contact crime** may not be a direct or reliable indicator of police performance. While it is important to track reported crime rates, it is essential to consider various factors that can affect these statistics. Crime rates are influenced by a range of complex factors that contribute to violent or contact crime, including socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, drug abuse, community dynamics and more. Addressing these underlying causes of crime requires long-term economic, social and developmental interventions that extend beyond the scope of immediate police responses. Police responses primarily focus on dealing with the symptoms of the problem by enforcing the law, apprehending offenders and maintaining public order. While these efforts are necessary, they are not sufficient to comprehensively address the root causes of crime. The 2019/20 financial year saw a slight increase of 0,6% in reported contact crimes, reaching 622 206 counts. This minor increase indicates a relatively stable period in terms of contact crime rates. In 2020/21, there was a significant decline in reported contact crimes, dropping to 535 869 counts. This decrease was primarily due to the implementation of the Disaster Management Regulations and lockdowns to contain and manage the COVID-19 Pandemic. These measures limited public movement and social interactions, leading to fewer opportunities for contact crimes. In 2021/22, after the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, there was a substantial increase of 13,5%, bringing the count to 608 059. This rebound indicates a return to pre-pandemic levels of activity and interactions, resulting in higher contact crime rates. In 2022/23, reported contact crimes increased by 7,7% to 654 761 counts. This continued upward trend reflects ongoing challenges in managing and preventing contact crimes. In the last year of the MTSF period, the rate increased by 3,8%, with the count reaching 679 460. The persistent upward trend in contact crimes is a clear disparity between the actual crime trends and the targeted annual reduction of 12,15%. The data suggests that while the rate of increase in contact crimes has slowed, the overall numbers continue to rise, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and sustained efforts to reduce such crimes. The SAPS initiated Operation Shanela, in May 2023, as part of the ICPCAP. The Plan and Operation Shanela provides for coordinated weekly mandatory (simultaneous and high-density) integrated and multidisciplinary operations in priority police station areas. Operation Shanela and the ICPCAP also provide for an increased community mobilisation against crime in collaboration with CPFs, focusing on the top 30 national and top 10 provincial police stations contributing to the highest reported incidence of contact crime and GBV. In addition, Operation Shanela targets wanted suspects sought for murder, GBV and other serious crimes.

In his 2019 SoNA, the President stated that violence against women and children had reached epidemic proportions. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act and the Domestic Violence Amendment Act were signed into law, on 28 January 2022 by President Cyril Ramaphosa in an effort to strengthen South Africa's efforts to end GBV. The initial decrease in **reported crimes against women**, in 2019/20 (4,8%) and 2020/21 (9,4%) indicates that effective measures have been implemented or that the Pandemic has restricted the opportunities for criminal activity. The return in incidents or improved reporting post-pandemic is indicated by the significant increase of 15,6%, in 2021/22. Persisted increases in the last three years of the MTSF period highlights the necessity for sustained and improved interventions to address and mitigate violence against women. The decline in **reported crimes against children**, in 2019/20 (6,4%) and 2020/21 (5,8%), similar to reported crimes against women, indicates either effective measures or reduced opportunities due to restrictions that were implemented. The increase in 2022/23 (2,1%) suggests a resurgence in incidents or enhanced reporting, as opposed to the increase, in 2021/22 (13,3%). The minor decrease in 2023/24 may indicate the possibility of stabilisation and can be indicative of the ongoing interventions by the SAPS to reduce crimes against children. Although there were some reductions in crimes against women and children during the MTSF period, the targeted reduction rates of 9,17% for women and 7,36% for children were not met.

The Community Policing Strategy was developed, approved and launched in October 2018. The aim of the strategy is to enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime through a multidisciplinary collaboration. The Community Policing Strategy is a strategic response to the Constitution of the RSA, particularly Section 206(3)(c) and the White Paper on Safety and Security, 2016. It is intended to operationalise the concept of community policing and to stimulate active citizenry and citizen participation in the fight against crime. The Strategy will go a long way in contributing towards the vision of the NDP of building safer communities. The community policing philosophy is an approach that focusses on police establishing partnerships and enhancing working relations with members of the communities. The philosophy requires the police to inherit a proactive approach to address public safety concerns. **CPFs** are functioning as directed by the SAPS Act 1995, (Act No 68 of 1995) Chapter 7 (Sec 18 to 23) and the SAPS Interim Regulation for CPFs and Boards (GN R384 in GG 22273 of 11 May 2001). The objective of CPFs at police stations is to establish a partnership between the police and the communities they serve to ensure effective protection of communities and better quality of life. At the end of the MTSF period, functional police stations with functional CPFs stood at 99,91% against a target of 99,57%.

Deriving from the Community Policing Strategy, is the **Community-in-Blue Concept**, which was initiated to mobilise and encourage 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. The Concept is aimed towards maximising the police footprint at local level without deploying additional police officers. It was also introduced to promote participatory policing in the country so that there is extensive local ownership of crime prevention. The Community-in-Blue-Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21 and was maintained over the remainder of the MTSF period, with 32 112 Community-in-Blue patrollers, at the end of March 2024.

The initiation of the **Safer Cities Project** involves a collaborative approach, which includes a broad range of stakeholders. The ultimate goal is to have a crime-free city or town, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct. The Safer Cities Concept was initiated, in 10 identified pilot cities, in 2020/21, namely; Nelson Mandela Bay, in the Eastern Cape; Mangaung, in the Free State; Johannesburg and Tshwane, in Gauteng; eThekweni, in KwaZulu-Natal; Polokwane, in Limpopo; Witbank, in Mpumalanga; Kimberley, in the Northern Cape; the City of Cape Town, in the Western Cape; and Rustenburg, in the North West. In 2021/22 the Safer Cities Project was initiated in ten cities and towns as follows; East London, in the Eastern Cape; Welkom, in the Free State; Randfontein and Ekurhuleni, in Gauteng; Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone and Richards Bay, in KwaZulu-Natal; Nelspruit, in Mpumalanga; Potchefstroom, in the North West and Stellenbosch, in the Western Cape. The project was assessed in three cities, in 2022/23 and in four cities, in 2023/24.

The purpose of the **Traditional Policing Concept** is to enhance the role of traditional leaders and other relevant structures in the fight against crime, to ensure a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa. The Concept was developed and launched, in the Eastern Cape Province, in 2018, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, in 2020, Mpumalanga, in 2021 and Limpopo, in 2023.

By implementing the **SAPS IPM Programme**, advancements were achieved in the digital integrated process for booking accused persons, in order to acquire their complete person profiles. This was demonstrated through the piloting of Release 1 to Release 6 at ten police stations across the nine provinces (Johannesburg Central, Brooklyn, Mitchells Plain, Polokwane, Kimberley, Mangaung, Mount Road, Nelspruit, Durban Central and Potchefstroom). Release 7 and 8 pilot production is still outstanding. The overall status of the projects are at 98% with Release 7 and 8 in the final stages of development. The bid for the SAPS IPM Programme was advertised by the SITA after the contract expired on 30 November 2023. The bid has undergone evaluation and is presently undergoing the signing procedure with the supplier. A major challenge that has been identified is the recurrent load shedding and power disruptions, which affects the achievement of the intended outputs. Because of these challenges, network connectivity and computers are inoperable, preventing officials from utilising the SAPS IPM solution to record the details of an arrested individual. The Department of Home Affairs is currently endeavouring to resolve the ongoing challenges it is encountering with the Unique Person Identifier. The challenges have been escalated to the Integrated Justice System Board and SAPS management for intervention.

The DPCI Operational Components continue to be tasked with the conventional investigation of priority offences, which includes offences listed in the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020). They are supported by a specialised **cybercrime** investigative support capacity that detects, acquires, extracts and analyses data evidence from digital devices and online sources. The percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated, as reported in the progress report of the MTSF, originated solely from the specialist cybercrime support provided in conventional priority crime investigations to operational components of the Directorate. The continued high performance in subsequent years over the MTSF period showed effective adjustments and improvements in investigative processes. The peak success rate of 87,76%, in 2023/24 highlights the increasing effectiveness and efficiency of cybercrime investigative support against a set target of 65%.

A better South Africa

- Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa

Peaceful and secure continent

- Increased regional and global integration

The SAPS provides **specialised policing services to neighbouring countries**, in accordance with Outcome 11 of the "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development" Government Programme of Action. As agreed upon by the RSA Cabinet, it entails the deployment of SAPS personnel on peacekeeping missions and other interventions in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements. The output to promote regional global integration and improve peace, security and stability on the continent relates to the compliance with international commitments (where commitment refers to peace support operations, humanitarian, environmental and any other). The SADC Standby Force Agreement, other mandating authorities and the percentage of SAPS members trained and placed on standby for deployment, annually, in accordance with Cabinet approval, as well as the percentage of SAPS members deployed in response to approved requests to peace missions and other international interventions, are among the output performance indicators that the SAPS reports on.

During the period of the 2019-2024 MTSF, a cumulative total of 202 members were deployed to UN/AU/SADC **peacekeeping missions**. Among these were 108 members stationed in South Sudan, three female members serving as the Senior Police Coordinator in Somalia, 58 members in Darfur, one member stationed in New York for a period of three years as the UN Police Advisor in the US office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and four police councillors to the Permanent Mission of the RSA. The UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan has one member deployed in Darfur, Sudan. Upon his return from Darfur, the SAPS representative who had been designated as the UN Police Sector Commander in Darfur assumed the role of Senior Police Coordinator in Somalia. In this capacity, he was tasked with assisting to build the Federal Government's capabilities to promote child protection, prevent conflict-related sexual and GBV, advocate for human rights and women's empowerment, promote the protection of children, and support the

strengthening of justice institutions. A total of 13 members were deployed as police advisors in Abyei, Darfur. Among the total of 202 personnel deployed during the period under review, 96 were female. A female member was appointed Coordinator of Protection for Civilians in South Sudan. The Protection of Civilians Coordinator was entrusted with the operational oversight of public order and security maintenance within the Protection of Civilians Sites of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan, as well as any other UN police activities mandated in relation to the Protection of Civilians Sites.

On average, over the five-year period, a total of 383 members from a total of 453 members, as per Cabinet approval, confirmed that they are trained and on standby for deployment. As a consequence of the liquidation of the UNAMID Hybrid Mission in Darfur, which comprised 235 members, the SAPS pledge for the 2023/24 period reduced from 500 to 265. Challenges include the fact that, subsequent to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the UN rigorously enforced the rule that deployment was restricted to members aged 25 to 55, given the heightened susceptibility of older members to comorbidities. Cancellation of training interventions, as a result of defunding and austerity measures, subsequently had an impact on the standby database.

The SAPS deploy **police liaison officers** to selected SADC Countries involved in high-density transnational organised crime. As part of efforts to address the challenges posed by transnational crime, police liaison officers are placed in strategic positions across the globe. Police liaison officers are attached to South African Embassies and High Commissions abroad and perform functions like the coordination of information on transnational organised crime, such as drug trafficking and terrorism-related investigations, adherence to foreign policy in accredited countries, assisting South African Nationals, who are visiting accredited countries, who are victims or perpetrators of crime, provide feedback on requests regarding the tracing of wanted suspects, maximising operational intelligence effectiveness, through the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the coordination of visits by SAPS members to host countries. The deployment of police liaison officers results in the arrest of drug couriers at our international airports and elsewhere and can directly be attributed to the cooperation between the police liaison officers with other international law enforcement agencies. Placements in the SADC region were put on hold in 2020 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The absence of deployments during the 2023/24 financial year can be attributed to the completion and approval of the International Relations Policy. As a result, a moratorium was placed on all foreign placements. The policy, SAPS National Instruction 1 of 2024: SAPS International Relations, was approved, in October 2023. The initial two years (2019/20 and 2020/21) demonstrate a consistent placement strategy, with nine officers deployed across the same set of countries. An effort to broaden the scope of liaison activities across more countries, including additional placements in Mozambique, was indicated by the increase in the number of officers to 12, in 2021/22. The number of officers decreased to eight, in 2022/23. By 2023/24, the number of officers had returned to nine, with two police liaison officers, in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, suggesting a more refined focus on critical areas.

3.2 STRATEGIC PLAN (2020-2025)

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 (2019-2024), is underpinned by the actual and perceived levels of safety and security in the country. The SAPS appreciates 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 that it has linked directly 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 the 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 and 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 and has established a police service that is characterised as being both professional and capable.

The effective implementation of the strategic direction that is encapsulated within the impact statement and outcomes, is, however, dependent on the annual review of the progress that has been achieved with the implementation of the Strategic Plan itself. This annual review necessitated that the performance measures that are used to assess the extent of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, are updated, taking actual performance and changes to the internal and external environments into consideration. During this process, the SAPS collaborates with all stakeholders, within all sectors, who provide constructive, value-added contributions to the Plan, towards the qualitative improvement of the measurement of the Strategic Plan and the cascading of the results of this measurement and the improvements required, throughout the organisation.

The 2023/24 APP introduced a single adjustment to the SAPS’s 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. Specifically, the Intermediate Outcome - Sound Corporate Governance and the outcome indicator: Percentage compliance with the SAPS’s Corporate Governance Framework (CGF) were removed from the Strategic Plan. The removal of the output related to the CGF was due to the identification of the need for further internal and external consultation regarding the SAPS’ CGF.

The primary ultimate outcomes are stamping the authority of the state; the thorough and responsive investigation of crime; intelligence-led policing; a collaborative, consultative approach to policing; and a professional and capable SAPS.

THE LAW UPHELD AND ENFORCED TO UNDERPIN THE STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

The purpose of the SAPS is to ensure compliance and enforcement of the law as an essential part of ensuring the government's constitutional authority. The democratic principles underlying the functioning of the South African state and the country's political order are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The role of the SAPS in law enforcement is, therefore perceived within the framework of a democratic policing approach. The review of the results of the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) aims to provide communities with an increased sense of security when using police facilities. A key part of this achievement is the stabilisation of areas with high crime rates or areas identified as hotspots due to specific criminal threats, which requires an unconventional approach to surveillance of these areas. Ensuring the internal stability of the State from the point of view of public order, based on the rights enshrined in the Constitution, will go a long way towards increasing the sense of security in communities and the certainty that their authority will be affirmed. This achievement also underscores ensuring an appropriate balance between trade and security at ports of entry and, consistent with the tasks of the SAPS, protecting and safeguarding the dignitaries and identified government interests. Public perception of the effectiveness of SAPS in fulfilling its missions will be crucial in order to identify areas where improvements are needed in the medium-term, not only in terms of perception management, but above all in terms of the execution of those entrusted to the organisation functions. It should be noted that perception of the effectiveness of the SAPS in fulfilling its tasks by vulnerable groups, especially women and children, will be an essential part of this action in the medium-term.

THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

The objects of policing provide the SAPS with the sole mandate for the investigation of crime that is reported by people in South Africa or which is detected by and reported to the SAPS, by various entities. The focus of this high-level function, over the medium-term is, however, on the thorough and responsive investigation of reported crime. The country is currently grappling with the crippling effects of serious corruption and fraud, which necessitated its prioritisation in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024). The public simply wants to see concrete action taken by the Criminal Justice System, in response to the multitude of allegations of serious corruption and fraud in both the public and private sectors, which have surfaced recently. The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) also prioritises the reduction of violent crime and levels of violent crime against women and children, within the context of the requirement that feelings of safety and security in communities are improved, which necessitates the thorough and responsive investigation of crimes that are reported to the SAPS. The incidence of organised crime and commercial crime poses a threat to individual communities, as well as to the economy of the country. This outcome, therefore, also focuses on achieving a reduction in the incidence of organised crime and serious commercial crime. The conviction rates for various crime categories that are utilised by the SAPS, include the requirement that the case docket management process be effectively managed, but also includes an inherent dependency on the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and the NPA, in terms of the court and prosecutorial processes. These indicators are outcome-based in that they measure the achievement of the application of the crime detection process by the SAPS and the aforementioned processes that are driven by the DoJ&CD and the NPA. The crimes that are reported to the SAPS cannot be thoroughly investigated without the comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids, which are provided by the SAPS's Forensic Services capability. The degree to which the SAPS achieves the thorough and responsive investigation of crime, can only be determined by testing the perceptions of those who have reported crimes to the organisation, for investigation, hence the inclusion of an outcomes-based performance indicator that will assess levels of satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, over the medium-term. The assessment of the perceptions that vulnerable groups and, in particular those of women and children, have with regard to levels of satisfaction with the investigation of crime, feature as a distinct element of this measurement, over the medium-term.

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

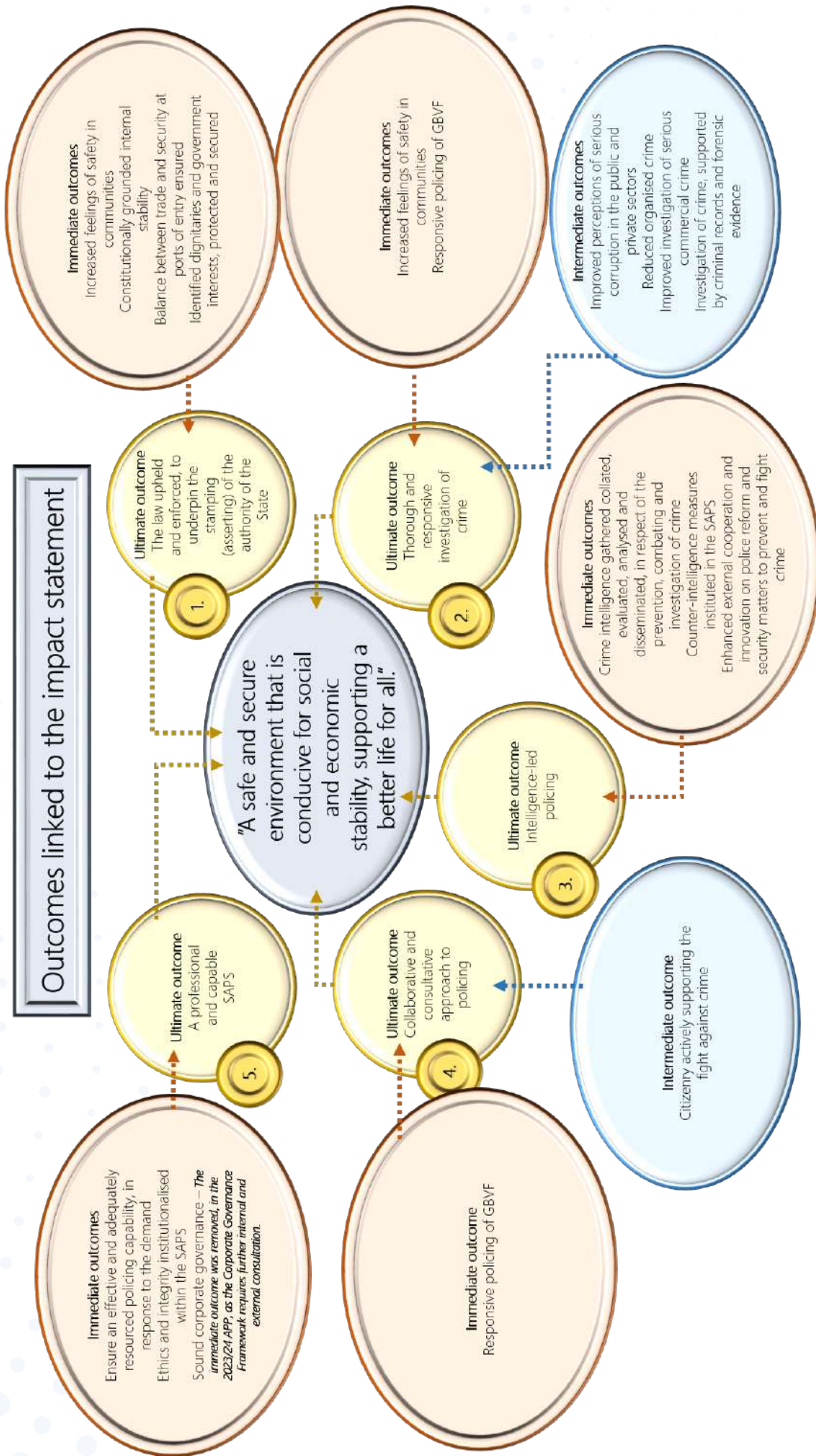
Crime intelligence's involvement in preventing, combating and investigating crime is not specified within the objects of policing, but it is essential to the organisation's success. Intelligence-led policing implies that proactive or reactive intelligence will directly support SAPS's mandated responsibilities. The SAPS's counter-intelligence function will be measured by the percentage of SAPS employees in prioritised positions, such as key managerial positions or vulnerable areas, who have been vetted in accordance with the post's Minimum Information Security Standards. Intelligence-led policing needs cooperation with international intelligence agencies on police and security issues, including targeted cross-border operations and the apprehension of transnational crime suspects.

COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING

Democratic policing involves citizens in their own safety and security through a collaborative and consultative approach to all aspects of policing. Trust in the police is a major factor in citizen participation in policing. The SAPS cannot force people or communities to participate in their safety and security, nor can it explain its efforts. It simply requires the SAPS to do everything in its power to improve its professionalism and active engagement and then ask how willing individuals and communities are to work with the police, based on trust relationships and perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism. While stabilising high-crime areas or hotspots requires a resource-driven, unconventional approach to policing, normalising them implies that the allocated policing capability, working in collaboration with all sectors of society, including local government, can provide a SAPS-aligned policing service. Policing is a complicated process that requires direct interaction between the police and the public. Due to the complex nature of policing, which is geographically dispersed throughout the country and the fact that it is a human resource-driven activity that serves diverse communities, service complaints will be filed with the organisation or other entities. The SAPS prioritises all service complaints, specifically those related to GBVF. The SAPS also prioritised the development and implementation of an electronic complaints management system, during the period 2020-2025, which will be managed through its AOP to formalise the measurement of complaints in its APPs.

A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS

The achievement of the four outward-looking outcomes, is reliant on the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS. This outcome incorporates two important elements. A professional police service relates primarily to the manner in which the policing service is provided and the care taken by the organisation to promote the well-being of its employees. A capable police force is one whose personnel have the abilities and attitude to offer a policing service aligned with the organisation's constitutional mandate and the beneficiaries' expectations. Policing is labour-intensive, therefore, human resource capabilities should be commensurate with the policing requirement. Human resources drive requirements associated with all other categories of resources, including infrastructural, capital, physical and technological resource needs. Historically, the unbalanced allocation of all resources has caused resource imbalances and hampered service delivery to particular populations. The assessment of the distribution of all resources, in accordance with the resource distribution criteria that is applicable to each category, will ensure that the police are adequately resourced, in accordance with the actual demand for resources. A capable police service also needs training and refresher training that is commensurate with the capabilities needed by frontline service providers. An annual impact assessment is undertaken of the value added by the multitude of skills development initiatives offered by the SAPS. This impact evaluation will allow the SAPS to adapt its training portfolio to meet democratic policing, linked to the implementation of constitutional mandate requirements. The SAPS is committed to building a professional and capable SAPS since it is a long-term NDP requirement and essential to achieve all outcomes and outputs embedded in its Strategic Plan and APPs. COVID-19 has affected every area of South African society, including the SAPS. The SAPS has continued its efforts to extend its geographical footprint through the building of new police stations and the procurement and distribution of mobile contact points. The SAPS's training capability supports operational priorities like crime prevention, public order policing, crime investigation, crime intelligence, forensic science and crimes against women and children. The SAPS also improved ethics and integrity to become a professional and capable force.



OUTCOMES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND FIVE-YEAR TARGETS

THE LAW UPHELD AND ENFORCED, TO UNDERPIN THE STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Public satisfaction with the SAPS' Performance Index ¹⁴	50,70%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS)¹⁵, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was determined to be 5,07 out of a maximum of 10 points, where 10 means extremely satisfied, which implies a performance satisfaction index rating of 50,70%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was determined to be 5,07 out of a maximum of 10 points, where 10 means extremely satisfied, which implies a performance satisfaction index rating of 50,70%.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was determined to be 5,07 out of a maximum of 10 points, where 10 means extremely satisfied, which implies a performance satisfaction index rating of 50,70%.</p>	<p>The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Confidence Index for the SAPS to Create a Safe and Secure Environment ¹⁶	41,64%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 41,64%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 38,36%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Satisfaction with SAPS response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) ¹⁷	51,24%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 51,24%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 42,25%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (18 009) ¹⁸	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 218) 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) ¹⁹	100%	100% (7 031) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (7 186) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (10 523) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (13 366) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.
Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Percentage of complaints related to protection and security provided responded to	100% (5 from a total of 5) ²⁰	100%	100% (responded to one complaint 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.	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. 100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Presidential Protection Service.

THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Levels of satisfaction with the SAPS' investigation of crime - Feedback on Complaints Index ²¹	40,70%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback on Complaints Index), was relatively low at 40,70%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback on Complaints Index), was 35,34%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).
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).	81,97% (32 413 from a total of 39 542).	82,03% (33 458 from a total of 40 790).
Responsive policing to GBVF	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).	83,47% (13 419 from a total of 16 076).	82,88% (13 797 from a total of 16 646).
	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).	80,76% (3 911 from a total of 4 843).	80,42% (4 300 from a total of 5 347).

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ²²	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector ²³	97,96%	70%	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).	92% (46 from a total of 50).	91,46% (75 from a total of 82).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector ²⁴	100%	70%	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (17 from a total of 17).	63,87% (99 from a total of 155).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the JCPS Cluster ²⁵	91,57%	70%	89,47% (34 from a total of 38).	87,80% (36 from a total of 41).	81,67% (49 from a total of 60).	²⁶
Reduced organised crime ²⁷	Success rate for serious Organised Crime Project Investigations successfully closed	78,57% ²⁸	72%	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	80% (4 from a total of 5).
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime ²⁹	98,95% ³⁰	93%	98,85% (38 411 from a total of 38 857).	99,01% (296 166 from a total of 299 138).	90,52% (23 806 from a total of 26 299).	99,31% (256 634 from a total of 258 416).
Investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Percentage reduction in outstanding forensic investigative leads ³¹	6 348 ³²	22%	7,04% (522 from a total of 7 267).	32,24% (812 from a total of 2 519).	54,58% (2 372 from a total of 4 346).	56,46% (2 650 from a total of 4 694).

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Intelligence-led policing	End-user perceptions of the value-add of crime intelligence gathered, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime. ³³	Value of Crime Intelligence products – 80%	80-90%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. Perceptions relating to the establishing of an intelligence-led approach to policing were determined through the conducting of an internal survey, which included members of the SAPS' various operational capabilities, including the visible policing, investigation of crime and crime intelligence disciplines. In this regard, 80% of respondents indicated that crime intelligence products within the SAPS added value to their operational activities, while the effectiveness of the same products was perceived to be 54%.	The SAPS conducted the crime intelligence perception study by collecting data from police officers who work operationally, mainly in the frontline. The dataset was provided to an external research service provider to conduct a thorough data analysis, free from bias or subjectivity. Utilising the same analytical method, the value of crime intelligence products available to police officers was perceived at 82,5%, while the effectiveness of crime intelligence products were perceived to be 58,2% for crime prevention and 58,7% for crime investigation. Overall effectiveness was perceived to be at 58%, a slight improvement.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).
		Effectiveness of Crime Intelligence products – 54%	60-70%		The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan. The Division: Crime Intelligence to submit a recommendation regarding the performance indicator to the Board of Commissioners (BOC).	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.
	Percentage of identified severe threats on the Threat Management System, successfully neutralised	12,6% ³⁴	15% ³⁵	The SAPS 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.		The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.

Immediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
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% ³⁶	85%	83,68% (285 159 from a total of 340 784).	88,05% (296 215 from a total of 336 425).	96,37% (354 059 from a total of 367 397).	97,46% (333 819 from a total of 342 527).
Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Percentage of employees in prioritised positions ³⁷ that have been vetted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards requirements of the post	100% (1 195) ³⁸	100% ³⁹	125,43% (1 085 from a total of 865).	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).	105,86% (741 from a total of 700).
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% ⁴⁰	80%	80% (4 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to 5 requests received). 62,50% (25 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to 40 requests received).	100% (All 6 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 92,59% (25 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to 27 requests received).	100% (All 4 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 100% (All 11 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received).	100% (All 9 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 100% (All 14 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received).

COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index ⁴¹	42,77%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,77%.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,27%.</p>	<p>The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index ⁴²	66,45%	70-80%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 66,45%, which indicates that CPFs, in general, are contributing positively towards improving collaboration between the public and the SAPS.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The CPF Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 61,48%.</p>	<p>The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>	Collaborative and consultative approach to policing
Responsive policing of GBVF	Percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised within 14 working days ⁴³	66,56% ⁴⁴	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).	90,21% (516 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 572 received).	78,96% (349 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 442 received).	Responsive policing of GBVF

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Levels of confidence and trust in the SAPS - Confidence and Trust Index ⁴⁵	44,14%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, was assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was established to be at 44,14%, in 2021.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was 38,36%.</p>	<p>The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
A professional and capable SAPS	SAPS Service Values ⁴⁶ Index ⁴⁷	52,50%	60-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted an Organisational Climate Survey (OCS), during 2021.</p> <p>The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS' service, including timelines and accuracy in dealing with an incident or crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS, was 52,50%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS' service, including timelines and accuracy in dealing with an incident or crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS. The SAPS Service Values Index was 45,86%.</p>	<p>The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Percentage distribution of resources, in relation to the resource distribution criteria ⁴⁸	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 ⁴⁹	100%	The Fixed Establishment, for 191 861 posts for 2020/21, was approved, on 11 December 2020. However, due to budget cuts, the Fixed Establishment was not implemented.	The Fixed Establishment, for 175 870 posts for 2021/22, was approved, on 9 June 2021, in line with the reduced compensation budget. Needs/priorities, for 2022/23 have been consolidated, consulted with stakeholders, is to be considered and costed by Financial Management Services for the remainder of the MTEF (2022/23 to 2024/25). The confirmation of vacancies for the recruitment of employees, in line with the Fixed Establishment, is to be distributed to business units. Posts for the implementation of grade progression for SAPS Act members, which was deferred from the 2020/21 financial year, due to budget cuts in the compensation budget to be	The proposed SAPS Fixed Establishment, for 2023/24, is aligned with the compensation budget and was submitted for approval to the BOC. Inputs received from the BOC meeting, on 27 March 2023, will be presented for approval to the National Commissioner. The following functional areas were identified as requiring medium-term safeguarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% capacity for station commanders and provincial command posts. » Capacity for police stations that do not provide a 24-hour service seven days a week. » Capacity for police stations that do not meet the minimum capacity, per shift, in accordance with the criteria. 	The Division: Financial Management Services costed the proposed SAPS Fixed Establishment for 2023/24, in accordance with the compensation budget and was adopted by the BoC, on 27 March 2024.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand					confirmed, as well as posts for the Phase 1 promotion process.	<p>The allocation for 10 000 additional enlistments provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% capacitation for station commanders and provincial command posts. » Capacitation for police stations not rendering a 24-hour service for seven days a week. » Capacitation for police stations not meeting the minimum capacity, per shift, in terms of the criteria. <p>Allocation for 10 000 new enlistments makes provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Additional capacitation for the 10111 Call Centres. » Constables for Visible Policing. » Constables for POP. » Constables for general detectives. » Constables for FCS. » Constables for 10111 Call Centres. 	

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	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 ⁵⁰	By 31 March, annually	In 2020/21, the SAPS finalised the following three impact studies within the Visible Policing environment, namely, the Crime Prevention Learning Programme; the Station Management Learning Programme; and the Special Task Force Learning Programme: Weapons 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 11), which falls within the Detective environment. The three impact assessments were conducted and draft reports were compiled for all three impact assessments.	During 2022/23, the following three impact studies were finalised: Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 11), which falls within the Detective environment.	During 2023/24, the following three impact studies were finalised: Basic Crime Investigative Practice Learning Programme; Patrol Dog Handlers Learning Programme; and the Narcotics Dog Handlers Learning Programme, which falls within the Detective and Visible Policing environments.
	SAPS member' perceptions on the extent to which the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees ⁵¹	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 SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The OCS indicated that 22,17% agreed that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The OCS indicated that 21,7% agreed that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 26% were neutral and 52,40% disagreed.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	SAPS member's perceptions about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affects employees ⁵²	16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed.	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affect employees, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 34,50% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 29,50% were neutral and 36% disagreed.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).
				0	2	1	2
	Number of new service points established to improve access to policing	New police stations – 4 ⁵³ Mobile contact points procured – 30 ⁵⁴	New police stations – 22 Mobile contact points procured – 75	15	33	21	15

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Public perception of the SAPS' professionalism ⁵⁵	52,50%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 52,50%.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.</p> <p>The Corporate Communication Component is developing a National Communication Plan that will include issues related to SAPS</p> <p>Consolidation of actual performance on related indicators as per the APP.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 48,05%.</p>	<p>The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted, during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional ¹⁵	16,29% agree that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagreed.	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. With regard to SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional, 16,29% of respondents agreed that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagreed.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions. The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, 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.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research appointed, to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>With regard to SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional, 24,40% of respondents agreed that the police conduct themselves professionally, 44,10% were neutral and 31,60% disagreed.</p>	<p>The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power ⁵⁷	14,3% agree that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	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 conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).
				The police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS					<p>The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24
Sound Corporate Governance	Audit opinion on the SAPS's 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 SAPS</p> <p>The AGSA expressed a qualified opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements as reflected, in the 2018/19 Annual Report.</p>	Clean audit by the AGSA for the SAPS, in respect of predetermined objectives and financial statements	<p>Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives.</p> <p>The effectiveness of Post Audit Action Plans (PAAP) developed to address findings in the previous financial year were questioned.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives.</p> <p>The effectiveness of Post Audit Action Plans (PAAP) developed to address findings in the previous financial year were questioned.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements.</p> <p>In addition to repeat findings, the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogramme has regressed, as the AGSA have not identified material misstatements in prior years. However identified material misstatements have been identified in the current year.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements</p>	<p>Even though the overall audit outcome has not improved, the AGSA commended the Department for the implementation of adequate action plans to address some of the findings raised on the audit of performance information. This could be mainly because the appropriate level of management failed to implement the PAAP to prevent the occurrence of repeat findings.</p> <p>In addition to repeat findings, the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogramme has regressed, as the AGSA have not identified material misstatements in prior years. However identified material misstatements have been identified in the current year.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements</p>

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

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

The Administration Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » Ministry
- » Management
- » Corporate Services

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

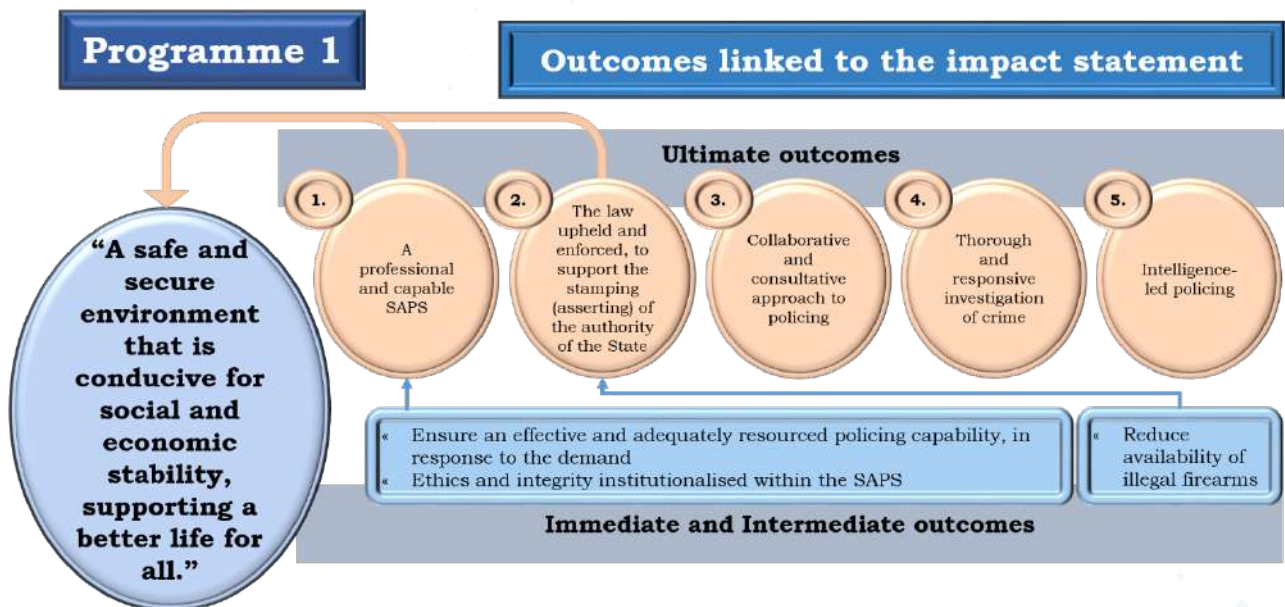


Table 1 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 1.

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

Table 1: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reduced availability of illegal firearms 	Improved regulation of firearms ³⁸	Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost	712	742	Reduce to 652 (10%)	741	-89	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The Department has implemented several measures to reduce firearm losses, including providing members with safes and retention cords. Despite these efforts, the rise in robberies in townships and other areas, as well as incidents of housebreaking, vehicle theft, and personal theft, contribute to ongoing losses. Given the nature of police work, the risk of firearm loss is ever-present. It is the responsibility of each member to safeguard their issued firearm, following the preventive measures established by the Department. Unfortunately, instances of firearm loss due to member negligence do occur, but every loss is thoroughly investigated regardless of the circumstances. Preventing firearm losses remains a top priority for the Department.</p>

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved access to policing	Number of new police stations established as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	2	1	2	2	-	Target achieved.
		Number of new mobile contact points procured	33	21	15	15	-	Target achieved.
	Enhanced security at prioritised sites	Number of Closed-Circuit Television systems implemented at identified sites	New performance indicator, in 2022/23.	45	45 sites ⁵⁹	100	55	Target achieved. Positive response to SAPS requests. The weekly monitoring of projects played a significant role in ensuring the timely completion of the planned sites. Of the 57 roll-over sites from the previous financial year 2022/23, a total of 46 sites have been completed.
	Modernisation of the SAPS network and prioritised sites	Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented ⁶⁰	94 WAN sites.	118 WAN sites.	120 WAN sites ⁶¹	191	71	Target achieved. More sites were modernised due to the appointment of service contractors for installations and the delivery of equipment to respective provinces.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved SAPS capability	Number of new SAPS Act recruits enlisted, annually	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	10 358	10 000, by 31 March 2024	10 018	18	Target achieved. Additional trainees were enlisted to compensate for any potential losses that may have transpired throughout the training period.
		Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas:						
		Crime Prevention	99,82% (A total number of 19 749 learners were assessed and 19 713 were declared competent).	99,79% (A total number of 33 095 learners were assessed and 33 024 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,98% (A total number of 29 990 learners were assessed and 29 983 learners were declared competent).	2,98% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.
		Gender-based violence and crimes against vulnerable groups	99,85% (A total number of 5 957 learners were assessed and 5 948 were declared competent).	99,82% (A total number of 26 622 learners were assessed and 26 575 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,98% (A total number of 37 727 learners were assessed and 37 719 learners were declared competent).	2,98% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Crime Investigations	98,90% (A total number of 6 083 learners were assessed and 6 016 were declared competent).	99,83% (A total number of 27 294 learners were assessed and 27 247 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,94% (A total number of 26 496 learners were assessed and 26 481 learners were declared competent).	2,94 % points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.
			Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities:					
		Public Order Policing	100% (A total number of 1 599 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	99,85% (A total number of 6 526 learners were assessed and 6 516 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (All 5 282 learners assessed were declared competent).	3% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.
		Forensic Science	98,45% (A total number of 2 912 learners were assessed and 2 867 were declared competent).	99,45% (A total number of 6 850 learners were assessed and 6 812 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,03% (A total number of 2 890 learners were assessed and 2 862 learners were declared competent).	2,03% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Crime Intelligence	99,08% (A total number of 327 learners were assessed and 324 were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 282 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (All 654 learners assessed were declared competent).	3% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.
		Cybercrime	99,79% (A total number of 468 learners were assessed and 467 were declared competent).	99,80% (A total number of 511 learners were assessed and 510 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,88% (A total number of 811 learners were assessed and 810 learners were declared competent).	2,88% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.
		Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in Leadership and Management Development Programmes	New performance indicator, in 2022/23.	99,34% (A total number of 2 110 learners were assessed and 2 096 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,96% (A total number of 2 759 learners were assessed and 2 758 learners were declared competent).	2,96% points	Target achieved. Trainers devoted special attention to learners with learning difficulties, including additional lessons after hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Implemented ethics and integrity Programmes	Percentage of planned ethics and integrity advocacy programmes completed	187,50% (30 from a total of 16).	216,67% (52 from a total of 24).	100% (48)	112,5% (54 from a total of 48).	12,5% points	Target achieved. Additional programmes were conducted, on request.
	Implemented Independent Police Investigative Directorate -related recommendations	Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed time frame	92,22% (166 from a total of 180). A total number of 42 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	93,03% (187 from a total of 201). A total number of 15 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90% within 60 calendar days	94,41% (169 from a total of 179). A total number of 23 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	4,41% points	Target achieved. Provincial visits, weekly monitoring and the implementation of an early warning system.
	Sound financial management	Number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure ⁶²	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents	Zero incident.	-	Target achieved.
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Percentage decrease in:							
		Confirmed incidents of irregular expenditure ⁶³	Increased, by 352,63% from 19 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21 to 86, in 2021/22.	Decreased, by 83,72% from 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22 to 14, in 2022/23.	72,25% ^{64 65}	0% increase/decrease from 28 ⁶⁶ confirmed incidents, in 2022/23 to 28 ⁶⁷ , in 2023/24.	0% increase/decrease	Target not achieved. The effectiveness of the National Intervention Road Show in curbing irregular expenditure within the SAPS is apparent. Moving forward, the Supply Chain Management Division commits to ongoing collaboration with all divisions and provinces. Furthermore, the road show will focus on empowering newly appointed supply chain management practitioners in navigating the procurement landscape. The key aim is to support Provincial and Divisional Irregular Expenditure Committees in addressing and preventing irregular expenditure.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure ⁶⁸	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	90% ^{69,70}	Decreased, by 43,92% from R1 492 816,86, in 2022/23 to R837 187,98, in 2023/24.	Decreased, by 43,92%	Target not achieved. 70% of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by cost centres was for license fee penalties. The piloting of a process for direct vehicle licensing at two cost centres yielded positive results. The implementation of consequence management enabled recoveries.
	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	100% (131 from a total of 131).	94,48% (137 from a total of 145).	100% ⁷¹	99,14% (115 from a total of 116).	0,86% points	Target not achieved. A total of 127 audits were planned. The SAPS Cost Containment Measures (lack of budget) led to the deferral of 10 audits and the cancellation of three audits. Two ad hoc requests were executed by the Gauteng Province and a Risk-Based and Compliance Audit at Head Office, resulting in the annual target being reduced from 129 to 116. One audit was not concluded within the prescribed time frame, as a result of an expansion of the project scope to incorporate internal audit findings in preparation of AGSA readiness in the Mpumalanga Province.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised ⁷²	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	100% ⁷³	25% (1 from a total of 4).	75% points	Target not achieved. Six investigations were planned for. Two projects could not be finalised due to the extended scope of investigations. One project could not be finalised due to the late approval of co-sourcing. Two projects were deferred.
		Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	106,49% (246 from a total of 231).	100% (231)	100% (309)	100% (309)	-	Target achieved.
	Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity	Date of finalisation of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	31 March 2024	The draft IS/ICT Business Continuity Plan was finalised and distributed for final inputs.	The IS/ICT Business Continuity Plan was not approved.	Target not achieved. The Business Continuity Plan impact analysis had to be consulted to incorporate compliance and risk requirements.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Supply Chain Management Division designs, plans, executes, controls and monitors supply chain activities in delivering goods and services to create net value and oversee information and finances in the supply chain management environment, as well as the acquisition and disposal of goods, services, immovable assets including new constructions, vehicles and moveable property. It involves managing working capital invested in goods, stores and services to maximise economic return through budget planning, product/service/supplier selection, and supplier management. It also supports prudent financial management. It applies best practices to government preference procurement policies and objectives. The Technology Management Services Division is accountable for infrastructure systems management, such as crime administration and investigation systems, technology infrastructure management, such as Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network and technology governance management, such as information security. The Human Resource Development Division oversees SAPS employees' Education, Training and Development (ETD). The Financial Management Services Division manages the financial function's facets within the Department's strategies and plans, contributing to the Department's objectives through budgeting, accounting, reporting and corporate governance. The Inspectorate Division manages inspections professionally and knowledge-based, focussing on non-compliance and/or poor organisational performance in achieving constitutional objectives.

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The escalation of robbery in a township or other place, as well as housebreaking (property locked), theft from motor vehicle and loss from person resulted in 89 more SAPS-owned firearms stolen/lost, in 2023/24 exceeding the planned target of not more than 652 for the year. During this period, a total of 741 firearms were confirmed stolen/lost. The Department has implemented several measures to reduce firearm losses, including providing members with safes and retention cords. Despite these efforts, the rise in robberies in townships and other areas, as well as incidents of housebreaking, vehicle theft, and personal theft, contribute to ongoing losses. Given the nature of police work, the risk of firearm loss is ever-present. It is the responsibility of each member to safeguard their issued firearm, following the preventive measures established by the Department. Unfortunately, instances of firearm loss due to member negligence do occur, but every loss is thoroughly investigated regardless of the circumstances. Preventing firearm losses remains a top priority for the Department. The most reported stolen/lost firearms were recorded in Gauteng (249); KwaZulu-Natal (147); the Eastern Cape (110); and Mpumalanga (66). The table below depicts the provincial breakdown for SAPS-owned firearms stolen/lost.

SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost

Province	Firearms reported stolen	Firearms reported lost	Total stolen/lost
Eastern Cape	105	5	110
Free State	15	7	22
Gauteng	228	21	249
KwaZulu-Natal	140	7	147
Limpopo	48	2	50
Mpumalanga	61	5	66
North West	32	4	36
Northern Cape	13	2	15
Western Cape	42	4	46
Total	684	57	741

IMPROVED ACCESS TO POLICING

The SAPS planned to establish two new police stations, during 2023/24. Riemvasmaak, in the Northern Cape and Muyexe Police Station, in Limpopo were completed.

The SAPS has initiated the establishment of interim and satellite police stations to support the Access to Policing Strategy by expanding its footprint. This initiative involves the utilisation of alternative construction methods, specifically Collapsible Pre-Manufactured Structures (park homes). Five interim/satellite police stations were designated for completion, in 2023/24. Progress in relation to these stations is as follow:

- » Majola, in the Eastern Cape – Due to unforeseen extensive earthworks, a delay in Eskom connection and heavy rainfall, the project duration has been delayed by four months, with progress at 42%.

- » Sunriseview, in the Free State – The project is 98% completed, but the duration has been delayed by Eskom connection.
- » Matlala and The Oaks, in Limpopo and Makhaza, in the Western Cape - The stations are completed. Electricity connection by Eskom is still outstanding.

Unfortunately, the inclement weather conditions and the outstanding electrical connections from Eskom resulted in delays that prevented the completion of all intended interim/satellite police stations. The SAPS planned and completed one repair and upgrade project to ensure that the Zastron Police Station, in the Free State was installed with features and the facility underwent conversions to adhere to compliance measures for enabling accessibility for persons living with disabilities. This signifies that all 292 devolved police stations are currently in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. It is noteworthy that the establishment of two victim-friendly facilities at the recently constructed Muyexe Police Station, in Limpopo and Riemvasmaak Police Station, in the Northern Cape was accomplished in 2023/24.

The SAPS also procured the service for the conversion to 15 chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points, structures to be utilised as mobile access points for the provisioning of policing services.

RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

The SAPS employs various specialists to respond to the varied crime patterns in the country and overcome the modus operandi of criminals. The Department relies entirely on its members to deliver on its Constitutional mandate to prevent, investigate and maintain law and order. Management recognises its human resource capacity as its most valuable asset in combating crime. Elements impacting on human resource practices, such as recruitment, service terminations, Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) and performance management are implemented effectively across all policing levels.

It is essential that the Department manage its human resources to ensure the effective, economical and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, so that the SAPS can ultimately achieve its primary goals. In order to ensure that objectives are met by the end of the financial year, an enlistment plan is compiled, annually, in accordance with the allocated budget and the established targets and priorities, which are detailed in the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE). The estimated establishment target, in accordance with the ENE was 183 708. The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 100,2% or 184 106, as opposed to the target of 183 708. The SAPS has an ideal post requirement that significantly exceeds the wage bill provided. Consequently, the SAPS's ideal post requirement should be reduced to align with the compensation budget, taking into account the priority environments and ensuring that the Department fulfils its constitutional mandate.

The SAPS enlisted 10 018 entry-level police trainees, in 2023/24 to meet the establishment target, as indicated by the State President in the 2023 SoNA. The SAPS successfully filled 96,48% (2 138) of the 2 379 critical vacant funded posts advertised within the prescribed time frame, in addition to the entry-level enlistment.

In 2023/24, the SAPS experienced a turnover rate of 3,2%, resulting in the loss of 5 887 employees. The Department's turnover rate has remained relatively consistent over the past four years, with a rate of 3,3% in 2020/21; 3,1%, in 2021/22; and 3,3%, in 2022/23. The highest number of losses experienced by the SAPS were attributed to retirements, which were followed by resignations.

The number of retirements increased from 2 139, in 2022/23 to 2 332, in 2023/24. The number of resignations decreased by 8,63% from 1 913, in 2022/23 to 1 748, in 2023/24. The primary reason for personnel to resign from the Service was the prospect for improved employment and compensation opportunities. The number of deaths increased by 0,13% from 798, in 2022/23 to 799, in 2023/24.

The number of sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees decreased by 237 701 days (12,24%) from 1 942 970 days during January 2022 to December 2022 to 1 705 269 days during January 2023 to December 2023.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The SAPS has 50 986 transport assets, including 46 949 vehicles, 38 aircrafts, 137 boats, 166 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 901 motorcycles and 2 795 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 2023, was 3.92:1, based on 46 949 motor vehicles and 184 106 personnel.

As at 31 March 2024, 85,55% of all vehicles were available, compared with 84,99%, in 2022/23. Provincially, the SAPS had 6 721 support vehicles and 17 557 operational vehicles for visible policing, as at 31 March 2024. A total of 985 of the support vehicles and 16 058 of the operational vehicles are marked with reflective insignia. A total of 16 027 operational vehicles have emergency lighting and sirens installed. The detective environment has access to 14 435 vehicles.

Transport asset distribution

Province	Vehicles	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Eastern Cape	5 008	-	6	6	102	277	5 399
Free State	3 523	-	15	6	101	281	3 926
Gauteng	9 325	-	9	17	87	266	9 704
KwaZulu-Natal	6 666	-	19	4	150	251	7 090
Limpopo	3 034	-	3	7	46	208	3 298
Mpumalanga	2 711	-	10	1	72	171	2 965
North West	2 729	-	8	3	68	231	3 039
Northern Cape	2 178	-	7	1	23	156	2 365
Western Cape	5 564	-	30	12	136	341	6 083
Head Office	6 211	38	30	109	116	613	7 117
Total	46 949	38	137	166	901	2 795	50 986

Distribution of vehicles and personnel

Province	2022/23			2023/24		
	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Eastern Cape	5 305	16 410	3,09	5 008	17 880	3,57
Free State	3 826	9 924	2,59	3 523	10 129	2,88
Gauteng	9 738	29 963	3,08	9 325	30 137	3,23
KwaZulu-Natal	6 991	22 254	3,18	6 666	21 502	3,23
Limpopo	3 121	10 709	3,43	3 034	10 323	3,40
Mpumalanga	2 957	9 224	3,12	2 711	9 368	3,46
North West	2 815	8 465	3,01	2 729	8 312	3,05
Northern Cape	2 242	6 448	2,88	2 178	6 921	3,18
Western Cape	5 807	18 470	3,18	5 564	20 083	3,61
Head Office	6 328	47 635	7,53	6 211	49 451	7,96
Total	49 130	179 502	3,65	46 949	184 106	3,92

Miscellaneous Stock Management is responsible for the ordering, receipt and storage of face value forms, registers, operational equipment, evidence collection kits, training equipment and roadblock trailers. It also ensures their availability at national and decentralised provisioning stores. A total of 426 931 DNA Buccal Swab Kits, valued at R129 880 948.82, were ordered and received. A total of 390 244 DNA Buccal Swab Kits was requisitioned from the three provisioning stores and all were issued to SAPS end-users for the purpose of criminal investigation. A total of 807 240 stationery items were requested from provisioning stores and 759 187 were issued (94,05%) to all SAPS end-users.

Except for a few remaining active SAPS contracts, most SAPS uniform items came from Department of National Treasury Transversal Contracts (RT-59 and RT-64). The SAPS joined these transversal contracts in its second year, which expired in September 2022. The new three-year footwear contract (RT-59) has been awarded, while the clothing and textile contract (RT-64) is in its final stages. The SAPS's three provisioning stores and uniform shops in Gauteng, the Western Cape, the Northern Cape, the North West, the Free State, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape issued members uniform items and accessories worth R324 477 260.11. Manufacturers and suppliers delivered on schedule despite challenges such as load shedding. The establishment of a uniform shop in the Mpumalanga Province and an additional one in the central region of the Gauteng Province has commenced. Contract manufacturers and suppliers supply uniforms to the Pretoria Provisioning Store, which inspects them for quantity and quality. Items are then distributed to other stores. The Road Transport Subsection trucks travelled 498 946 kilometres to deliver uniforms and other essential SAPS products.

Procurement integrity

The Department consistently utilises the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database to find prospective suppliers, as the need arises, for price-quote-based procurement of goods or services. Bid committees are in place and meet, when required. These Bid Committees are comprised of members from cross-functional units. Members of the Bid Committee are aware of their ethical obligations, as they are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and disclose any conflicts of interest. Members of the Bid Committee and practitioners of supply chain management are required to sign Codes of Conduct and a secrecy oath.

In addition, committee members, senior officials and other personnel from the supply chain management environment must be vetted. End-users evaluate the efficacy of suppliers and contractors and report their findings to Procurement and Contract Management. The Divisional Commissioner of Supply Chain Management appoints members to oversee the bid opening processes on a rotating basis. Responses, sealed in serialised tamper-evident evidence bags, are safeguarded and registered until the appointed Bid Evaluation Committee Chairperson takes possession of the documents. This guarantees possession continuity and restricted access to the documentation. In October 2023, a Procurement Forum was held to communicate and elucidate any new procurement-related laws, regulations and other pertinent issues. The meeting also addressed challenges associated with the specific objectives that were implemented under the Preferential Procurement Regulation, 2022. Practitioners were reminded of the necessity of more effectively managing irregular expenditure.

ENHANCEMENT OF SECURITY AT PRIORITISED SITES

A total of 100 CCTV sites have been implemented, since April 2023 (13, in Gauteng; seven, in Limpopo; three in the North West; one in Mpumalanga; and 76 in the Western Cape), which was 55 more than the 45 planned for the year. Suppliers who responded positively to SAPS requests for quotations and the weekly monitoring of projects played a significant role in ensuring the timely completion of the sites, as planned. In addition, 46 of the 57 roll-over sites from the 2022/23 financial year were completed. This shows significant progress in the implementation of CCTV sites despite initial setbacks due to procurement delays. The SAPS has managed to not only catch up but exceeded its targets in 2023/24.

MODERNISATION OF THE SAPS NETWORK AND PRIORITISED SITES

To modernise its IS/ICT, the Department modernised and implemented 191 National Network Communication Infrastructure Sites (WAN sites) in 2023/24, 71 more than the 120 planned for the year. More sites were modernised due to the appointment of service contractors for installations and the delivery of equipment to respective provinces. The SAPS has demonstrated significant progress in modernising its network infrastructure over the past two years. The increase in the number of sites modernised and the ability to exceed planned targets by a substantial margin in 2023/24 reflects effective project management.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements in the areas of infrastructure systems management, technology infrastructure management and technology governance management include the following:

- » The procurement of eight streaming devices to enable the streaming and recording of video footage from drones, thereby facilitating the deployment of appropriate resources in accordance with the nature of the scene and providing situational awareness.
- » A scanning capability has been implemented to enable the digitisation of firearm application files, thereby ensuring the ongoing availability of documents. This contributed to storage space required to file firearm applications, ensuring that they can be accessed when necessary.
- » The IPM Solution has been piloted at ten stations in the nine provinces and is scheduled for further roll out to stations. Its purpose is to improve, extend the integrated booking, verify, uniquely identify and manage the tracking of a person throughout the Criminal Justice System until the time of release.
- » The Numerus and Beta Data Centre (Z Server Mainframe, Mainframe Software licenses and WORM Storage) has been upgraded to increase the performance of operational systems and enhance storage capabilities.

IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

The SAPS Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) was implemented in 2023/24, resulting in the training and assessment of 106 609 learners. Upon completion of the numerous training programmes, 106 549 learners were declared competent. The percentage of the total assessed and declared competent was 99,94%. Specific attention was given to the improving training in the following areas: crime prevention, GVB and crimes against vulnerable groups, crime investigation, public order policing, forensic service, crime intelligence, cybercrime and leadership and management, in order to ensure that the SAPS contributes to a South Africa

where all individuals feel safe. The following is a breakdown of the training:

Priority	Number of learners assessed	Number of learners declared competent	Competency rate
Crime prevention-related learning areas	29 990	29 983	99,98%
GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups-related learning areas	37 727	37 719	99,98%
Crime investigation-related learning areas	26 496	26 481	99,94%
Public Order Policing-related learning areas	5 282	5 282	100%
Forensic service-related learning areas	2 890	2 862	99,03%
Crime intelligence-related learning areas	654	654	100%
Cybercrime-related learning areas	811	810	99,88%
Leadership and Management learning areas	2 759	2 758	99,96%

Basic Police Development Learning Programme

SASSETA has approved the newly developed and aligned OC Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme. Preparations have been made for the accreditation of SAPS Academy Ulundi to pilot the programme, in 2023/24.

A total of 9 237 trainees were trained and 9 100 were declared competent as follow:

Basic Police Development Learning Programme

A total of 8 785 were trained, while 136 were lost for various reasons during the nine-month intake period (April and July 2023).

A total of 146 were trained and 145 were declared competent during the intake for six months (July 2023). One trainee was lost, due to a medical condition.

Introductory Police Development Learning Programme

A total of 170 were trained and 170 trainees were declared competent during the January 2024 intake

Sport and Recreation Management, Ceremonial Discipline and SAPS Bands

In 2023/24, Sport and Recreation Management hosted the National Sport Championships for various sporting codes, in Bloemfontein, in the Free State Province, from 10 to 13 March 2024. The competition was open to both males and females and included soccer, rugby, tug of war, volleyball and netball, as well as a functional fitness competition. A total of 800 athletes from all provinces participated.

In addition, the Department successfully hosted two Physical Fitness Coordinators courses, which were attended by 57 members. The first course was held at SAPS Academy: Tshwane, from 31 July to 4 August 2023 and the second course was held, in Phuthaditjhaba, in the Free State Province, from 14 August to 18 August 2023.

A total of 38 414 applicants for new recruit positions arrived at the various assessment venues in all provinces. Of these, 32 772 applicants underwent physical fitness assessments and 23 124 applicants were declared competent.

Additionally, 80,20% of the 56 047 SAPS Act members were subjected to annual summative physical fitness assessments. Of these, 38 765 were declared competent, 13 156 were declared not yet competent and 4 124 were found to have medical conditions.

Professionalisation of the SAPS through effective and efficient human resource development

The SAPS is continuously striving to professionalise the training environment. In order to ensure effective policing, trainers, moderators and assessors must be trained and registered.

A total of 55 new assessor and 10 moderator's applications, 35 Extension of Scope applications and 479 re-registrations were submitted to SASSETA to ensure that learner achievements are being endorsed against formal registered Unit Standards or Qualifications.

SASSETA has re-accredited eight Basic Police Development Academies, six In-Service Police Development Academies and 18 Human Resource Development Centres in the provinces, received 184 certificates for the National Certificate Policing and 173 Resolving of Crime Certificates, which were then forwarded to the provinces for distribution to the learners.

Organisational standards and qualifications

Occupational Certificate: Detective

SAPS Academy: Hammanskraal was accredited by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) to present the Occupational Certificate: Detective: National Qualification Framework (NQF) Level 6 Qualification.

Occupational Certificate: Bomb Technician

The Occupational Certificate: Bomb Technician was developed and submitted to the QCTO for approval and recommended to South African Qualification Authority (SAQA) for registration on the NQF.

National Certificate: Dog Handling

The re-alignment of the National Certificate Dog Handling to align with the QCTO processes has been approved and is currently in the process of development.

Education, training and development regulators

During the 2023/24 financial year, the following ETD Regulators were identified for development and review, in order to regulate and standardise ETD practices on a national scale, which will have a positive impact on the delivery of quality services:

- » Development of the SOP on Human Resources Management in Division: Human Resource Development.
- » Review of the SOP on Impact Study in the Division: Human Resource Development.
- » Review of the SOP for the SAPS Internal Registration Body.
- » Review of the SOP on Determining Trainer-To-Learner Ratio in Education Training and Development.
- » Review of the National Instruction on Management of Training, Testing and Issuing Learners' and Drivers' Licenses in the SAPS.
- » Review of the National Instruction on Official Ceremonies in the SAPS.
- » Review of the National Instruction on Compliments and Forms of Address in the SAPS.
- » Review of the National Instruction on Official Funerals in the SAPS.

Assessment strategies and assessments

Learners' Quality Assurance - The National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5 was completed by 187 SAPS members through the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme. The National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5 will exempt the requirement for SAPS members to complete the first year of the National Diploma in Policing if they enroll in this qualification at tertiary institutions.

ETD research and quality management

The SAPS conducted three impact studies. These studies were conducted in the Detective and Visible Policing environments and included the Patrol Dog Handlers Learning Programme, Basic Crime Investigative Practice Learning Programme and Narcotics Dog Handlers Learning Programme. The reports were compiled and distributed to all relevant stakeholders after the finalisation of all three impact assessments.

Two tertiary institution meetings were hosted to benchmark SAPS practices by engaging with external professional organisations to exchange knowledge, information and skills. In collaboration with Tertiary Institutions, NGO's and Community Organisations, a successful seminar on the Road Map towards Addressing Serious and Violent Crimes in South Africa was conducted. The keynote address was delivered by the Deputy National Commissioner of Police, Lt Gen Sibiya. The platform was attended by approximately 261 SAPS members, as well as members from tertiary institutions and NGOs. A report was distributed to all stakeholders and a total of nine papers were presented and deliberated on.

A successful Monitoring and Evaluation Conference was held at SAPS Academy Atteridgeville to review the Monitoring and Evaluation tools for In-Service Police Development. The Monitoring and Evaluation tools for ISPD Version 1.01/2023 were approved and distributed for implementation at academies. A total of 15 Monitoring and Evaluation Practices were conducted at various Provincial Human Resource Development Centres and SAPS Academies, both announced and unannounced. An additional four unscheduled Monitoring and Evaluation Practices were implemented in the provinces in relation to the New Entry Level Fitness Assessments.

A total of 51 Quality Assurances were conducted on a variety of learning programmes. A total of 12 Quality Assurance meetings were conducted. The ETD Evaluation Committee and the Quality Management Committee reviewed and approved nine learning programmes, including:

- » Aviation Policing Security Learning Programme
- » Illegal Mining Learning Programme
- » Occupational Health and Safety
- » QCTO Detective Learning Programme
- » 12 log books for SAPS Academy Benoni
- » Crime Intelligence for Gangsterism Learning Programme
- » Investigation of Gangsterism Learning Programme
- » Prevention and Combating of Gangsterism
- » Deeds of Commission, Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics

ETD curriculum development

On 2 February 2024, the SAPS Academy Ulundi completed and implemented the Occupational Certificate: Non-Commissioned Police Official. An NQF 6 aligned programme, the Basic Police Development Learning Programme, is scheduled for implementation in 2024/25, aimed at professionalising and uplifting the Service.

The SAPS finalised the development and review of the following learning programmes, which will be tested, in 2024/25:

» Supply Chain Management Asset Management	» Supply Chain Management Demand Management
» Patrol Dog Course	» Expeditious Process
» Basic Cybercrime Investigation for Detectives	» Illegal Gambling Learning Programme
» Commercial Crime Forensic Learning Programme	» Vehicle Crime Investigation Learning Programme
» Garage Administration Learning Programme	» Operational Pilot Learning Programme
» Hostage and Crisis Negotiation Learning Programme	» Basic Vetting Learning Programme
» Occupational Certificate: Detectives Learning Programme	» Crime Intelligence Collection Learning Programme
» Missing Persons Investigation Learning Programme	» Domestic Violence Learning Programme

The SAPS also successfully conducted the testing of learning programmes through pilots and implemented Train-the-Trainers (TTTs) for the following ETD solutions:

» ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems Pilot	» Crime Intelligence Physical Surveillance Pilot
» Occupational Health and Safety TTT	» Investigation of Major Cases Pilot
» Mentoring and Coaching eLearning TTT	» Crime Intelligence Undercover Operations Pilot
» First Aid Course Pilot	» Ballistic Examiner Pilot Phase 1
» SHE Management Course Pilot	» Ballistic Examiner Pilot Phase 2
» Visual Tracking Learning Programme TTT	» Modus Operandi Analysis Pilot
» K9 Agitators Learning Programme Pilot	» Aviation Policing and Security Blended Trainer Orientation
» Mentoring and Coaching eLearning Course TTT	
» Orientation to Cybercrimes Act 19 of 2020 TTT	» Investigation of Gangsterism Pilot
» Illegal Mining TTT	» Prevention and Combating of Gangsterism Pilot
» Border Policing Pilot	» Crime Intelligence for Gangsterism Pilot

INTERNSHIPS

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) has selected the SAPS as one of 12 government departments to participate in a Graduate Recruitment Scheme Pilot Project. The Graduate Recruitment Scheme of the SAPS is viewed as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provision of work experience to unemployed youth, based on their qualifications. The target was to undertake 800 internships, in 2023/24. Internship positions were not advertised during 2023/24, due to budget constraints. Internship posts will be advertised, in April 2024, for placement, in July 2024.

SAPS BURSARY SCHEME

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998) requires every organisation to develop and strengthen the skills of its workforce, in order to enhance service delivery quality. The National Commissioner allocates funds, annually, for the development of skills and attainment of pertinent qualifications within the SAPS. During the academic year of 2023, a total budget of R10 million was allocated for financing members who qualified for the SAPS bursary scheme. Funds were distributed to new bursary applicants and continuing bursary recipients. A SAPS employee who is a new bursary deserving applicant has followed the correct application procedure by completing the prescribed application form and attaching the relevant documents and his or her application has been presented to and approved by the National Bursary Committee, pending the availability of funds. A continuous bursary holder is the continuance of the bursary for the same individual's subsequent years of study contingent upon satisfactory academic progress, the availability of funds and the fulfilment of all contract-mandated requirements. A total of 397 continuous bursary holders and 234 new bursary applicants received bursaries, in 2023/24.

IMPLEMENTED ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

To enhance the levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS, the Department conducted 54 advocacy and awareness programmes, achieving a success rate of 112,50%, against a planned target of 48 for the year, demonstrating a proactive approach to addressing these critical issues. Additional programmes were conducted on request.

IMPLEMENTED INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE-RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Independent bodies, such as the IPID, investigate allegations of misconduct and crimes purportedly committed by members of the SAPS, in order to ensure that they provide a professional service and are able to fulfil their responsibilities. Continuous monitoring of timelines, an early warning system alert to ensure compliance with timelines and monthly meetings with IPID resulted in the finalisation of 169 of 179 IPID-related recommendations, within 60 calendar days. A total number of 23 cases were still pending within the stipulated time frame, at the end of March 2024. The achievement of 94,41% exceeded the target of 90%,

indicating the efficient handling of disciplinary cases. This is a clear indication that unprofessional conduct is dealt with promptly to ensure that police officials are able to perform their duties, professionally.

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The SAPS is taking all reasonable precautions to prevent and detect irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The 2023/24 financial year has seen a decrease in the amount of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditures confirmed, compared with 2022/23. This decrease is a direct consequence of the Department's implementation of effective, efficient and transparent processes.

The value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure decreased, by 43,92% against a decreased target of 90% (from R1 492 816.86, in 2022/23 to R837 187.98, in 2023/24). In this relation, 70% incurred by cost centres was for license fee penalties. The process for direct vehicle licensing at two cost centres and the implementation of consequence management, which enabled recoveries yielded positive results.

Compared with 2022/23, the Department has demonstrated an improvement in its overall expenditure performance during the 2023/24 financial year, as 100% of the allocated budget allocation was spent, with an insignificant amount of R921.53 remaining from the voted allocation.

INCULCATED CULTURE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The completion rate of audits was 99,14%, or 115 out of 116, which was lower than the target of 100%. One audit was not concluded within the specified time frame, as a result of the project scope being extended to include internal audit findings in the preparation of the Mpumalanga Province's AGSA readiness. The completion rate of forensic investigations was 25%, or 1 from a total of 4, which was lower than the target of 100%. Two investigations could not be completed as a result of their extended scope. One investigation could not be completed as a result of the delayed approval of co-sourcing.

All 309 inspections that were planned for the year were executed by the Inspectorate. During 2023/24, an additional 127 inspections were carried out, which were not included in the initial target, in order to expand the scope of the identified focus areas. As per the SAPS structure that has been approved, the Provincial Inspectorate is under the command of the relevant Provincial Commissioner, who has the authority to deploy provincial inspection teams as needed to address emergent priorities (included in the additional inspections that were conducted). These emerging priorities may include the inspection of police stations that contribute to high domestic violence and GBV-related service complaints, the inspection of police stations prior to an audit by the AGSA and tasks that arise from Ministerial Imbizo's and PCoP oversight visits to address service delivery. The Minister of Police, the Deputy Minister of Police, the National Commissioner, or Divisional Commissioner: Inspectorate may also task inspection teams as needed to address emergent priorities (included in the additional inspections that were conducted).

CIVIL CLAIMS

A total of 15 139 new civil claims were registered, in 2023/24, with a value of R21 541 152 857.00. This is contingent liability and does not necessarily reflect the amounts to which claimants are legally entitled, nor does it necessarily represent the final payment. The amount of compensation paid is on average only a fraction of the amount claimed, depending on the particular nature of the claim. A number of factors are considered when considering a settlement offer, depending on the specific circumstances of each case. Compensation payments cannot be paid merely upon the receipt of demand letters. In order to determine the validity of each pending claim and whether it should be settled or defended, a due process must still be followed.

A total of 47 818 claims, with a value of R67 420 020 787.13 were still pending, as at 31 March 2024, as illustrated in the provincial breakdown below. These claims emanate from previous years.

Civil claims pending, as at 31 March 2024

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	4 608	R7 807 223 984.37
Free State	1 107	R2 307 503 200.45
Gauteng	16 279	R31 630 172 283.74
KwaZulu-Natal	12 397	R8 090 458 224.47
Limpopo	3 904	R5 748 578 729.73
Mpumalanga	3 315	R4 511 071 225.50
North West	4 645	R4 308 566 149.05
Northern Cape	347	R485 337 364.15
Western Cape	946	R1 689 492 243.97
Head Office	270	R841 617 381.70
Total	47 818	R67 420 020 787.13

A total of 6 381 payments, including court orders and settlements, were made, with a total value of R617 870 913.63. The highest pay-outs were for arrest and detention claims, accounting for R541 751 164.30.

Number of claims for arrests and detention, for the period 2023/24

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	785	R1 539 755 962.00
Free State	358	R528 693 538.00
Gauteng	2 754	R7 919 640 103.00
KwaZulu-Natal	3 268	R2 353 702 274.00
Limpopo	1 932	R2 029 775 960.00
Mpumalanga	980	R820 883 261.00
North West	2 101	R1 240 510 286.00
Northern Cape	106	R261 902 830.00
Western Cape	152	R180 516 562.00
Head Office	24	R49 213 001.00
Total	12 460	R16 924 593 777.00

There is no reporting on the organisational impact of court case rulings for 2023/24.

The SAPS has initiated a significant number of interventions, resulting from collaborative efforts among all role players, aimed to prevent and reduce civil claims, thereby giving impetus to the national and provincial top 10 generators/contributors of civil claims. In doing so, the following summary represents the accomplishments and indicates a progression in the correct direction, as well as a shift in mind-set that encourages ethical behaviour and conduct among SAPS employees:

- » Numerous meetings were conducted with project teams to assess progress and ensure accountability in relation to the project deliverables.
- » A broad range of root cause and case analysis were conducted to develop solutions that are more sustainable, effective and improved.
- » Work sessions and informal training were conducted at identified police stations, districts and provinces, to sensitise personnel on the risks associated with civil claims and measures implemented to mitigate these risks.
- » Adopting a multifaceted approach to training interventions, communication methods, technology and systems enhancement, research, analysis on trends and patterns, process model, feasibility study, as well as compliance and legal risk inspections, assisted in the identification of root causes linked to the generators/contributors of civil claims. This is aimed towards achieving a more sustainable practice and solution for the down management of civil claims.

- » Further interventions relating to criminal docket investigations, identification of possible groupings implicated in corruption and collusion, security clearance, vetting and registration of enquiries were conducted, as joint operations between investigative and intelligence divisions.
- » Additionally, awareness sessions were conducted at 15 SAPS Training Academies, where 8 842 trainees were addressed. The sessions focused on civil claims, loss management, service complaints and risk and integrity management. The aim was to create awareness and understanding among trainees, prior to their deployment into the operational/frontline environments. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of understanding the legal prescripts and framework, the SAPS mandate and powers to enforce the law, as well as ensuring that all actions remain within the confines of the law.

It must be emphasised that the civil claims project is progressive in nature and designed to achieve the desired outcomes, which is dependent on the various action steps followed during the project phases, focusing on short, medium and long-term deliverables.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS THE SAPS'S OUTCOMES

The high number of stolen or lost firearms owned by the SAPS significantly affects firearm regulation and increases crime rates. These firearms often end up in criminal hands, eroding public confidence in the SAPS. Every firearm loss, regardless of the circumstances, is thoroughly investigated. This assists in the identification of the causes and the implementation of corrective measures to prevent future losses. Despite numerous measures to reduce firearm losses, the issue persists.

The construction of two new police stations and the procurement of 15 mobile contact points will significantly improve the effectiveness and accessibility of policing services. These initiatives increase geographical coverage, provide direct access to police facilities and enhance police visibility in crime hotspots and remote locations. They will also discourage illicit activities and improve resource distribution, leading to increased community engagement.

The security of SAPS premises is significantly enhanced through the substantial increase in the number of CCTV systems implemented from 45, in 2022/23 to 100, in 2023/24. These systems enhance the overall safety of SAPS members, the public and visitors to SAPS premises, as well as prevent potential attacks at police stations. It also serves to reassure the community that the premises is secure.

The SAPS's capability is significantly enhanced by the recruitment of over 10 000 new SAPS Act recruits, enhancing capacity and visibility, strategic deployment, crime reduction through improved police operations and building public confidence.

The increased training of SAPS members in specialised areas, such as crowd management, forensic science, crime prevention and crime investigations significantly enhances the overall capability and professionalism of the police service.

While the 0% increase/decrease in confirmed incidents of irregular expenditure highlights areas needing significant improvement, the 43,92% decrease in the value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure is a positive development in financial management contributing to sound corporate governance.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	49 411	49 411	0	55 150	55 150	0
Management	94 959	94 959	0	101 274	101 274	0
Corporate Support	20 221 927	20 221 926	1	20 091 301	20 088 179	3 122
Total	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost
- » Percentage decrease in confirmed incidents of irregular expenditure
- » Percentage decrease in the value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure
- » Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan
- » Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised
- » Date of finalisation of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

<p>Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost Every loss is thoroughly investigated regardless of the circumstances.</p>
<p>Percentage decrease in confirmed incidents of irregular expenditure Ongoing collaboration with all divisions and provinces, focusing on empowering new practitioners to navigate procurement and support Provincial and Divisional Irregular Expenditure Committees in addressing irregular expenditure.</p>
<p>Percentage decrease in the value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure The process for direct vehicle licensing and the implementation of consequence management will be continued in the next financial year.</p>
<p>Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure To address poor performance, the SAPS will implement several measures, including consequence management and making recoveries, conducting regular awareness programmes and holding Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Committee meetings.</p>
<p>Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan Enhancing audit project monitoring through the implementation of weekly progress inspections and the issuing of exception reports to senior management in order to facilitate corrective measures.</p>
<p>Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised As the scope of some forensic investigations is expanded, the number of such investigations that are expected to be completed within a financial year has decreased in 2024/25, as their completion generally takes longer than a year. Additionally, the status of forensic investigations will be monitored on a monthly basis.</p>
<p>Date of finalisation of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan The approval of the Draft Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan has been prioritised in the 2024/25 financial year. The SAPS Backup Policy, 4 of 2023 and the Downtime Policy, 3 of 2023 has been approved, in order to standardise data centre processes.</p>

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

The following performance indicators support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities:

- » Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: Crimes against women and children.
- » 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.

The training programmes that support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disability priorities are as follows:

- » Basic Course in Hostage and Suicide Negotiation
- » National Victim Empowerment Training Programme
- » Children and Youth at Risk
- » Human Rights in Policing Programme
- » First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme
- » Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers
- » Domestic Violence Learning Programme (new)
- » Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
- » Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme
- » Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Learning Programme

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.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2023/24.

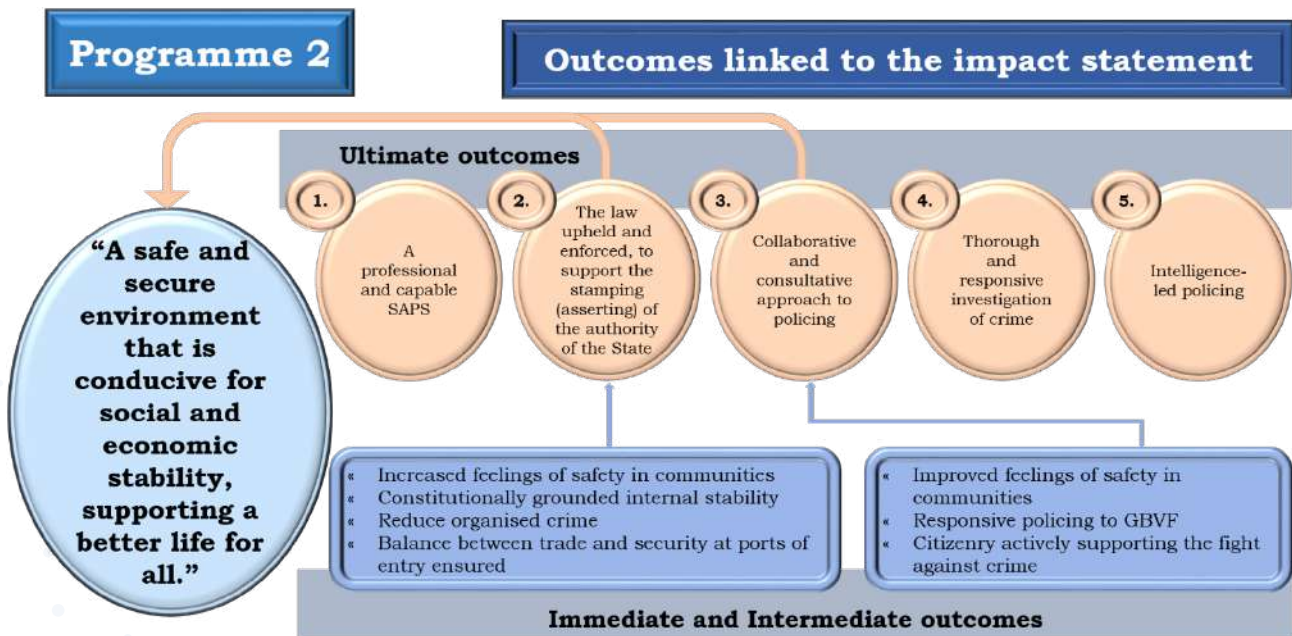
4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

The purpose of the Visible Policing Programme is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; 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 offences.

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- to-high risk operations, including the Airwing, the Special Task Force and crime combating units; and the protection of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

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



The Visible Policing and Operations Division is responsible for the outcomes of all three subprogrammes. 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, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 2: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Increased feelings of safety in communities ⁷⁴	Improved regulation of firearms ⁷⁵	Number of illegal firearms recovered ⁷⁶	3 210	4 616	Increase to 4 243 (1%)	5 469	1 226	Target achieved.
								Provinces were notified of discrepancies (non-circulation, incomplete, or late circulations) discovered through continuous monitoring of the systems (Enhanced Firearms Register System (EFRS) and J-Trac), in order to facilitate their correction.
								Introduction of an early warning reminder on firearm circulation in accordance with National Instruction 6/2019: Notification of lost, stolen or found firearms.
								Capacity building work sessions were conducted in all provinces concerning the practical approach to the circulation of firearms, including state-owned firearms.
								In-service training was provided during police station visits.
								Provinces received monthly feedback on their actual

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 		Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered ⁷⁷	215	245	Increase to 242 (10%)	246	4	<p>performance, which also highlighted areas for improvement.</p> <p>Monitoring of firearms recovered during Operation Shanela and advising provinces to circulate firearms.</p> <p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Provinces were notified of discrepancies (non-circulation, incomplete, or late circulations) discovered through continuous monitoring of the systems (EFRS and J-Trac), in order to facilitate their correction.</p> <p>Introduction of an early warning reminder on firearm circulation in accordance with National Instruction 6/2019: Notification of lost, stolen or found firearms.</p> <p>Capacity building work sessions were conducted in all provinces concerning the practical approach to the circulation of firearms, including state-owned firearms.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <p>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</p>		Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days ⁷⁸	51,31% (74 344 finalised from a total of 144 895), within 120 working days.	58,20% (108 553 finalised from a total of 186 525), within 120 working days.	90%	91,65% (164 855 finalised from a total of 179 868), within 120 working days.	1,65% points	<p>In-service training was provided during police station visits.</p> <p>Provinces received monthly feedback on their actual performance, which also highlighted areas for improvement.</p> <p>Monitoring of firearms recovered during Operation Shanela and advising provinces to circulate firearms.</p> <p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The implementation of a monitoring tool by the Central Firearm Register (CFR) ensured that applications were submitted on time.</p> <p>Weekly monitoring by the CFR, which contributed to the timely finalisation of applications that exceed the 60 working days at provincial offices.</p>
	Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector	Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by Economic Infrastructure Task Teams	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	2 reports ⁷⁹ , within 15 calendar days	0	-2	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Two quarterly reports detailing the successes and activities of EITTs in combating extortion and robberies at identified construction sites was completed and approved by the Divisional Commissioner; however, the reports requires approval at the level of Deputy National Commissioner, as per the TID.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 		Number of cases ⁶⁰ of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	7	1	-6	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>In response to emerging threats concerning economic and essential infrastructure, including illegal mining, EITTs were established as an interim measure. These teams serve as a temporary solution while a work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, the interim nature of this intervention has led to challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels, resulting in a heavy reliance on manual feedback processes. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. The SAPS was thus compelled to set targets based on available baseline information at the time. Presently, efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively report on</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 		<p>Number of arrests for extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Economic Infrastructure Task Teams⁸¹</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2023/24.</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2023/24.</p>	26	6	-20	<p>successes achieved in addressing these critical threats.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>In response to emerging threats concerning economic and essential infrastructure, including illegal mining, EITTs were established as an interim measure. These teams serve as a temporary solution while a work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, the interim nature of this intervention has led to challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels, resulting in a heavy reliance on manual feedback processes. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. The SAPS was thus compelled to set targets based on available baseline information at the time.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								Presently, efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively report on successes achieved in addressing these critical threats.
	Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure	Number of cases ⁸² of economic infrastructure-related crimes	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	17 456	4 562	-12 894	Target not achieved. In response to emerging threats concerning economic and essential infrastructure, including illegal mining, EITTs were established as an interim measure. These teams serve as a temporary solution while a work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, the interim nature of this intervention has led to challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels, resulting in a heavy reliance on manual feedback processes. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 		<p>Number of arrests for economic-infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by Economic Infrastructure Task Teams</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2023/24.</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2023/24.</p>	4 883	1 637	-3 246	<p>this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. The SAPS was thus compelled to set targets based on available baseline information at the time. Presently, efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively report on successes achieved in addressing these critical threats.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>In response to emerging threats concerning economic and essential infrastructure, including illegal mining, EITTs were established as an interim measure. These teams serve as a temporary solution while a work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, the interim nature of this intervention has led to challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels, resulting in a heavy</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								<p>reliance on manual feedback processes. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. The SAPS was thus compelled to set targets based on available baseline information at the time. Presently, efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively report on successes achieved in addressing these critical threats.</p>
<p>Collaborative and consultative policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Prevention of contact crime ⁸³	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes ⁸⁴	Reported contact crimes increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.	Reported contact crimes increased, by 7,7% from 608 059, in 2021/22, to 654 761, in 2022/23.	12,15% (590 803)	Reported contact crimes increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23, to 679 460, in 2023/24	Increased, by 3,8%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The reported incidence of contact crime may not be a direct or reliable indicator of police performance. While it is important to track crime rates, it is essential to consider various factors that can affect these statistics. Crime rates are influenced by a range of complex factors and in particular violent or contact crime, including socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, drug</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities		Number of escapees from police custody ⁸⁵	A total of 568 persons escaped from police custody.	A total of 564 persons escaped from police custody.	Decrease to 527 (10%)	438	- 89	Target achieved. Members are complying with the applicable directives and instructions in order to prevent escapes from police custody.
		Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered ⁸⁶	32 529 vehicles were recovered, including 28 945 identified vehicles, 3 457 unidentified vehicles and 127 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	31 039 vehicles were recovered, including 29 686 identified vehicles, 1 143 unidentified vehicles and 210 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 31 124	30 650 vehicles were recovered, including 29 812 identified vehicles, 666 unidentified vehicles and 172 cross-border vehicles.	-474	Target not achieved. The decline in stolen vehicles being recovered by the police can be attributed to several key factors. Criminals are increasingly employing sophisticated theft methods, such as electronic hacking or rapid disassembly in 'chop shops', making vehicles harder to

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities								track and retrieve. International trafficking networks further complicate recovery efforts, with vehicles often crossing borders swiftly or being sold abroad. Limited police resources and personnel dedicated to vehicle theft investigations also hamper recovery rates. Additionally, technology deficiencies and organised crime involvement pose significant challenges to law enforcement.
		Number of national and provincial Izimbizos and/or community engagements conducted	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	20 national crime awareness campaigns	20	-	Target achieved.
		Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	180 provincial crime awareness campaigns (20 per province)	224	44	Target achieved. Community engagements increased due to Operation Shanela in the provinces.
			New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	4 quarterly project progress reports to the Presidency	2	-2	Target not achieved. The lack of allocated funding for the project and the approval of the Gauteng 10111 Implementation Plan, which was identified as the pilot site, were challenges that were faced. The approval of NDPWI is still outstanding, which is required prior to the commencement of construction and renovations on building and premises issues.

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities		Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP) within the National Policing Strategy	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	2 reports ⁸⁷ , within 15 calendar days	1	-1	Target not achieved. A quarterly report was drafted but was not finalised within the requirements of the Technical Indicator Description.
	Data-driven approach to the targeting of crime hotspots	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS increased, by 11,1% from 76 940, in 2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22.	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS increased, by 5,6% from 85 510, in 2021/22 to 90 291, in 2022/23.	Reduced by 10,30% to 80 991	Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,4% from 90 291, in 2022/23, to 90 669, in 2023/24.	Increased, by 0,4%	Target not achieved. The reported incidence of contact crime may not be a direct or reliable indicator of police performance. While it is important to track crime rates, it is essential to consider various factors that can affect these statistics. Crime rates are influenced by a range of complex factors and in particular violent or contact crime, including socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, drug abuse, community dynamics and more. Addressing these underlying causes of crime requires long-term economic, social and developmental interventions that extend beyond the scope of immediate police responses. Police responses primarily focus on dealing with the symptoms of the

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities								problem by enforcing the law, apprehending offenders and maintaining public order. While these efforts are necessary, they are not sufficient to address the root causes of crime, comprehensively.
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Established victim-friendly services	Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	100% (All 1 155 functional police stations ⁸⁸ were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	91,63% (1 062 from a total of 1 159 police stations were compliant with all of the 3 set criteria).	100% compliant with all 3 of the set criteria	100% (1 160 from a total of 1 160 functional police stations were compliant with all of the 3 set criteria).	-	Target achieved.
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Strengthened community partnerships ⁸⁹	Percentage of functional police stations that have functional Community Police Forums ⁹⁰	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations).	99,91% (1 155 from a total of 1 156 functional police stations out of 1 159 police stations).	99,57%	99,91% (1 156 functional CPF's from a total of 1 157 functional police stations have functional CPF's).	0,34% points	Target achieved. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokgopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF because their policing precincts feature no permanent residents, only seasonal workers and the CPF at Belmont Police Station in the Northern Cape is not functional, due to the resignation and relocation of other EXCO members.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Incidents of public disorder and crowd management, policed in accordance with the Constitution	Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed, in relation to requests received	100% (6 149) incidents policed.	100% (6 768) incidents policed.	100%	100% (5 550) incidents policed.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (2 218) incidents stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
	Effective policing of incidents of a security nature, which require specialised intervention	Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received by the National Intervention Units	100% (998)	100% (858)	100%	100% (991)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received by the Special Task Force	100% (280)	100% (262)	100%	100% (229)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Border Security								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Border security effectively managed	Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) screening on:						
		Wanted persons	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 023 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 561 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 525 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
		Circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 453 stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 701 stolen/robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 815 stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (1 584)	100% (5 280)	100%	100% (6 702)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured		Percentage of profiled containers at sea ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (3 324)	100% (2 366)	100%	100% (2 935)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (2 278)	100% (2 877)	100%	100% (3 729)	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

Visible Policing and Operations provides direction for the effective prevention of crime. The objective is to deter all crime by providing a proactive and responsive police service, working to reduce crime levels and instilling community confidence in the SAPS. The Division provides its services by drafting, implementing, overseeing and ensuring the execution of regulations, policies and applicable legislation. Proactive Policing Services; Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Services; Rapid Rail Policing and Police Emergency Services and Social Crime Prevention are the four Components of the Division. The Division is also responsible for the maintenance of public order and crowd management; the conducting of medium- to high-risk operations to enable normal policing; the safeguarding and securing of all ports of entry; the provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including the rendering of airborne support and the rendering of support to all operational-related and national coordinated operations, the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions; the coordination, planning, implementation and monitoring of all integrated police specific and interdepartmental (all-of-government) operations, to address priorities for the SAPS and the JCPS; ensuring safety and security during major events; and the safeguarding of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The SAPS is the regulatory authority for firearms control laws in the country. The main purpose of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) is, among other, to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, provide for the removal of those firearms from society, improve control over legally possessed firearms and promote responsible firearm ownership, to ensure the right to life, bodily integrity and freedom and the security of all people in South Africa, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 and the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004 contains additional provisions for the management and control of these firearms.

A total number of 5 469 **illegal firearms** have been recovered, which is 1 226 more than the set increased target of 4 243 for 2023/24 and 853 more than in the previous financial year, which is commendable. These firearms were owned by individuals, dealers, non-official institutions, official institutions and non-physical official institutions and exclude SAPS-owned firearms. Of the 5 469 firearms recovered, 45,69% (2 499) were firearms without serial numbers, which is concerning, as these untraceable firearms poses significant risks to public safety and hinder law enforcement efforts to track their origin and use in crimes. Of these 718 were recovered, in the Western Cape; 684, in Gauteng; 470, in KwaZulu-Natal; and 229, in the Eastern Cape.

During the same period, 7 736 firearms were reported stolen and 716 were lost. Despite the high recovery rate, there is still a substantial number of firearms that remain unaccounted for, highlighting the need for improved measures to prevent theft/loss by firearm owners and enhance recovery operations.

Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered

Province	Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2023/24			Firearms recovered							Total recovered
				Firearms reported stolen/lost, prior to 1 April 2023			Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2023/24			Firearms recovered with/ without serial numbers	
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	66	767	833	7	59	66	6	51	57	490	613
Free State	44	228	272	2	35	37	5	24	29	177	243
Gauteng	217	2 801	3 018	5	130	135	15	142	157	1 066	1 358
KwaZulu-Natal	68	1 672	1 740	1	158	159	9	152	161	765	1 085
Limpopo	20	446	466	4	54	58	1	50	51	213	322
Mpumalanga	76	637	713	0	34	34	4	25	29	233	296
North West	24	543	567	1	33	34	3	77	80	134	248
Northern Cape	17	55	72	0	4	4	1	9	10	17	31
Western Cape	184	587	771	10	129	139	23	86	109	1 025	1 273
Total	716	7 736	8 452	30	636	666	67	616	683	4 120	5 469

A total number of 246 identifiable stolen/lost **SAPS-owned firearms** were recovered, which is four more than the anticipated annual target of 242. The most SAPS-owned firearms were recovered, in Gauteng (65); KwaZulu-Natal (49); the Eastern Cape (35) and the Western Cape (26), a commendable effort in ensuring that these potentially dangerous weapons do not fall into the wrong hands. The recovery of SAPS-owned firearms, slightly exceeding the target, is a positive outcome in reducing the potential for these firearms to be used in criminal activities.

SAPS-owned firearms circulated as recovered

Province	Firearms reported stolen/lost, prior to 1 April 2023			Firearms recovered				
				Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2023/24			Firearms recovered with/without serial numbers	Total recovered
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	1	7	8	0	16	16	11	35
Free State	0	3	3	2	8	10	0	13
Gauteng	1	29	30	3	25	28	7	65
KwaZulu-Natal	0	21	21	3	19	22	6	49
Limpopo	1	6	7	0	11	11	0	18
Mpumalanga	0	7	7	1	10	11	3	21
North West	1	4	5	2	9	11	2	18
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Western Cape	0	10	10	1	13	14	2	26
Total	4	87	91	12	112	124	31	246

The SAPS is responsible for the administration of firearms control legislation in the country. The CFR is required to administer firearm applications and issue firearm licenses in compliance with the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) and the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004. The SAPS issues firearm licenses, competency certificates, permits and authorisations to individuals and businesses, subject to compliance with the firearm control legislation. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the total number of firearm license applications that were received and processed during the reporting period. The table is categorised by type and includes applications that were pending from previous years and were successfully completed.

Category of applications	Number of applications received, during 2023/24	Number of applications finalised, during 2023/24	Applications finalised, within 120 working days, during 2023/24
Competency applications	188 490	163 715	133 813
New firearm licences	156 386	179 868	164 855
Renewal applications	62 600	99 754	41 989
Total	407 476	443 337	340 657
Category of applications	Number of applications received, during 2023/24	Number of applications finalised, during 2023/24	Applications finalised, within 90 working days, during 2023/24
Temporary authorisations	83	79	48
Import/export (individuals and institutions)	11 743	13 417	13 299
Import/export (commercial)	1 389	1 465	1 289
Total	13 215	14 961	14 636
Grand total	420 691	458 298	355 293

Individuals and business institutions submitted a total of 420 691 firearm-related applications, from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. Competency certificates, new firearm licenses (for both individuals and enterprises) and firearm permit renewals are the categories that contributed the most to the total number of received firearm license applications, accounting for 96,86% (407 476) of the total.

The finalisation rate within 120 working days increased from 58,20% (108 553 from a total of 186 525) in 2022/23 to 91,65% (164 855 from a total of 179 868), in 2023/24, 1,65% above the set target of 90%. This substantial improvement indicates that firearm applications, renewals and other regulatory processes are being handled more promptly and efficiently. Of these, 37,01% (61 021) were finalised within 120 working days by the Gauteng Province and 17,28% (28 467) by KwaZulu-Natal. All provinces surpassed the set target of 90%, except for KwaZulu-Natal, which fell 0,89% short of the target. In 2023/24, an additional 13 215 applications were completed across the three permit categories and 14 636 were finalised within the 90 working days.

In order to enforce the Firearm Control Act, 2000, the SAPS have implemented and reviewed numerous SOPs and national instructions as part of policy development. These include SOPs for requesting the suspension or cancellation of a license, issuing infringement notices for administrative fines, applying for a new license, notifying the designation of a new responsible person for a juristic person and notifying changes in commercial agent. Furthermore, the National Instruction on Firearm Destructions was also reviewed.

Non-official institutions

Accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations is an essential element of the implementation of firearm control legislation in South Africa. Security companies are permitted to acquire firearm licenses according to Section 20(2)(a) of the Firearm Control Act, 2000; however, the usage of these firearms must comply with the license's specifications. Security companies must be registered with PSIRA and adhere to firearm compliance regulations in order to qualify for a firearm license. In 2023/24, a total of 76 identified security companies were visited to assure firearm compliance, in addition to other non-official institutions.

Official institutions

As outlined in the Firearm Control Regulations of 2004, compliant institutions are granted firearms subject to mandatory conditions that must be followed. Compliance inspections are conducted by the SAPS at these institutions to ensure that the mandatory conditions are adhered to and to enforce penalties for any non-compliance. The SAPS conducted a total of 135 compliance inspections at institutions, including state departments such as the Department of Correctional Services (16), South African National Parks (23), metros (31), municipalities (22), museums (6) and other government departments (37) specified in the Firearm Control Act of 2000, between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024.

The SAPS Visible Policing and Operations Division visited 33 police stations to enhance the services of Designated Firearm Officers (DFOs). The initiative aimed to identify areas for improvement and take corrective action. The SAPS remains committed to delivering quality service to communities, developing trust and confidence in the law enforcement system and promoting safety and security.

In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the Minister of Police has declared two **firearm amnesties**. A total of 149 726 firearms and 723 959 rounds of ammunition were surrendered during both amnesty periods. Nine positive hits were recorded during the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) testing of the surrendered firearms. Furthermore, 107 167 firearm applications were submitted during the amnesty periods. In 2019/20 and 2020/21, a total of 105 669 applications were finalised. At present, 1 498 applications are in progress, with 98 applications in the provinces and 1 400 applications in various phases at CFR.

The State is required to destroy any firearm, firearm part, or ammunition that has been forfeited to the state within six months of the date of forfeiture or after all potential appeals have been considered, in accordance with Section 149(2)(a) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000. In addition, Section 136(1) of the Act stipulates that the CFR has the authority to publish a notice in the Gazette informing the public that the State intends to destroy any firearm or ammunition that has been seized, surrendered to, or forfeited to the State. The National Commissioner gazetted two **firearm destructions** in 2023/24, which occurred on 6 July 2023 and 28 February 2024, respectively. During this time, 33 822 firearms were destroyed through melting to assure their permanent removal from circulation.

REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

Proactive measures that can considerably enhance the socio-economic conditions of communities, particularly those that are most vulnerable to crime, such as women and children, include the closure of illegal liquor outlets. The SAPS must coordinate an effort to improve compliance with national and provincial liquor legislation in South Africa, as liquor abuse has been identified as a contributing factor to violent, serious and contact crimes. Consequently, it is imperative to enhance enforcement measures to guarantee that these regulations are adhered to. To address the reduction of contact-related crimes and the demise of illicit liquor trade by unlicensed liquor outlets, a total of 36 877 illegal liquor outlets were closed in 2023/24, with the highest number recorded in KwaZulu-Natal at 16 941, Gauteng at 7 087, the Western Cape at 4 395 and Limpopo at 3 095. These closures resulted in the confiscation of a total volume of 2 410 552 062,75 litres of liquor. Between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024, a total of 945 583 compliance inspections were conducted at liquor retailers and micro manufactures and 12 713 compliance inspections were conducted at macro manufactures and distributors of liquor to guarantee that licensed liquor traders comply with the provisions of the associated provincial and national liquor legislation.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

The Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009, aims to prevent illegal trade in stolen property by enforcing the Act and conducting compliance inspections at registered dealers' premises. The Compliance Inspection Toolkit is used by Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers at police stations and provincial levels to conduct inspections in a standardised manner.

The SAPS has conducted comprehensive compliance assessments at provincial offices, 236 identified police station DSO and 118 146 registered second-hand goods dealers' premises to ensure adherence to the Act and internal directives. Each registered premise must undergo a minimum of one annual inspection. The SAPS implements a multidisciplinary and intergovernmental strategy, including the Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum at national, provincial and police station levels to improve communication and promote ethical standards within the second-hand goods industry. The Non-ferrous Metal Crime Combatting Committee (NFMCCC) was established to address high levels of non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes in South Africa. The NFMCCC and its nine provincial counterparts monitors and resolves crimes related to non-ferrous metals and essential infrastructure in the electricity, water, sanitation, communication and transportation sectors and conducts meetings with stakeholders. Monthly and quarterly meetings are conducted with relevant stakeholders, including the SAPS, other government departments, private business, State-Owned Enterprises and law enforcement agencies to coordinate and execute intelligence-driven, integrated crime-fighting operations. A SOP was created to address these crimes. In 2023/24, there was a decrease in essential infrastructure-related crimes (441) and an increase in non-ferrous metal-related offenses (1 310), attributed to improved reporting, collaboration between law enforcement agencies and increased awareness. Compliance inspections led to 521 arrests, 285 case dockets, 683, J534 fines and the closure of 88 unregistered premises. In 2023/24, 158 087 kg of copper cable, 14 981 kg of copper, 363 kg of brass, 7 956 kg of aluminum (including cable), 96 834 kg of chrome 121 kg of unwrought precious metals, 42 kg of zinc and 143 kg of lead were confiscated.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING

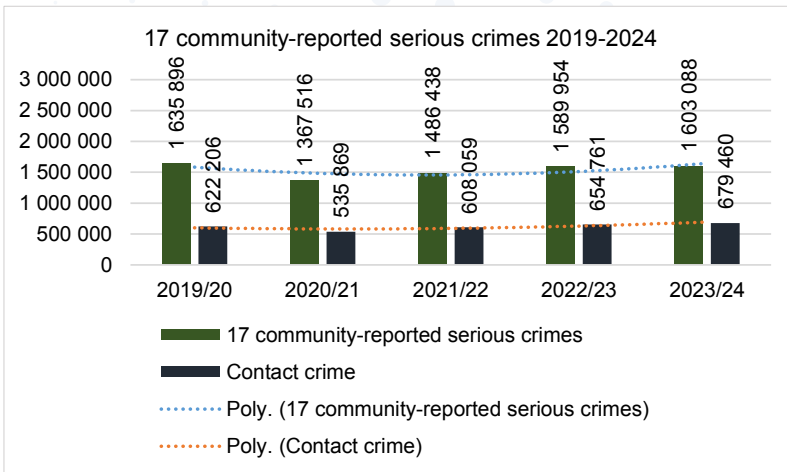
The National Stakeholder Priority Committee to Address Illegal Gambling was established to improve collaboration between the SAPS, National and Provincial Gambling Authorities/Boards and other stakeholders to combat illegal online and internet gambling activities. The Committee meets quarterly to oversee the implementation of the Response Plan 2019-2024 and approved the development of a learning programme to address illicit gambling activities. Provincial Stakeholder Priority Committees are to ensure the successful conviction of offenders and the enforcement of illegal online and internet gambling activities.

THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

Crime category	2022/23	2023/24	Case difference	% change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	27 483	27 590	107	0,4%
Sexual offences	54 040	53 773	-267	-0,5%
Attempted murder	25 079	28 432	3 353	13,4%
Assault GBH	169 462	179 657	10 195	6,0%
Common assault	185 434	190 553	5 119	2,8%
Common robbery	46 443	48 301	1 858	4,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	146 820	151 154	4 334	3,0%
Total	654 761	679 460	24 699	3,8%
Some subcategories of sexual offences				
Rape	43 187	42 946	-241	-0,6%
Sexual Assault	7 602	7 505	-97	-1,3%
Attempted sexual offences	2 383	2 567	184	7,7%
Contact sexual offences	868	755	-113	-13,0%
Total	54 040	53 773	-267	-0,5%
Some subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances				
Carjacking	22 710	22 783	73	0,3%
Robbery at residential premises	22 669	23 261	592	2,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	19 595	18 163	-1 432	-7,3%
Bank robbery	4	3	-1	-25%
CIT robbery	238	209	-29	-12,2%
Truck hijacking	1 993	1 979	-14	-0,7%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME				
Arson	3 680	3 448	-232	-6,3%
Malicious damage to property	115 349	112 784	-2 565	-2,2%
Total	119 029	116 232	-2 797	-2,3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES				
Burglary at non-residential premises	62 605	58 063	-4 542	-7,3%
Burglary at residential premises	163 550	154 101	-9 449	-5,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	41 082	36 674	-4 408	-10,7%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	83 558	86 655	3 097	3,7%
Stock theft	27 265	26 744	-521	-1,9%
Total	378 060	362 237	-15 823	-4,2%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	275 704	263 987	-11 717	-4,2%
Commercial crime	112 697	128 065	15 368	13,6%
Shoplifting	49 703	53 107	3 404	6,8%
Total	438 104	445 159	7 055	1,6%
Total 17 community-reported serious crimes	1 589 954	1 603 088	13 134	0,8%

The 17 community-reported serious crimes recorded a 0,8% increase compared with the 7% increase, in 2022/23. Of the 1 603 088 community-reported serious crimes recorded, 42,38% (679 460 counts) were contact crimes, 7,25% (116 232 counts) contact-related crimes, 22,6% (362 237 counts) property-related crimes and 27,77% (445 159 counts) other serious crimes.

Unfounded charges (when evidence acquired during an investigation suggests that a crime did not occur) are included in the figures for serious crime and crimes against women and children. The figures presented herein are different from those that is published on pages 114 to 123. The inclusion is justified by the fact that state resources have been utilised to attend the alleged crime scene in order to register a case on the CAS and to investigate the case, despite the absence of any criminal elements.



Over the medium-term, between the financial years 2019/20 and 2023/24, there has been a general decrease in community-reported serious crimes, while contact crimes have seen an increase. This trend suggests that measures to reduce serious crimes have had some success, although the change is not drastic, but the worrying trend where incidents involving crimes against a person, such as murder, assault and robbery are becoming more prevalent. Community-reported serious crimes decreased, by 2%, from 1 635 896, in 2019/20 to 1 603 088, in 2023/24. However, contact crimes indicated an increase of 9,2% during

the same period. The contrast between the overall decrease in serious crimes and the increase in contact crimes could point towards a shift in the nature of criminal activities, potentially moving from property-related or contact-related crimes towards more violent offenses.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND PROVINCIAL CRIME STATISTICS

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 494	27 621	127	0,5%
Sexual offences	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 498	53 285	-213	-0,4%
Attempted murder	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	25 131	28 451	3 320	13,2%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	169 374	179 572	10 198	6,0%
Common assault	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	185 374	190 399	5 025	2,7%
Common robbery	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	41 600	47 057	47 057	49 056	1 999	4,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	129 045	132 927	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	146 125	150 317	4 192	2,9%
Total contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	555 217	607 163	654 053	678 701	24 648	3,8%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	42 780	42 569	-211	-0,5%
Sexual assault	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	7 483	7 418	-65	-0,9%
Attempted sexual offences	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	2 376	2 558	182	7,7%
Contact sexual offences	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	859	740	-119	-13,9%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	22 702	22 735	33	0,1%
Robbery at residential premises	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	23 065	23 614	549	2,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	20 054	18 592	-1 462	-7,3%
TRIO Crime	52 224	55 120	59 740	58 612	58 448	59 943	55 831	62 767	65 821	64 941	-880	-1,3%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	238	211	-27	-11,3%
Bank robbery	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	4	3	-1	-25,0%
Truck hijacking	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	1 995	1 976	-19	-1,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	3 626	3 419	-207	-5,7%
Malicious damage to property	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	115 118	112 466	-2 652	-2,3%
Total contact-related crimes	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	117 505	118 744	115 885	-2 859	-2,4%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	62 588	58 055	-4 533	-7,2%
Burglary at residential premises	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	163 493	154 041	-9 452	-5,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	37 461	36 695	-766	-2,0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	87 173	86 639	-534	-0,6%
Stock-theft	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	25 255	24 935	-320	-1,3%
Total property-related crimes	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274	375 970	360 365	-15 605	-4,2%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	275 452	265 290	-10 162	-3,7%
Commercial crime	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	112 592	127 510	14 918	13,2%
Shoplifting	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	49 697	53 117	3 420	6,9%
Total other serious crimes	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	437 741	445 917	8 176	1,9%
17-Community reported serious crimes	1 795 947	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	1 586 508	1 600 868	14 360	0,9%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	15 649	15 846	197	1,3%
Drug-related crime	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 122	172 999	10 877	6,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	41 768	58 187	16 419	39,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	9 589	10 823	1 234	12,9%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	356 919	355 926	390 021	433 966	339 281	290 176	177 095	204 990	229 128	257 855	28 727	12,5%

EASTERN CAPE **APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24**

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	5 083	-67	-1,3%
Sexual offences	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	8 099	-170	-2,1%
Attempted murder	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	2 519	2 499	-20	-0,8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 933	24 218	24 844	626	2,6%
Common assault	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	15 095	15 041	-54	-0,4%
Common robbery	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	2 903	3 029	126	4,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	13 021	13 235	214	1,6%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	68 654	67 258	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	71 175	71 830	655	0,9%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 969	6 829	6 787	-42	-0,6%
Sexual assault	636	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	913	804	-109	-11,9%
Attempted sexual offences	440	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	419	431	12	2,9%
Contact sexual offences	214	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	108	77	-31	-28,7%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	1 866	1 901	35	1,9%
Robbery at residential premises	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	2 154	2 221	67	3,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	2 205	2 186	-19	-0,9%
TRIO Crime	5 054	5 228	5 495	5 578	5 609	5 673	5 051	5 547	6 225	6 308	83	1,3%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	10	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	45	50	5	11,1%
Bank robbery	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	-1	-50,0%
Truck hijacking	34	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	176	234	58	33,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	785	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	583	502	-81	-13,9%
Malicious damage to property	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	12 874	12 052	-822	-6,4%
Contact-related crimes	13 184	12 498	12 810	12 027	12 738	12 721	11 673	13 166	13 457	12 554	-903	-6,7%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	7 698	6 533	-1 165	-15,1%
Burglary at residential premises	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	18 521	18 471	18 916	17 298	-1 618	-8,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 888	1 693	1 424	-269	-15,9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	8 681	8 196	-485	-5,6%
Stock-theft	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	5 561	5 903	342	6,1%
Property-related crimes	53 536	51 083	53 097	51 513	51 875	49 576	42 515	40 587	42 549	39 354	-3 195	-7,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	25 440	22 760	-2 680	-10,5%
Commercial crime	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	10 295	11 786	1 491	14,5%
Shoplifting	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	3 768	4 189	421	11,2%
Other serious crimes	37 188	35 238	36 461	34 256	36 271	37 480	32 999	36 542	39 503	38 735	-768	-1,9%
17-Community reported serious crimes	172 562	166 077	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	166 684	162 473	-4 211	-2,5%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	2 038	1 886	-152	-7,5%
Drug-related crime	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	10 472	-663	-6,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	2 970	4 450	1 480	49,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	219	262	337	275	281	77	26	23	18	20	2	11,1%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	24 922	24 711	26 182	27 001	22 558	20 869	13 427	14 789	16 161	16 828	667	4,1%

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

FREE STATE

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	979	996	17	1,7%
Sexual offences	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	3 625	210	6,1%
Attempted murder	816	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	1 326	1 746	420	31,7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	12 030	13 071	1 041	8,7%
Common assault	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	15 541	15 708	167	1,1%
Common robbery	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	1 945	2 167	222	11,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	4 603	4 943	340	7,4%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	42 314	41 100	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	39 839	42 256	2 417	6,1%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	2 671	2 841	170	6,4%
Sexual assault	441	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	488	497	9	1,8%
Attempted sexual offences	208	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	163	221	58	35,6%
Contact sexual offences	155	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	93	66	-27	-29,0%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	270	258	234	235	236	241	199	230	271	266	-5	-1,8%
Robbery at residential premises	718	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	638	759	121	19,0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	852	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	871	743	-128	-14,7%
TRIO Crime	1 840	1 787	2 082	1 985	2 042	1 842	1 705	1 787	1 780	1 768	-12	-0,7%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	9	5	12	17	8	12	2	11	7	4	-3	-42,9%
Bank robbery	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	89	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	53	60	7	13,2%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	287	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	142	169	27	19,0%
Malicious damage to property	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	6 965	6 606	-379	-5,4%
Contact-related crimes	7 942	7 816	6 838	6 232	6 116	5 740	5 769	6 806	7 127	6 775	-352	-4,9%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	5 008	4 568	-440	-8,8%
Burglary at residential premises	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	11 659	10 408	-1 251	-10,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	865	793	713	-80	-10,1%
Theft out off or from motor vehicle	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	4 147	4 277	130	3,1%
Stock-theft	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	3 024	2 911	-113	-3,7%
Property-related crimes	31 162	30 622	29 733	28 653	28 778	27 567	22 626	22 900	24 631	22 877	-1 754	-7,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	16 985	16 330	-655	-3,9%
Commercial crime	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	4 351	4 417	66	1,5%
Shoplifting	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	2 513	2 590	77	3,1%
Other serious crimes	24 134	23 502	23 348	20 235	22 006	21 631	18 708	21 875	23 849	23 337	-512	-2,1%
17-Community reported serious crimes	105 552	103 040	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	95 446	95 245	-201	-0,2%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	442	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	563	564	1	0,2%
Drug-related crime	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	6 118	511	9,1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	2 468	3 165	697	28,2%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	193	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	1 184	1 620	436	36,8%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	11 387	12 791	15 015	16 011	11 907	8 313	6 251	7 759	9 822	11 467	1 645	16,7%

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APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 411	6 584	173	2,7%
Sexual offences	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	10 997	10 821	-176	-1,6%
Attempted murder	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	6 161	6 795	634	10,3%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	38 031	39 675	1 644	4,3%
Common assault	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	50 891	51 762	871	1,7%
Common robbery	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	15 682	15 754	72	0,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	53 633	54 707	1 074	2,0%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	167 264	172 814	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	181 806	186 098	4 292	2,4%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	8 708	8 648	-60	-0,7%
Sexual assault	1 228	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	1 750	2 010	1 863	1 698	-165	-8,9%
Attempted sexual offences	431	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	273	321	48	17,6%
Contact sexual offences	327	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	153	154	1	0,7%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	11 248	11 258	10	0,1%
Robbery at residential premises	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	7 728	8 534	806	10,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	6 312	6 269	-43	-0,7%
TRIO Crime	21 370	22 173	24 528	23 262	23 082	23 709	21 382	24 916	25 288	26 067	773	3,1%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	39	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	88	61	-27	-30,7%
Bank robbery	9	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	1	-1	-50,0%
Truck hijacking	804	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	1 219	1 108	-111	-9,1%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	440	367	-73	-16,6%
Malicious damage to property	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	28 767	27 231	-1 536	-5,3%
Contact-related crimes	35 847	35 312	34 023	32 456	31 275	29 232	24 996	29 399	29 207	27 598	-1 609	-5,5%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	13 599	12 355	-1 244	-9,1%
Burglary at residential premises	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	35 899	33 793	-2 106	-5,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	19 530	19 351	-179	-0,9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	23 931	23 596	-335	-1,4%
Stock-theft	801	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	1 112	908	-204	-18,3%
Property-related crimes	155 912	150 955	154 761	140 476	133 563	126 844	90 906	91 075	94 071	90 003	-4 068	-4,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 983	75 296	71 865	-3 431	-4,6%
Commercial crime	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	37 581	43 041	5 460	14,5%
Shoplifting	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	15 659	17 171	17 171	1 512	9,7%
Other serious crimes	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	106 889	115 972	128 536	132 077	3 541	2,8%
17-Community reported serious crimes	514 843	507 517	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	433 620	435 776	2 156	0,5%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	4 273	4 566	293	6,9%
Drug-related crime	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	34 963	38 093	3 130	9,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	18 676	23 722	5 046	27,0%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	469	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	1 458	1 603	145	9,9%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	100 267	91 799	95 403	107 614	90 476	83 090	47 859	52 608	59 370	67 984	8 614	14,5%

KWAZULU-NATAL

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	6 343	-604	-8,7%
Sexual offences	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	9 965	-141	-1,4%
Attempted murder	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	6 307	7 167	860	13,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	23 631	26 518	26 397	29 300	2 903	11,0%
Common assault	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	25 965	27 809	1 844	7,1%
Common robbery	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	7 562	7 841	279	3,7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	26 798	25 275	-1 523	-5,7%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	98 757	97 870	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	110 082	113 700	3 618	3,3%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	8 433	8 152	-281	-3,3%
Sexual assault	1 138	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	1 140	1 303	163	14,3%
Attempted sexual offences	274	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	394	424	30	7,6%
Contact sexual offences	240	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	139	86	-53	-38,1%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	3 731	3 336	-395	-10,6%
Robbery at residential premises	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	5 991	5 561	-430	-7,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	3 531	2 785	-746	-21,1%
TRIO Crime	8 898	9 400	10 235	9 919	10 001	10 688	10 792	11 903	13 253	11 682	-1 571	-11,9%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	18	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	33	43	10	30,3%
Bank robbery	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	63	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	105	156	51	48,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	854	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	690	664	-26	-3,8%
Malicious damage to property	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	14 063	14 512	429	3,0%
Contact-related crimes	15 459	15 534	14 709	13 637	14 458	14 120	13 227	16 512	14 773	15 176	403	2,7%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	8 882	8 251	-631	-7,1%
Burglary at residential premises	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	26 578	26 606	28	0,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	6 343	6 151	-192	-3,0%
Theft out off or from motor vehicle	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	11 813	11 724	-89	-0,8%
Stock-theft	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	5 665	5 689	24	0,4%
Property-related crimes	86 814	86 385	83 492	80 207	78 995	74 804	62 054	61 808	59 281	58 421	-860	-1,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	37 292	39 618	2 326	6,2%
Commercial crime	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	18 247	20 591	2 344	12,8%
Shoplifting	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	6 033	6 576	543	6,8%
Other serious crimes	72 967	68 613	67 284	63 543	65 970	64 128	53 945	58 294	63 572	68 785	5 213	8,2%
17-Community reported serious crimes	273 997	268 405	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	247 708	256 082	8 374	3,4%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	3 717	3 587	-130	-3,5%
Drug-related crime	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	23 138	93	0,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	2 783	8 704	5 921	212,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	2 694	2 368	-326	-12,1%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	65 418	64 875	71 390	80 143	60 283	54 199	29 371	30 794	32 239	37 797	5 558	17,2%

LIMPOPO

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	Count diff	(% Change)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24														
Murder	775	895	813	910	914	882	717	1 012	1 013	975	-38	-3,8%												
Sexual offences	4 312	4 365	3 859	3 859	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 689	4 808	119	2,5%												
Attempted murder	791	872	827	883	834	794	741	1 102	1 068	1 179	111	10,4%												
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 501	14 132	12 934	11 998	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	13 205	13 119	-86	-0,7%												
Common assault	9 067	9 833	8 365	7 512	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	10 889	10 588	-301	-2,8%												
Common robbery	3 381	3 544	3 224	2 838	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	3 232	3 169	-63	-1,9%												
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 116	6 707	6 735	7 039	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	8 004	8 170	166	2,1%												
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	37 943	40 348	36 721	35 039	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	42 100	42 008	-92	-0,2%												
Sexual Offences - Breakdown																								
Rape	3 725	3 728	3 317	3 300	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	4 021	4 085	64	1,6%												
Sexual assault	245	244	240	303	292	316	358	431	391	444	53	13,6%												
Attempted sexual offences	262	258	195	193	196	190	177	211	229	226	-3	-1,3%												
Contact sexual offences	80	135	71	63	71	48	59	42	48	53	5	10,4%												
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery																								
Carjacking	344	447	458	582	474	458	426	537	569	578	9	1,6%												
Robbery at residential premises	1 115	1 185	1 178	1 487	1 300	1 209	1 108	1 134	1 354	1 170	-184	-13,6%												
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 521	1 800	1 749	1 820	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	1 943	1 761	-182	-9,4%												
TRIO Crime	2 980	3 432	3 385	3 888	3 612	3 832	3 094	3 492	3 866	3 509	-357	-9,2%												
Robbery of cash-in-transit	9	12	10	14	13	15	13	25	24	20	-4	-16,7%												
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count												
Truck hijacking	26	15	25	32	15	25	18	31	38	39	1	2,6%												
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																								
Arson	584	612	484	431	390	354	260	340	344	348	4	1,2%												
Malicious damage to property	6 944	7 603	6 859	6 805	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	7 808	7 672	-136	-1,7%												
Contact-related crimes	7 528	8 215	7 343	7 236	7 161	6 943	6 866	7 768	8 152	8 020	-132	-1,6%												
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES																								
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 042	7 382	7 281	6 711	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	6 007	6 103	96	1,6%												
Burglary at residential premises	16 430	16 199	15 956	14 319	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	11 768	11 197	-571	-4,9%												
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	988	1 150	1 014	1 021	861	787	614	821	777	706	-71	-9,1%												
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 489	5 555	4 983	4 440	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	3 412	3 552	140	4,1%												
Stock-theft	1 642	1 729	1 920	2 141	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	2 539	2 550	11	0,4%												
Property-related crimes	31 591	32 015	31 154	28 632	28 468	28 449	22 993	23 440	24 503	24 108	-395	-1,6%												
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES																								
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 010	19 866	20 717	17 339	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	17 452	18 722	1 270	7,3%												
Commercial crime	3 495	3 731	4 021	3 734	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	5 853	6 919	1 066	18,2%												
Shoplifting	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	3 350	3 450	100	3,0%												
Other serious crimes	26 414	27 396	28 480	24 332	25 081	23 780	20 132	22 673	26 655	29 091	2 436	9,1%												
17-Community reported serious crimes	103 476	107 974	103 698	95 239	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	101 410	103 227	1 817	1,8%												
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION																								
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	471	453	532	639	702	635	545	476	636	714	78	12,3%												
Drug-related crime	11 702	11 266	14 381	19 572	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 833	8 072	1 239	18,1%												
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 214	4 141	4 418	5 682	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	1 607	2 951	1 344	83,6%												
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	2 927	3 412	485	16,6%												
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	18 304	17 702	20 029	27 239	23 249	16 920	13 767	11 751	12 003	15 149	3 146	26,2%												

MPUMALANGA

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	833	862	954	923	996	1 046	935	1 201	1 344	1 565	221	16,4%
Sexual offences	3 474	3 335	3 221	3 201	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 563	3 294	3 283	-11	-0,3%
Attempted murder	705	800	953	898	1 090	1 108	1 016	1 401	1 417	1 554	137	9,7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	10 788	11 370	10 910	10 697	11 407	11 250	9 682	10 588	10 766	11 963	1 197	11,1%
Common assault	7 516	7 654	7 720	7 648	8 204	8 423	7 857	8 481	8 810	8 925	115	1,3%
Common robbery	2 935	2 747	2 954	2 542	2 627	2 610	1 860	2 011	2 007	2 237	230	11,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 663	6 012	6 712	6 766	7 091	7 672	7 004	8 864	8 948	9 263	315	3,5%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	31 914	32 780	33 424	32 675	34 885	35 622	31 488	36 099	36 586	38 790	2 204	6,0%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 000	2 847	2 712	2 713	2 903	2 971	2 611	3 016	2 772	2 758	-14	-0,5%
Sexual assault	221	245	264	282	384	371	362	364	374	376	2	0,5%
Attempted sexual offences	174	161	146	121	117	105	99	100	103	117	14	13,6%
Contact sexual offences	79	82	99	85	66	66	62	73	45	32	-13	-28,9%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	510	632	811	898	917	999	967	1 467	1 271	1 452	181	14,2%
Robbery at residential premises	1 114	1 085	1 141	1 128	1 069	1 184	1 271	1 475	1 582	1 576	-6	-0,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 367	1 564	1 765	1 625	1 758	1 783	1 662	1 978	1 947	1 609	-338	-17,4%
TRIO Crime	2 991	3 281	3 717	3 651	3 744	3 966	3 900	4 920	4 800	4 637	-163	-3,4%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	14	19	22	24	16	15	17	21	21	15	-6	-28,6%
Bank robbery	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	156	194	180	121	116	144	111	210	229	207	-22	-9,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	292	287	260	254	235	245	206	288	270	243	-27	-10,0%
Malicious damage to property	5 854	5 836	5 583	5 529	5 796	5 955	5 497	5 984	5 761	5 620	-141	-2,4%
Contact-related crimes	6 146	6 123	5 843	5 783	6 031	6 200	5 703	6 272	6 031	5 863	-168	-2,8%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 547	6 018	6 165	5 985	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	5 279	4 871	-408	-7,7%
Burglary at residential premises	18 219	18 180	18 535	17 597	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	12 285	11 049	-1 236	-10,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 303	2 223	2 211	2 209	2 290	2 304	1 655	1 676	1 484	1 562	78	5,3%
Theft out off or from motor vehicle	8 011	7 388	6 938	6 837	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	4 490	4 360	-130	-2,9%
Stock-theft	2 216	2 364	2 903	3 181	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	2 722	2 401	-321	-11,8%
Property-related crimes	36 296	36 173	36 752	35 809	35 008	33 035	27 237	25 176	26 260	24 243	-2 017	-7,7%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 934	18 465	18 498	17 071	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	13 682	12 901	-781	-5,7%
Commercial crime	4 499	4 735	5 152	5 180	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	5 990	7 021	1 031	17,2%
Shoplifting	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	3 048	3 124	76	2,5%
Other serious crimes	26 927	26 597	27 104	25 541	25 235	24 367	21 271	21 914	22 720	23 046	326	1,4%
17-Community reported serious crimes	101 283	101 673	103 123	99 808	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	91 597	91 942	345	0,4%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 071	980	1 138	1 085	906	1 039	495	740	814	786	-28	-3,4%
Drug-related crime	8 855	9 822	11 531	13 046	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	4 723	-278	-5,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 974	3 651	4 207	4 302	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	1 447	2 331	884	61,1%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	46	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	7	2	-5	-71,4%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	12 946	14 546	16 917	18 457	15 205	13 267	7 167	7 667	7 269	7 842	573	7,9%

APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

NORTH WEST

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	853	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	1 131	23	2,1%
Sexual offences	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	4 032	133	3,4%
Attempted murder	984	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	1 039	1 012	-27	-2,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	14 377	16 120	1 743	12,1%
Common assault	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	10 622	12 001	1 379	13,0%
Common robbery	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	2 539	2 735	196	7,7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	7 108	8 355	1 247	17,5%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	35 082	35 224	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	40 692	45 386	4 694	11,5%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	3 218	3 343	125	3,9%
Sexual assault	310	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	387	412	25	6,5%
Attempted sexual offences	315	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	245	232	-13	-5,3%
Contact sexual offences	189	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	49	45	-4	-8,2%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	278	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	612	700	88	14,4%
Robbery at residential premises	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	1 093	1 195	102	9,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	1 394	1 605	211	15,1%
TRIO Crime	2 807	2 829	3 173	2 833	3 098	2 876	2 572	2 988	3 099	3 500	401	12,9%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	5	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	8	8	0	0,0%
Bank robbery	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	45	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	67	75	8	11,9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	329	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	250	245	-5	-2,0%
Malicious damage to property	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	6 903	6 886	-17	-0,2%
Contact-related crimes	6 231	6 076	6 064	6 144	6 632	6 210	5 988	6 739	7 153	7 131	-22	-0,3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 080	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 903	4 649	4 996	4 896	-100	-2,0%
Burglary at residential premises	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	11 469	11 393	11 850	11 047	-803	-6,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	1 452	1 662	1 723	1 427	-296	-17,2%
Theft out off or from motor vehicle	6 349	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	4 730	4 554	4 396	4 098	-298	-6,8%
Stock-theft	2 574	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 693	2 772	2 955	2 870	-85	-2,9%
Property-related crimes	31 674	31 469	33 503	32 255	33 039	29 877	25 247	25 020	25 920	24 338	-1 582	-6,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 943	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	12 619	14 054	16 088	16 201	113	0,7%
Commercial crime	4 016	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	3 792	5 885	7 110	6 473	-637	-9,0%
Shoplifting	2 270	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 834	1 708	1 918	1 908	-10	-0,5%
Other serious crimes	24 229	23 151	21 767	20 020	21 840	20 358	18 245	21 647	25 116	24 582	-534	-2,1%
17-Community reported serious crimes	97 216	95 920	96 817	95 023	98 998	92 731	81 116	90 188	98 881	101 437	2 556	2,6%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	531	678	735	674	692	704	617	569	742	848	106	14,3%
Drug-related crime	11 632	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	5 896	7 056	1 160	19,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 927	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	1 303	2 479	2 310	3 001	691	29,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	106	87	255	261	428	704	230	741	1 257	1 761	504	40,1%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	14 196	15 537	15 524	17 485	13 807	12 028	5 661	8 494	10 205	12 666	2 461	24,1%

NORTHERN CAPE
APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

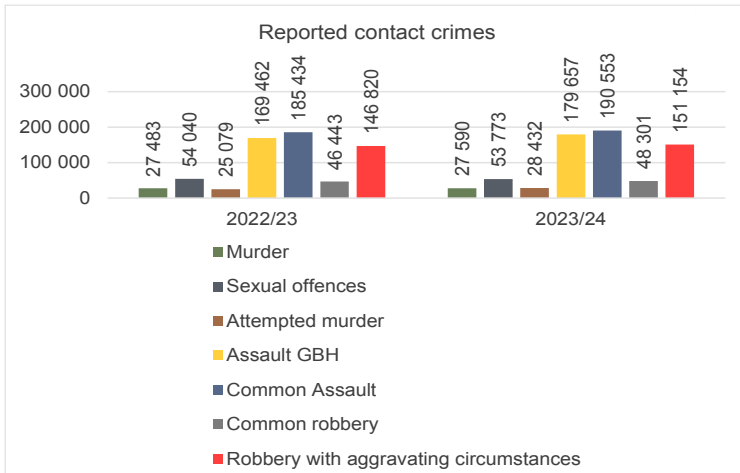
CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	413	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	392	400	8	2,0%
Sexual offences	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	1 535	1 570	35	2,3%
Attempted murder	562	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	1 700	2 020	320	18,8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	6 810	7 503	693	10,2%
Common assault	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	5 761	5 704	-57	-1,0%
Common robbery	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	1 107	1 121	14	1,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	1 569	1 690	121	7,7%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	18 877	18 971	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	15 309	16 847	18 874	20 008	1 134	6,0%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	1 099	1 130	31	2,8%
Sexual assault	228	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	253	259	6	2,4%
Attempted sexual offences	128	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	144	157	13	9,0%
Contact sexual offences	41	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	39	24	-15	-38,5%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	15	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	38	41	3	7,9%
Robbery at residential premises	123	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	157	176	19	12,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	240	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	269	205	-64	-23,8%
TRIO Crime	378	411	475	495	528	364	396	375	464	422	-42	-9,1%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	-1	-100,0%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	0	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	2	4	2	100,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	172	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	196	188	-8	-4,1%
Malicious damage to property	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	4 077	3 798	-279	-6,8%
Contact-related crimes	3 381	3 256	3 103	3 083	3 405	3 241	3 155	3 793	4 273	3 986	-287	-6,7%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	2 759	2 343	-416	-15,1%
Burglary at residential premises	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	6 363	5 623	-740	-11,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	327	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	162	145	-17	-10,5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	2 227	2 183	-44	-2,0%
Stock-theft	1 331	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	1 221	861	987	974	-13	-1,3%
Property-related crimes	13 030	13 212	13 407	12 800	13 420	12 735	11 428	10 782	12 498	11 268	-1 230	-9,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	8 652	7 591	-1 061	-12,3%
Commercial crime	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	1 872	2 100	228	12,2%
Shoplifting	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	1 345	1 449	109	7,7%
Other serious crimes	9 794	9 629	9 619	9 277	9 924	10 538	8 777	9 940	11 869	11 140	-729	-6,1%
17-Community reported serious crimes	45 082	45 068	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	47 514	46 402	-1 112	-2,3%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	102	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	70	57	-13	-18,6%
Drug-related crime	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 579	2 945	366	14,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	804	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	251	436	185	73,7%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	3	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	3	2	-2	66,7%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	4 436	5 183	6 084	6 495	4 573	3 316	2 594	2 487	2 903	3 443	540	18,6%

WESTERN CAPE
APRIL TO MARCH: 2014/15 TO 2023/24

CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	4 544	394	9,5%
Sexual offences	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	7 294	7 472	-212	-2,9%
Attempted murder	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	3 594	4 479	885	24,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	23 540	23 977	437	1,9%
Common assault	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	41 800	42 861	1 061	2,5%
Common robbery	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	10 080	11 003	923	9,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	22 441	24 679	2 238	10,0%
Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	116 168	116 858	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	112 899	118 625	5 726	5,1%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	5 029	4 825	-204	-4,1%
Sexual assault	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	1 674	1 625	-49	-2,9%
Attempted sexual offences	409	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	406	429	23	5,7%
Contact sexual offences	369	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	185	203	18	9,7%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	3 096	3 203	107	3,5%
Robbery at residential premises	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	2 368	2 422	54	2,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	1 582	1 429	-153	-9,7%
TRIO Crime	5 906	6 579	6 650	7 001	6 732	7 053	6 939	6 839	7 046	7 054	8	0,1%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	15	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	11	10	-1	-9,1%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1 count higher
Truck hijacking	62	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	106	93	-13	-12,3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	782	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	711	693	-18	-2,5%
Malicious damage to property	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	27 860	28 089	229	0,8%
Contact-related crimes	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	29 356	27 837	24 892	27 050	28 571	28 782	211	0,7%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	8 360	8 135	-225	-2,7%
Burglary at residential premises	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	28 175	27 020	-1 155	-4,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 732	4 956	5 216	260	5,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	24 076	24 653	577	2,4%
Stock-theft	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	690	729	39	5,7%
Property-related crimes	113 472	111 610	104 754	97 630	92 015	86 337	64 739	61 486	66 257	65 753	-504	-0,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	64 565	59 302	-5 263	-8,2%
Commercial crime	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	21 293	25 162	3 869	18,2%
Shoplifting	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	10 063	10 660	597	5,9%
Other serious crimes	122 225	116 510	112 239	105 822	103 847	94 591	73 600	84 962	95 921	95 124	-797	-0,8%
17-Community reported serious crimes	381 936	374 952	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	303 648	308 284	4 636	1,5%
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	2 796	2 838	42	1,5%
Drug-related crime	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	72 382	5 319	7,9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	9 256	9 427	171	1,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	129	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	41	32	-9	-22,0%
Total crimes detected as a result of police action	105 043	108 752	123 477	133 521	97 223	78 174	50 998	68 641	79 156	84 679	5 523	7,0%

Contact crimes and other serious crimes increased by 3,8% and 1,6%, respectively. Property-related crimes and contact-related crimes experienced a decrease of 4,2% and 2,3%, respectively. Arson and malicious damage to property also experienced a decrease of 6,3% (232 counts) and 2,2% (2 565 counts), respectively. The number of property-related crimes decreased, by 4,2%, with 15 823 fewer counts. Residential burglaries (5,8% or 9 449 counts), non-residential burglaries (7,3% or 4 542 counts), theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles (10,7% or 4 408 counts) and stock theft (1,9% or 521 counts) are the main reasons contributing to the decreases. Nevertheless, the results of other serious crimes were inconsistent. The number of thefts not mentioned elsewhere decreased, by 4,2% (11 717 counts), while commercial crime increased, by 13,6% (15 368) and shoplifting increased, by 6,8% (3 404 counts). These statistics indicate that, despite the fact that certain categories have seen improvements, commercial crime and theft continue to pose significant challenges.

PREVENTION OF CONTACT CRIME



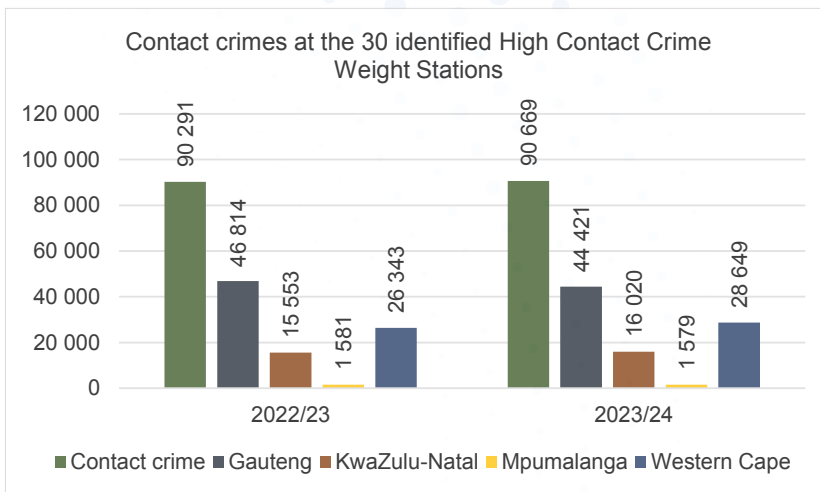
The South African government is committed to the achievement of Outcome 3 of the Delivery Agreement, which is to ensure that all people in the country are and feel safe. High-density operations are implemented in all nine provinces, guided by the national crime threat analysis.

South Africa has a high crime rate and a global classification of third for crime and low safety. Crime instils fear in the hearts of South Africans from all walks of life, thereby preventing them from assuming their rightful place in the development and growth of our country. It inhibits our citizens from communicating with one another freely, from engaging in economic

activities and prevents entrepreneurs and investors to take advantage of the opportunities the country offers. Every time a citizen is the victim of a crime, the rights and freedoms secured by the Constitution are threatened. The Government considers the prevention of crime to be a national priority for these reasons. This pertains to all other national departments that are capable of contributing to a decrease in crime levels, in addition to the Cabinet and the security and justice departments.

In the 2023/24 financial year period, contact crimes against the person increased, by 3,8% (24 699 counts), with rises in murder (0,4% or 107 counts), attempted murder (13,4% or 3 353 counts), assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (6% or 10 195 counts), common assault (2,8% or 5 119 counts), common robbery (4% or 1 858 counts) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (3% or 4 334 counts). Sexual offences decreased with 0,5% or 267 counts. Three subcategories of sexual offences experienced a decrease: rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences. Rape experienced a 0,6% decrease (241 counts lower), sexual assault experienced a 1,3% decrease (97 counts lower) and contact sexual offences experienced a 13% decrease (113 counts lower). The number of attempted sexual offences increased by 7,7%, resulting in 184 additional counts.

A total of 107 more charges were recorded, resulting in a 0,4% increase in murder charges compared with 2022/23 (3 485 of the 27 590 murder charges were women, while 1 164 were children under the age of 18). In comparison with 2022/23, there was a 1,84% increase in the murder of women and a 10,22% increase in the murder of children. An average of 75 murders occur each day, as evidenced by the recorded murder counts, while the 42 946 rape counts suggests an average of 117 counts per day.



The number of reported contact crime at the **Top 30 HCCS** increased, by 0,4% from 90 291, in 2022/23, to 90 669, in 2023/24, not achieving the anticipated 10,30% reduction. Despite the underperformance, the efforts of Randfontein, Honeydew, Alexandra and Moroka Police Stations needs to be commended with significant reductions of 41%, 23,3%, 22,5% and 11,2%, respectively. The police stations that experienced the biggest increases were Delft (14%), Mfuleni (13,3%), Kraaifontein (13%), Cape Town Central (12,2%) and Eldorado Park (11,6%) Police Stations.

CRIMES IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

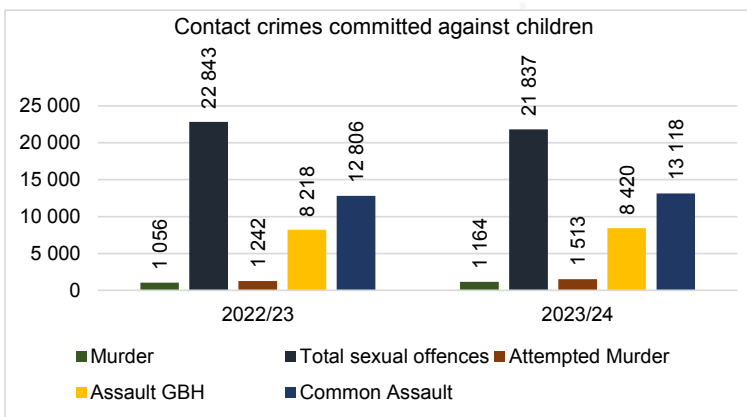
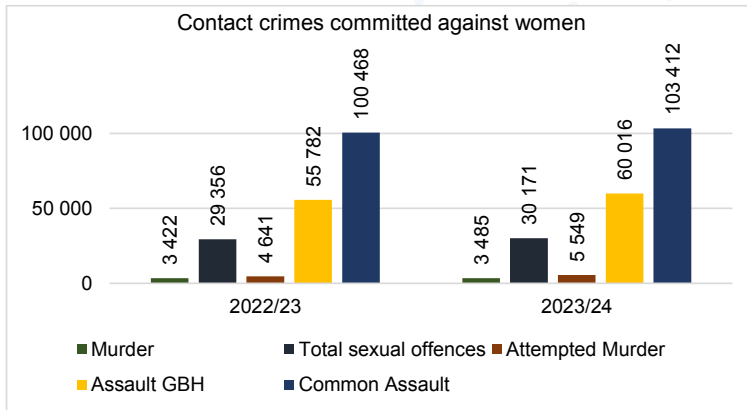
The following units comprise the five Crime Information Management Offices of the SAPS: Unit 1 (which covers Gauteng North and Limpopo), Unit 2 (which covers Gauteng South and North West), Unit 3 (which covers the Western Cape and Northern Cape), Unit 4 (which covers the Eastern Cape and Free State), and Unit 5 (which covers KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga) are all components of the **Rapid Rail Police**. Members attached to these units have been specifically trained to perform the following duties: provide an overview of crime on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual basis to build data in terms of Crime Threat and Crime Pattern Analysis, aimed to direct operations within the railway environment and enhancing proactive policing and the ability to swiftly address any identified hotspot areas, to ensure the safety of commuters on platforms, on trains and in stations. In 2023/24, 7 200 crimes were reported in the rail environment, a decrease of 8,6% from 7 879, in 2022/23. Contact crime increased, by 6,5% from 682, in 2022/23 to 726, in 2023/24. Contact-related crimes increased, by 16,4% from 322, in 2022/23 to 375, in 2023/24. Property-related crime increased, by 11,2% from 170, in 2022/23 to 189, in 2023/24. Other serious crimes decreased, by 8,6% from 5 641 in 2022/23 to 5 155, in 2023/24. Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 32,4% from 204, in 2022/24 to 138, in 2023/24. Lastly, less serious crime decreased, by 28,3% from 860, in 2022/23 to 617, in 2023/24.

The decrease in overall crime rates and certain serious crimes is a positive sign, suggesting effective measures and improved safety in the rail environment. However, the rise in contact, contact-related and property-related crimes indicates areas where security efforts might need to be enhanced to address and reverse these upward trends.

Reported crime in the rail environment for 2023/24

Province	Contact-crime		Contact-related crime		Property-related crime		Other serious crime		Crime dependent on police action for detection		Less serious crimes		Total	
	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24	22/23	23/24
Gauteng North	102	90	44	31	21	20	314	280	33	19	76	69	590	509
Gauteng South	99	118	39	44	18	19	981	952	46	45	43	34	1 226	1 212
Limpopo	4	7	6	1	1	2	64	45	2	0	7	2	84	57
North West	8	3	11	9	3	5	180	177	0	1	12	5	214	200
Western Cape	276	323	76	169	28	36	748	741	97	58	357	245	1 582	1 572
Northern Cape	21	22	11	6	22	17	170	131	0	0	39	37	263	213
Eastern Cape	16	29	32	21	16	31	293	265	4	0	25	14	386	360
Free State	4	24	32	23	16	9	592	424	0	2	50	32	694	514
KwaZulu-Natal	113	79	59	64	34	42	1 346	1 110	19	11	211	149	1 782	1 455
Mpumalanga	39	31	12	7	11	8	953	1 030	3	2	40	30	1 058	1 108
Total	682	726	322	375	170	189	5 641	5 155	204	138	860	617	7 879	7 200
Increase/decrease	6,5%		16,4%		11,2%		-8,6%		-32,4%		-28,3%		-8,6%	

CONTACT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) AND CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (UNDER 18 YEARS)



South Africa has recently enhanced its legal protection for women and children and survivors have a greater likelihood of receiving justice, as President Cyril Ramaphosa has signed three GBV bills into law. Consequently, women and children have the rights to equality, dignity and freedom from all forms of violence, maltreatment, abuse and exploitation while having access to justice and fair treatment. The reported incidence of contact crime against women increased, by 4,6% from 193 669, in 2022/23 to 202 633, in 2023/24. Assault GBH, sexual offences, common assault and attempted murder all contributed to the increase. The reported incidence of contact crime committed against children decreased, by 0,2% from 46 165, in 2022/23 to 46 052 in the same reported period in 2023/24. The SAPS is committed to the implementation of strategies that effectively combat and prevent GBVF, which are high priorities for the police, given the severity of these crimes. The SAPS is essential in the provision of victim support services that are tailored to meet the specific needs of vulnerable communities. Special attention must be given to the support of women, children, persons with disabilities, older

persons and members of the LGBTIQ+ communities. The objective of this inclusive approach is to address the diverse challenges encountered by various demographic groups.

POLICE ACTIONS

Compared with 31 629 roadblocks in 2022/23, 31 320 were conducted nationwide in 2023/24. The National Crime Combating Forum (NCCF) issued Instruction 7 of 2023 for weekly high-density operations and Operation Shanela, which involves stop-and-searches, vehicle checkpoints, roadblocks, cordon-and-searches, high visibility patrols, foot patrols and the tracing of wanted suspects, with a focus on murder, rape, illegal firearms and liquor and second-hand goods compliance inspections. Operation Shanela illustrates our commitment to using technology to fight crime and adopt innovative methods. Weekly high-density, coordinated Operation Shanela uses a Five Pillar approach. Police intensify operations on days with the most crime reports. A multidisciplinary approach to deter potential and actual crime is accelerated and enhanced by this Five Pillar approach. In the 2023/24 fiscal year, from 8 May 2023 to 31 March 2024, 551 506 people were arrested for all crimes. These arrests included 114 104 wanted suspects for murder, attempted murder, business and house robbery, carjacking, CIT robbery, rape and sexual offences. Operation Shanela has resulted in the seizure of contraband, motor vehicles, tobacco products, firearms, dangerous weapons, currency, cell phones and copper cables.

Crime prevention operations aim to decrease and combat crime, improve visibility in all police station areas and assist provinces and police stations stabilise high-crime areas. Roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and vehicle, person, and premises searches are examples.

Police actions conducted and arrests, from 1 April 2023 to March 2024

Police actions	Number of actions, in 2022/23	Number of actions, in 2023/24
Roadblocks	31 629	31 320
Cordon-and-searches	1 310	1 128
Air support operations	124	137
Vehicle searches	6 386 646	7 046 594
Premises searches	916 821	1 005 758
Stop-and-searches	3 645 107	3 849 628
Person searches	17 309 801	19 648 794
Shopping complex visits	1 789 332	1 919 217
Spaza shop visits	6 200 662	6 594 449
ATM visits	6 141 224	6 498 498
Farm visits	1 235 597	1 853 530
Firearm checks	50 711	54 218
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	3 136 876	3 344 916
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	411	450

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2022/23	Number of arrests 2023/24
CONTACT CRIMES		
Murder (including farm murder)	17 036	16 324
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	12 611	14 776
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	31 459	31 317
Assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	136 805	144 550
Common assault	110 472	114 800
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	46 258	48 064
Common robbery	13 034	13 747
Total	367 675	383 578
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	3 045	2 827
Truck hijacking	285	290
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 516	5 521
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	5 199	5 361
CIT robbery	78	88
Bank robbery	6	3
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	32 129	33 974
Total	46 258	48 064
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES		
Arson	1 805	1 624
Malicious damage to property	56 445	144 411
Total	58 250	146 035
CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21 552	21 875
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))	163 568	171 841
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	41 879	58 277

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2022/23	Number of arrests 2023/24
Sexual offences as a result of police action	4 915	4 931
Total	231 914	256 924
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES		
Burglary at residential premises	29 202	27 712
Burglary at business premises	10 546	10 390
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 630	3 238
Theft out off/from motor vehicles	7 621	7 404
Stock theft	4 323	3 897
Commercial crime (fraud)	20 517	15 009
Shoplifting	52 015	55 452
Other theft	64 311	59 232
Total	192 165	182 334
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES		
Culpable homicide	788	834
Public violence	2 691	2 144
Crimes in injuria	12 874	14 507
Child abuse	1 325	1 288
Kidnapping	6 356	7 093
Abduction	180	127
Attempted house robbery	165	120
Attempted business robbery	233	238
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 540	1 551
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	365	302
Total	26 517	28 204
Arrests for serious crime ⁹¹	876 521	997 075
Other arrests (not listed above)	31 432	179 410
Arrests for less serious crime	238 963	274 967
Total	1 146 916	1 451 452

In 2023/24, 20 SAPS **10111 Command Centres** received 7 665 044 calls, up 5,84% from 7 242 018, in 2022/23. Approximately 2 282 167 police-related emergency calls were registered, up 41,41% from 1 613 815, in 2022/23. Non-police emergency calls, such as fire, ambulance and general enquiries or public service information matters, are considered hoax, nuisance and abusive calls. Due to the high volume of calls not related to SAPS emergencies, 10111 Command Centre personnel are under pressure to provide an effective service. Since every call is an emergency unless otherwise stated, non-police related calls impede service delivery and prioritising legitimate emergency calls.

Flying Squad Units are used as force multipliers by police stations and other units. The Flying Squad responds to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress that require immediate response and police assistance, as well as less serious crimes or complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are 30 Flying Squad Units nationwide. The Flying Squad Units responded to 47 658 complaints, made 7 943 arrests, searched 2 149 860 vehicles and people, conducted 130 204 patrols and 6 007 roadblocks and performed 29 509 Vehicle Check Points. A total of 638 illegal firearms, 3 379 hijacked or stolen vehicles and R29 687 767 in drugs were recovered.

Hostage negotiators have dealt with hostages and related crises in nationally and internationally. These incidents include hostage situations, barricades, kidnappings and managing suicidal or mentally unstable individuals. Exercises have been conducted during training interventions and in collaboration with other stakeholders, including the South African Reserve Bank and the South African Mint. The SAPS has 290 active negotiators. Hostage negotiations increased, by 22,69% from 930, in 2022/23 to 1 141 in 2023/24. Hostage negotiators spent 20 871.22 hours, down 16 150.32 from 37 021.54, in 2022/23. The capability collaborated together to address significant kidnappings and is committed to the most effective response. Most incidents (49,86%) included suicide, whereas 8,7% involved hostage taking. The most time-consuming were the kidnapping incidents. When managed well, hostage negotiation is the only way to safely release a hostage in conjunction with other policing tactics. Visits and inspections were conducted in all provinces and it was determined that a sustainable endeavor is being made with hostage negotiations as a secondary function.

Water Policing and Diving Services are secondary and mobilised as needed. The response includes rescues of individuals, recovery of drowned victims from inaccessible terrain, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance, enforcement of water safety regulations and protection of South African resources, e.g. abalone. Water Policing and Diving Services members also police recreational and organised water sports. The SAPS has 152 divers and 81 vessel handlers. Diving operations by police divers increased with 1 407 from 1 536, in 2022/23 to 2 943. Over 22 514.17 hours were spent diving to recover 1 407 deceased victims. A total of 229 individuals were rescued and 229 bodies were found from inaccessible locations. In Water Policing and Diving Services, 38 688.10 hours were spent on crime prevention and water policing.

Disaster Management is a secondary service that is mobilised as needed. Section members continued to provide services in monitoring, planning and managing flood-related incidents in several provinces, including floods in the Western Cape, in June 2023; floods in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and the North West, in October 2023 to February 2024; the cholera outbreak in Gauteng, in May 2023; 49 veld fire incidents in the Western Cape and Free State; 29 structural fire incidents in the Western Cape and Gauteng; seven aircraft; seven aircraft incidents in Gauteng and the Free State (crashes and emergency landings); four dangerous goods incidents in Gauteng, the Free State, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape; one gas explosion in Gauteng; one earthquake in Gauteng; one blaze disaster in Gauteng in August 2023; one mine incident in the North West; and disruptive winds in KwaZulu-Natal. National Disaster Management Advisory Forum, SASAR Aeronautical Sub-Committee, National Joint Flood and Drought Coordination Committees, Incident Management Organisation on Oil and Gas Incidents, Snow Protocol, and Cross Border Winter Contingency Plan meetings were attended. Nine provincial inspections and visits were conducted.

Six **SAPS Accident Combatting Units** and six **Accident Response Teams** function nationwide. To respond to high-profile and serious traffic accidents, these units/teams have undergone specific training in on-scene investigation, recording and evidence collection. These units/teams also conduct road accident reconstructions on request from investigating officers, station commanders and courts. The members are also skilled at mechanical investigations of vehicles involved in serious road accidents, including high-profile accidents (five or more fatalities in a single accident), dangerous goods spillage resulting in a fatality and Road Traffic Management Corporation declarations). In 2023/24, 8 821 fatal road accidents with 10 156 fatalities were responded to, down 8,42% from 9 583 with 11 090 fatalities, in 2022/23.

There are 20 Visible Policing **Mounted Units** nationwide with 229 mounted riders and 189 police horses. The Mounted Units conduct high-visibility crime prevention patrols in identified areas, assist with crime prevention operations, organise roadblocks, search-and-rescue operations to find lost and drowned persons and stock theft crime prevention and recovery operations. In addition to beach patrols during peak holiday seasons, rural and stock theft operations, sector policing, community crime awareness programmes, community outreach social events and rail and taxi rank patrols, the Mounted Unit attends major events. The Mounted Units patrol polling stations during national and local elections and visit rural areas to promote the National Rural Safety Strategy. Mounted Units are also used during the annual SoNA. With national office coordination, the other eight provinces' Mounted Units patrol the Provincial State of the Province Address. In 2023/24, the Mounted Units conducted 147 079 searches and recovered 94 stolen/hijacked vehicles, 30 illegal firearms, 1 360 rounds of ammunition and 905 stolen livestock. Narcotics siezed, include 48 312 grams of cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Tik-Tik. Approximately 6 218 833 horseback hours were spent.

SAPS K9 Services operates 109 K9 Units nationwide. The SAPS K9 Service deployed active K9 handlers and police dogs from 10, K9 disciplines, in 2023/24, including patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biological body fluid, fire investigation, protected species and carcass, hide and currency. The K9 Service conducted 109 compliance inspections at all K9 Units nationally. Operational standards of 75 K9 handlers and their police dogs were assessed, nationally. K9 Units conducted 4 692 173 searches, confiscated 615 stolen/hijacked vehicles and 470 illegal firearms, attended to 13 704 cases and made 61 077 arrests for various crimes.

The **SAPS Veterinary Services** Section provides high-quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care for SAPS dogs and horses. The objective is to provide SAPS dogs and horses with high-quality clinical and non-clinical services to improve their health and enable proactive and responsive policing to reduce priority crimes. Canines and horses are valuable assets in law enforcement and deserve the highest quality of care. The SAPS Veterinary Services Section comprises the Roodeplaat and Durban Veterinary Hospitals (primarily consults SAPS dogs) and the Potchefstroom Veterinary Hospital (primarily consults SAPS horses).

Primary health care			
		2022/23	2023/24
Veterinary inspections at K9 Units		110	110
Veterinary inspections at Mounted Units		21	21
Deworming (dogs and horses)		1 309	1 938
Vaccinations (dogs and horses)		1 894	2 129
Horses shod		2 418	1 896
Secondary health care			
Medical consultations (dogs and horses)		2 671	2 720
Surgical consultations (dogs and horses)		296	191
Dentals (dogs and horses)		556	411
Tertiary health care (referrals)			
Practice name	Specialisation	Number of animal patients	
University of Pretoria Veterinary Academic Hospital	Orthopaedic surgery	5	5
	Soft tissue	1	5
	Abdominal surgery	4	4
	Dentistry	1	4
	Medicine	15	9
	Skin specialist	4	0
	Eye specialist	5	4
	Equine Clinic	2	0
	Radiography	2	2
	Reproductive clinic	0	2
Westville Veterinary Hospital	Abdominal Surgery	0	1
	Medicine	0	1
Ashburn Veterinary Hospital	Medicine	0	1
Total referrals		39	38

The 2023/24 financial year observed an increase in the number of **illicit drugs seized**: Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), cocaine, heroin and Whoonga and Nyaope. Information obtained from informants and through community engagements was utilised to conduct operations at police station level. Additionally, police stations implemented the Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Trend Analysis approaches targeting hotspot areas. The NDMP, which is a collaborative effort between various sectors and government departments, is instrumental in reducing the demand and reducing the supply of drugs. The SAPS recorded a decrease in the quantity of Cannabis and Mandrax tablets seized, in 2023/24 compared with 2022/23. The SAPS seized the following quantities of illicit drugs in the 2023/24 financial year compared with 2022/23.

Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2022/23	Quantity seized, in 2023/24
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	145 036,044 kg (141 501,844 kg dry cannabis and 35 342 cannabis plants) (equals 3 534,200 kg)	132 320,925 kg (129 298,525 kg dry cannabis and 30 224 cannabis plants) (equals 3 022,400 kg)
Mandrax	1 334 130 tablets	1 036 361.43 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	1 917,373 kg	10 362,485 kg
Cocaine	224,263 kg	542,679 kg
Heroin	210,973 kg	406,949 kg
Whoonga and Nyaope	336,676 kg	519,743 kg

A total of 30 650 **vehicles** were **recovered**, which is 474 vehicles less than the set target of 31 124 for the 2023/24 financial year. A total of 62 015 vehicles were reported as stolen or stolen. When comparing reported cases of theft and robbery to vehicle recoveries, this indicates a recovery rate of 49,42%. It is important to acknowledge that the number of reported cases of vehicle theft or robbery decreased by 2,06% from 63 319, in 2022/23 to 62 015, in 2023/24. The decrease in the number of reported cases may be attributed to the increase in crime prevention and combating operations, such as Operation Shanela. Nevertheless, the SAPS were able to recover and return vehicles to their rightful owners through interventions at vehicle storage facilities and other direct police actions.

Vehicles stolen/robbed recovered from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Province	Vehicles stolen/robbed	Identified vehicles recovered	Unidentified vehicles recovered	Vehicles placed in custody	Total recovered
Eastern Cape	3 678	2 569	13	63	2 645
Free State	1 143	760	53	12	825
Gauteng	31 718	12 236	391	475	13 102
KwaZulu-Natal	9 608	4 535	38	102	4 675
Limpopo	1 452	1 026	86	11	1 123
Mpumalanga	3 633	1 750	27	17	1 794
North West	2 275	1 031	27	28	1 086
Northern Cape	173	137	11	2	150
Western Cape	8 324	4 590	20	256	4 866
Military Police Agency	11	1	0	0	1
HeadOffice	0	211	0	0	211
Cross-border					172
Total	62 015	28 846	666	966	30 650

Reducing the number of **escapees from police custody** is a crucial aspect of maintaining public safety. Notably, the number of escapees from police custody was 438, which was 89 less than the anticipated target for the year of no more than 527 escapees. A total number of 345 incidents were recorded. Within 24 hours of the escape incident, 144 escapees were re-arrested. The highest number of escapees was from police station cells (81), followed by Community Service Centres at police stations (78), wrongfully released at courts or police stations (53), in transit and from court cells (45), from courts (dock, room, or passage) (34), from police station loading zones (34), from hospitals (24), during further investigations (21), from court loading zones (12) and during arrest, before being taken to police stations (11). The provinces with the most escapees were Gauteng and the Western Cape (68 each); KwaZulu-Natal (66); the North West (58); and the Eastern Cape (54). Comparing the current figures with the previous year's data (564 escapees, in 2022/23), it's evident that efforts to address this issue have resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of escapees.

Number of escapes incidents and escapees (2020/21 to 2023/24)

Provinces	Number of incidents				Number of escapees			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	60	62	66	45	93	96	101	54
Free State	37	32	36	30	49	36	40	33
Gauteng	81	55	65	61	88	67	68	68
KwaZulu-Natal	69	68	58	48	88	121	87	66
Limpopo	45	35	41	34	59	43	62	44
Mpumalanga	28	29	31	21	50	38	57	25
North West	31	38	35	33	50	64	47	58
Northern Cape	19	28	20	20	20	34	37	22
Western Cape	42	59	58	53	48	69	65	68
Total	412	406	410	345	545	568	564	438

The SAPS has established a 4% reduction in the number of **police members killed** on duty for the 2023/24 financial year. The 2023/24 financial year saw a total of 39 members killed in the line of duty. A total number of 111 members were murdered, on and off duty, a 20,65% increase compared with the 92 members murdered, in 2022/23. The SAPS coordinates the National Police Safety Strategy's implementation and the development of preventative plans to enhance operational readiness and reduce the risk of murder and attacks on police members, both on and off duty. The following provinces and head office components were impacted by the murders of police members, on and off duty, during 2023/24: KwaZulu-Natal (22), Gauteng (21), Head Office (16), the Western Cape (13), the Eastern Cape (11), the Free State (9) Mpumalanga (9), the Northern Cape (6), Limpopo (3) and the North West (1).

SAPS members murdered during the period 2019/20 to 2023/24

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	10	16	12	9	11
Free State	2	4	6	6	9
Gauteng	16	9	21	24	21
KwaZulu-Natal	20	21	32	20	22
Limpopo	4	3	3	1	3
Mpumalanga	6	2	9	7	9
North West	1	3	3	0	1
Northern Cape	1	2	1	0	6
Western Cape	10	17	11	11	13
Head Office	6	4	12	14	16
Total	76	81	110	92	111

The **reservist system** enables the community to actively participate in policing, thereby fostering a community-oriented policing approach. A reservist is a community member who contributes their time, services, or expertise to the SAPS without any expectation of compensation, in order to establish a secure and safe environment in where he or she resides, as part of the formal approved SAPS structures. A reservist verification audit was conducted due to the presence of numerous inactive reservists on the system. As a result, the total number of active reservists was 3 443 at the end of March 2024, a decrease from 3 916 at the end of March 2023. The National Commissioner called upon reservists to assist in the Safer Festive Season Operations and a total budget of R10 million was allocated for their compensation.

The **SAPS/Municipal Police Service (MPS) Collaboration Strategy** was implemented and monitored to enhance and maintain collaboration with MPS. The SAPS convened four strategic meetings (National Forum for MPS) during the period under review. These meetings were used to discuss and resolve strategic direction, matters of interest and challenges that affected the SAPS, MPS and other stakeholders.

Diplomats stationed in the RSA reported a total of 113 criminal cases during 2023/24. A total of 12 crime prevention operations were conducted in and around Pretoria to ensure the safety of the diplomatic community stationed in the RSA. Additionally, 297 diplomatic functions were policed without any incidents and 61 protest actions were policed at the various foreign missions in South Africa.

In November 2023, the SAPS established a **national unit that is responsible for operations aimed at addressing the proliferation of counterfeit and illicit goods**. The unit will be tasked with the development of a policy and operational framework for counterfeit and illicit goods, as well as the leadership of strategic operations in this area. Additionally, the unit will collaborate with provinces to develop provincial capacity to conduct such operations. The national unit led or participated in 22 operations from 1 November 2023 to 31 March 2024, resulting in seizures with a total value of R319 081 900.00. The following results were achieved: 17 operations were conducted in Gauteng, resulting in the seizure of a total of 837 600 items with a total value of R130 945 950.00. The Western Cape conducted four operations, resulting in the seizure of a total of 207 163 items with a total value of R176 076 250.00. The North West conducted one operation, resulting in the seizure of 3 283 items with a total value of R2 954 700.00.

The revised **National Rural Safety Strategy** is designed to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment, promoting multidisciplinary collaboration between SAPS, external stakeholders and other government departments, including the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and GoCTA. The Strategy also aims to address the safety needs of rural communities, support food security and economic development, build relationships within the rural community, foster cooperation among stakeholders and engage in joint planning and implementation. The revised National Rural Safety Strategy was implemented in 862 (94,93%) of the 908 identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, as at 31 March 2024.

Implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, as at 31 March 2023

Province	Rural police stations	Rural implemented	Urban/rural mix police stations	Urban/rural mix implemented	Total identified police stations	Total implemented
Eastern Cape	123	123	39	39	199	162
Free State	11	11	92	90	111	101
Gauteng	0	0	31	31	144	31
KwaZulu-Natal	62	50	92	75	184	125
Limpopo	82	80	22	22	104	102
Mpumalanga	29	29	61	61	90	90
North West	46	44	39	39	85	83
Northern Cape	12	12	68	66	91	78
Western Cape	58	55	41	35	151	90
Total	423	404	485	458	1 159	862

Izimbizos or community engagements are conducted to address community concerns. A total number of 20 **national izimbizos and/or community engagements** of national importance which involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer, duly nominated to represent him/her were conducted, against the target of 20 for the year. Eight of these izimbizo were conducted by the Minister of Police. A total number of 224 **provincial izimbizos and/community engagements** initiated by the Provincial Commissioner or senior officer, duly nominated to represent him/her and the Provincial Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Safety and Security/the Head of Department of the MECs office were conducted, against a target of 20, per province, which were 44 more than planned for.

In the SoNA for 2022 and 2023, President Cyril Ramaphosa issued a call to action, stating that “we will use our competitiveness in call centre operations to support the proper function of the 10111 Command Centres, partnering with the private sector.” This is to ensure that individuals’ emergencies are promptly addressed and their calls are answered when they contact the police. Consequently, the SAPS has engaged with the Office of the Presidency to explore the opportunities of Operation Vulindlela in addressing certain implementation reforms, following the President’s announcement. The SAPS and the Presidency’s office jointly chair a Steering Committee that was established to resolve the challenges of the 10111 Command Centres. A Project Manager was appointed. The National Commissioner has approved a 10111 Project Plan with the objective of restoring the capacity and capability of operations to respond to all emergency calls and communication received by the 10111 emergency response centres on a 24/7 basis. Additionally, the project must reduce the substantial volume of dropped calls that have been identified as a critical issue. The Project Plan was divided into phases:

- » Project Kick-off Phase: Aligning on the project goals and understanding key areas to be addressed.
- » Diagnostic Phase: Identifying challenges and determining their root causes.
- » Planning Phase: Developing a concrete plan of action that highlights all challenges with solutions to address these challenges.
- » Implementation Phase: Implementing all activities that have been specified during the planning phase, as per approved plan.

The first pilot site was designated at Gauteng’s Midrand 10111 Command Centre, as it receives the highest volume of calls for its services. Business for South Africa to collaborate with the Midrand 10111 Command Centre. The following three focus areas were identified for support from Business for South Africa.

- » Upgrading the 10111 Command Centre Telephone Management System (Cisco).
- » Providing solar solutions to address load shedding.
- » Cooperation with private security vehicles to have a multidisciplinary approach to emergencies in communities.

ADDRESS EXTORTION AND VIOLENT CRIME IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR AND THE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL AND ESSENTIAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

EITTs were established in response to the SoNA delivered by the Honourable President Ramaphosa, on 9 February 2022. In the SoNA, the President emphasised the necessity of preventing and combating the ongoing extortion and violence directed at economic sites, particularly in the construction industry. This is an essential component of the NDP, 2030. Since June 2022, the SAPS has implemented 20 EITTs in 18 identified priority districts and two provinces. The objective of these teams is to combat extortion in the construction industry and other economic infrastructure-related crimes. The resources required to establish these teams were sourced from existing capacity at police station, district and provincial levels. In total, 946 personnel were assigned to EITTs. The teams have been tasked with the responsibility of addressing the ongoing extortion and violence directed at economic sites, in order to prevent and combat economic infrastructure-related crimes, with a particular emphasis on the construction industry. The SAPS is committed to ensuring that the EITTs receive continuous support in order to achieve their objectives.

Two quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites detailing the successes and activities of EITTs were completed. Economic and infrastructure threats, including illegal mining, led to the establishment of EITTs as an interim measure. A work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels resulted in heavy reliance on manual feedback. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. As immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, the setting of targets deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring proper validation and testing of performance information, before inclusion in the SAPS APP. Target setting was based on baseline information available at the time. Efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms. EITTs had investigated one case of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites (all formally contracted constructions, in all areas, with the exception of private residential

constructions). This did not fulfil the expected target of seven cases for the year. Six arrests were made (North West), which was 20 less than the expected target of 26 arrests for the year. A total of 4 562 cases pertaining to economic infrastructure were investigated by EITTs, which was 12 894 less than the annual target of 17 456 cases (1 346 cases were recorded in the Western Cape and 1 311, in Limpopo). A total of 1 637 arrests were made, which was 3 246 less than the expected target of 4 883 for the financial year. Provinces that recorded the most arrests were the Western Cape (713), Gauteng (283) and the Eastern Cape (270).

ESTABLISHED VICTIM-FRIENDLY SERVICES

Nationally, 1 160 police stations were functional as at the end of March 2024. The three established criteria or dimensions for victim-friendly services are training, directives and VFRs or alternatives. These were met by all the police stations.

The annual **Child Protection Week** commemoration is a campaign that highlights the plight of children in South Africa, with particular emphasis on pressing issues such as violence against children, child abuse, neglect, exploitation, child killings, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, gangsterism and online safety, which includes cyber bullying, online sexual exploitation and other risks that children encounter on online platforms. The SAPS was represented on the National Child Protection Week Planning Committee as a key participating department on the National Child Care and Protection Forum. The following key stakeholders were in attendance: the Minister and Deputy Minister of Social Development; the SAPS; the NPA; the DoJ&CD; the Legal Aid Board; and Unicef. The SAPS also provided an exhibition stand, participated and provided security support for the official launch and concluding event of Child Protection Week 2023. Members of Visible Policing and Operations, the Provincial FCS Units and the respective provincial offices were all present. Promotional and communication materials were supplied by the SAPS for the official launch and closing event. The South African Social Security Agency, Child Line South Africa, the Films and Publication Board, the DoJ&CD, the Department of Basic Education and the Department of Social Development were also involved in the Child Protection Week events.

In 2023/24, 199 programmes were implemented from an annual target of 200 schools that were identified for the **School Safety Programme**. The programme could not be implemented at one school in the Free State Province because the school was closed in November 2023 before the programme could be conducted. Crime prevention awareness campaigns on bullying, substance abuse, the carrying of dangerous weapons to schools, crime and violence are among the programmes presented.

STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

As at 31 March 2024, there were 1 160 functional police stations. Of the 1 157 police stations that were identified for the implementation of CPFs, 1 156 had functional CPFs. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokgopong Police Stations are not required to maintain a CPF, because their policing precincts feature no permanent residents, only seasonal workers. The resignations of the Executive Committee members have resulted in the Belmont SAPS CPF being rendered non-functional.

Community Police Forums, as at 31 March 2024

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
Eastern Cape	199	198	1	0
Free State	111	111	0	0
Gauteng	145	145	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0
Limpopo	104	104	0	0
Mpumalanga	90	90	0	0
North West	85	84	1	0
Northern Cape	91	89	1	1
Western Cape	151	151	0	0
Total	1 160	1 156	3	1

The **Community-in-Blue Concept** was implemented to enhance police visibility and mobilise the community to collaborate with the police as eyes and ears on the ground, with the ultimate objective of reducing crime. The Concept is a SAPS initiative that is designed to maximise the police footprint at local level without the need to deploy additional police officers. It was also introduced to encourage participatory policing in the country, thereby ensuring extensive local ownership of crime prevention. As at 31 March 2024, 32 112 Community-in-Blue patrollers has been recruited (739, in the Eastern Cape; 1 339, in the Free State; 7 821, in Gauteng; 9 290, in KwaZulu-Natal; 2 764, in Limpopo; 2 039, in Mpumalanga; 776, in the Northern Cape; 3 574, in the North West; and 3 770, in the Western Cape Provinces).

The **Traditional Policing Concept** is implemented in four identified provinces: KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. The objective is to bring services closer to rural communities, to collaborate with traditional leaders on crime prevention initiatives and to implement integrated and targeted crime prevention programmes or projects in a coordinated manner that leverages the resources of all government agencies. The "Traditional Policing Framework for Traditional Leadership Structures in Safety and Security" is a formal and standard directive that is in place to guide and assess the level and success of collaboration. Support and guidance is provided through the compilation of the implementation plans with specific goals for implementation, continuous engagement and the development of a monitoring instrument to monitor the implementation of the Provincial Implementation Plans. KwaZulu-Natal's implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept was assessed in June 2023, utilising an assessment tool. The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in the following five districts of the Limpopo Province: Capricorn (Moletji Moshate, Polokwane), on 22 April 2023; Waterberg (Mapela Village, Mahwelereng), on 13 April 2023; Vhembe (Munzhe Tribal Hall, Thohoyandou), on 22 June 2023; Sekhukhune (Magakala Ga- Kgoshigadi Ntwampe, Mecklenburg), on 31 August 2023; and Mopani (Nwamita Tribal Offices Hall, Letsitele), on 8 September 2023. The following provinces have been assessed regarding their implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept: KwaZulu-Natal, on 4 October 2023; the Eastern Cape, on 21 February 2024; Mpumalanga, on 27 March 2024; and the Limpopo Province, on 16 November 2023.

The **Safer Cities Project** is designed to create crime-free and secure cities in South Africa by utilising technology and other pertinent platforms to their full potential. It is essential that the Safer City Project be implemented in the identified cities and towns to provide tangible and sustainable safety and security benefits to the residents and visitors of those cities and towns. The Project has been maintained in the following cities and municipalities, in 2023/24: the City of Tshwane, on 31 May 2023; the City of Johannesburg, on 6 July 2023; the City of Ekurhuleni, on 28 July 2023; and the City of Polokwane, on 22 January 2024.

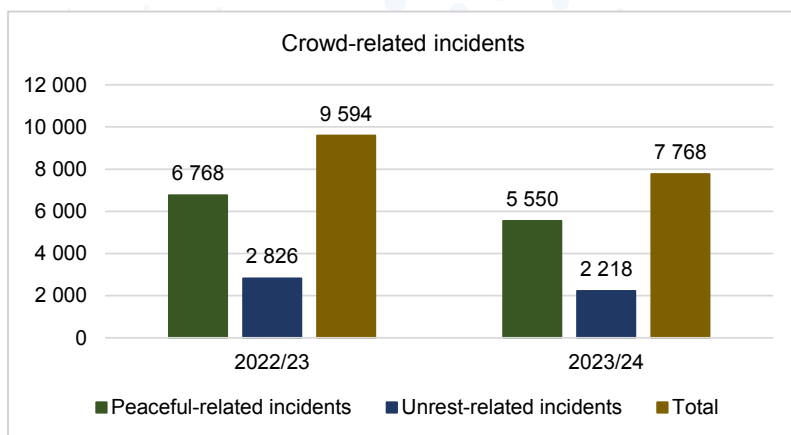
SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

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

In accordance with Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the RSA, 1996, POP is responsible for the maintenance of public order by managing crowds and combating crime. Following the merger of the three POP Reserve Units on 1 July 2023, the SAPS continues to capacitate its 51 POP units, which are pending registration on Personnel and Salary Subsystem (PERSAL/PERSAP). The Pretoria Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Pretoria Central Unit, the Durban Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Marianhill Unit and the Cape Town Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Kuilsrivier Unit. Therefore, the total number of POP Units is 49. POP Mbombela Reserve Unit is the only remaining national reserve unit. In order to effectively manage community protests, including the training and equipping of members to manage crowds, POP has a human resource capability of 10 425 members, including 10 055 Police Act members and 370 PSA members.

In 2023/24, POP Units successfully policed/stabilised a total of 7 768 crowd-related incidents. This included 5 550 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 218 unrest-related incidents, such as tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector (e.g. the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union), strikes at Eskom, election campaigns, funerals, land invasion, demarcation, attacks on foreign nationals, taxi industry violence and dissatisfaction with service delivery protests by local municipalities. The trend analysis in both peaceful and unrest crowd management incidents shows an increase from 2021/22 to 2022/23, following a decrease from 2022/23 to 2023/24. In total, POP made 1 315 arrests, with two arrests for peaceful incidents and 1 313 arrests for crowd unrest incidents.

POP also conducted 6 116 crime prevention functions, 449 unrests (other) incidents and 13 248 specialised operational support-related incidents. This resulted in 12 073 arrests, including 10 487 arrests during crime prevention functions, 1 412 arrests during specialised operational support-related incidents and 174 arrests during unrest (other) incidents.



The rule of law must prevail and the defiance of state authority, as evidenced by attacks on police stations and other community-oriented institutions, is intolerable. The stability of the Republic is particularly important in the preparation for the National and Provincial Government Elections, in 2024. The SAPS implemented the POP Strategy, which was approved on 28 June 2019, in order to establish a demilitarised, professional and well-resourced POP capacity that is capable of meeting the policing needs of the 21st century.

Overall, there was a notable decrease in training numbers for most categories from 2022/23 to 2023/24, except for the POP Refresher's Training, Crowd Conflict Management Training, Operational Commanders Training, Video Operators Course, Crowd Psychology and K53 driving programmes, which saw significant increases.

Type of POP training	2022/23	2023/24
Water cannon operators	111	22
Crowd Management for Platoon Members TTT	40	0
Crowd Management for Platoon members, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police Department	4 656	436
POP Refresher's Training	258	2 957
RG-12 Nyala Operators Course	129	15
Crowd Conflict Management Training	0	40
Operational Commanders Training	0	23
Video Operators Course	0	25
Crowd Psychology	0	422
2 nd Generation Nyala/Water Canon Induction Course	59	0
K53 Code (14) Heavy Duty Driver Programme	2	5
K53 C (10) Driving License	24	103
Dangerous Weapons Act, 2003 (Act No 15 of 2003)	0	392
First Aid	24	76
K53 Code 10 Learners License Preparation and Writing Session	126	190

Events
The African National Congress' (ANC) January 8 Statement, on 13 January 2024, attended by 45 000 ANC members and supporters, was effectively monitored and policed by 190 POP members without any reported incidents.
The Economic Freedom Fighters Election Manifesto, on 10 February 2024, attended by approximately 45 000 members/supporters, was held at Moses Mabhida Stadium in KwaZulu-Natal and effectively monitored by POP with no incidents reported.
Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi's funeral service in Ulundi, KwaZulu-Natal, on 16 September 2023, attended by President Cyril Ramaphosa and former President Jacob Zuma, with around 90 000 mourners, with a speech by Inkata Freedom Party President Velinkosini was monitored by POP.
The Springbok Rugby Team held a victory parade at OR Tambo International Airport, on 31 October 2023, attended by 3 000 supporters and embarked on a victory tour in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape from 2 to 5 November 2023, observed by POP members.
The 97 th Comrades Marathon, on 11 June 2023, held in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, attracted 15 000 participants, with no reported incidents, thanks to effective monitoring by POP members.

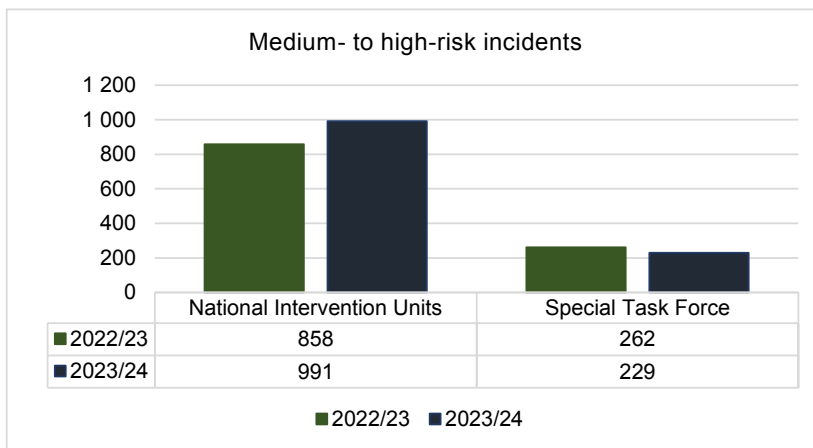
Service delivery

On 11 April 2023, 300 participants blocked Phomolong’s entrance in Henneman, Free State Province, expressing dissatisfaction with service quality. They assaulted POP members with stones, who used rubber rounds and stun grenades to disperse the crowd. Participants regrouped and attempted to loot a shop, throwing POP members with stones. A total of 18 suspects were apprehended for public violence.

On 25 May 2023, 300 community members barricaded roads in Charles Town, KwaZulu-Natal Province, demanding the Newcastle Mayor address a protest incident that occurred during an unrest protest action a week prior. After stabilising the incident, 25 suspects were apprehended for public violence.

On 20 February 2024, a road in Umzimkhulu, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province was barricaded by around 1 000 participants, expressing dissatisfaction with title deeds for their homes. The community dispersed with minimal force, but one individual carrying a firearm was apprehended and charged with violating the Public Violence and Contravention Gathering Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000).

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



NIU provide a rapid capability for intervening in medium- to high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions that address serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the protection of Very Important Persons (VIPs), safeguarding major events and specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. These Units are situated, in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total of 991 medium- to high-risk incidents were responded to by NIU.

In total, 147 arrests were made during these incidents and 64 firearms (handguns and rifles), 1 888 rounds of ammunition and 13 vehicles were confiscated. A total of 1 588 Mandrax tablets, 903 kg cannabis, 422 kg cocaine, 24 kg Crystal meth and 4 961 heroin capsules, as well as R71 945 000 in cash, were confiscated.

The NIU effectively responded to one illegal mining operation in relation to medium- to high-risk requests, resulting in no arrests. In addition, the NIU conducted 402 self-initiated operations, which included intelligence-driven operations and planned and targeted deployments to address specific crime incidents. Operations were conducted on gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. The confiscation of 830 rounds of ammunition and 13 vehicles was the outcome of these operations. A total of 201,045 kg of cannabis, 1 588 Mandrax tablets, R11 094.00 in cash and a variety of explosives were confiscated.

Specialised tactical skills, operational equipment and advanced field training skills are necessary for the **STF** to respond to medium- to high-risk incidents, as per its mandate. The STF is responsible for the management of medium- to high-risk incidents, including hostage situations, high-risk crime incidents (to combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime and anti-poaching), protection of VIP and high-risk individuals, search-and-rescue operations and operational support (transportation of ammunition and money), all of which necessitate specialised skills, training and equipment. These units are situated, in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. In response to requests received, STF addressed 229 medium- to high-risk incidents. A total of 40 firearms, 364 rounds of ammunition, 25 vehicles, 64 kg and a bag of primed explosives were confiscated. A total of 59 pockets of Mandrax tablets, R150 041 847 in cash and \$10 000 were confiscated.

Tactical Response Teams (TRTs) were officially established, in April 2010 with the objective of delivering a tactical response capability to resolve confirmed medium- to high-risk, serious and violent crimes that are in progress. It also provides tactical operational support through planned operations or specific requests within the province, as well as a tactical intervention solution to safely resolve confirmed medium- to high-risk crime threats that have escalated beyond the capabilities of generic policing skills. Currently, there are 33 TRT Units in the nine provinces, with 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 responded to 612 tactical situations, including serious crimes in progress, crowd management, crisis incidents in progress and assisting other units when active shooting situation, a tactical capability is required. TRT Units also attended to 10 683 tactical operational support operations and activities (anti-poaching, cross-border operations and the transporting of dangerous criminals). They also executed 507 tactical intervention activities, including cordon-and-search operations to search persons, vehicles and premises and 465 self-initiated operations, which focused on trio-related crimes such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition. Additionally, they attended to 228 230 day-to-day operations. A total of 21 579 arrests were made for various offences during these tactical situations. A total of 2 498.13 kg of cannabis, 1 824.6 Mandrax tablets, 432,88 kg of Tik-Tik, 18,64 kg of cocaine, 25 ecstasy tablets, 303 illegal firearms, 137 944 rounds of ammunition and 182 stolen/robbed vehicles were confiscated. Additionally, R1 002 767.10 in cash was seized.

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and Cape Town. No security breaches occurred while protecting 145 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo. Mobile Operations effectively executed 17 self-initiated operations and two crime prevention operations during the period under review. A total of 18 571 counterfeit goods with an estimated value of R3 million and a total of R24 736.50 in cash were confiscated.

The SAPS provides **specialised policing services to neighbouring countries** in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of the Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development." The RSA Cabinet has agreed to the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions in accordance with the UN, Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements. A total of 50 members were deployed in UN/AU/SADC peacekeeping missions, with two members stationed in New York, 28 members in South Sudan, one member in Darfur, six members in Abyei as police advisors and 13 members in Mozambique. The SADC Mission in Mozambique has appointed a senior police officer as the Police Commissioner and eight Formed Police Unit members have been designated as advisors. Peacekeeping operations are the responsibility of the Police Counsellor to the South African Permanent Mission to the UN. As per cabinet approval, a total of 265 members must be trained and on standby for deployment annually, in accordance with the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities. In 2023/24, a total of 153 members confirmed that they were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions.

Air support for crime-related matters is provided by the **SAPS Air Wing** to police stations, other units and specialised forces. Currently, the SAPS maintains a fleet of 39 aircraft, which includes 12 fixed-wing aircraft and 27 helicopters. Two of the 27 helicopters, the AS350B3 (H125), are grounded for boarding as a result of an accident and lifespan maturity. The SAPS had 46 pilots as at 31 March 2024. These pilots included 24 helicopter pilots, 17 fixed-wing pilots and five dual-rated pilots capable of operating both helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. The Air Wing employs 53 Airborne Law Enforcement Officers. The aircraft flew a total of 2229.3 hours, which included 1990.1 operational hours for crime-related matters, such as crime call-outs (171.2 hours); crime prevention (537.3 hours) focusing on high-visibility air patrols to prevent crimes, such as trio crimes and business and residential robberies; coastal patrols; planned operations (1152.4 hours), assistance to the specialised forces (129.2 hours). For non-crime-related flights, a total of 239.2 hours were flown. This includes maintenance flights (83.2 hours), training (110.8 hours), shows (13.5 hours) and communication flights (31.7 hours).

Mobilisation Support is rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment to support operational-related and national coordinated operations and events. This includes the provision of armoured vehicles, support for operational deployments, such as cross-border operations, the building and maintenance of camps, the deployment of chefs and camp supervisors and the supply of equipment and consumables, such as speed fencing, riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables and tents. A total of 447 requests regarding transport activities were successfully attended to. These include assistance with approved official funerals, officials attending courses, training and maintenance shooting, shuttle services for high-ranking officer visits, the deployment and recovery of armoured vehicles, the transportation of operational equipment to be used in provinces during operations and the provision of assistance with border policing-related detached duties. Support activities were effectively addressed for a total of 90 requests. These activities include the provision of assistance for training camps, the installation of speed fencing, the facilitation of firearm destruction operations and the hosting of work sessions and meetings.

Armoured vehicles are essential in the SAPS and, more specifically, in the POP environment. They serve as a force multiplier and are capable of safeguarding occupants from petrol bombs, arms fire and other hazards. A total of 533 selective armoured vehicles were active as at the end of March 2024, with 173 of them being reported as operable/serviceable.

Under the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010), National Operational Coordination (NOC) is tasked with the coordination, implementation and monitoring of interdepartmental and police-specific operations to address the priorities of the JCPS and the SAPS. This includes the management of cabinet-approved major events and other events. NOC functions as the secretariat and coordinating structure of the NCCF and the Interdepartmental NATJOINTS, an operational arm of the JCPS Cluster that is responsible for the coordination of all security and stability operations across the country. The NATJOINTS are chaired by the SAPS. A total of 58 hotspot stabilisation operations were planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed by NOC to address illegal mining, aggravated CIT robberies, transnational offences, critical infrastructure protection, intelligence-driven operations and mining unrest. This resulted in the generation of 1 768 cases, with 2 246 arrests, the confiscation of 354 firearms, 208 magazines, 3 579 rounds of ammunition, 307 vehicles, 51 trucks and 21 big mining machines.

Crime Combating Operations	
Eastern Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Violent crime (tribal conflict, faction fighting) Thatha Ulawulo: eMajola Port St Johns – various operations, from 2023-05-05 to 2024-03-31. » Kubenezelo Kwimboni (taxi violence) - Port St Johns, from 2024-01-30 to 2024-03-31.
KwaZulu-Natal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Emanguzi Cross-Border Crimes – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2024-03-31. » Richards Bay Mineral (theft of minerals) – various deployments, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-12-31.
Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Operation “Lockdown II” – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-07-15. » Counterfeit Goods Operation, from 2023-11-20 to 2023-11-23. » Operation Lockdown III: Gang-related Crimes, from 2024-03-08 to 2024-03-31.
Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Illicit mining, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-06-30. » Nkangala Stabilisation and Normalisation Operation, from 2023-05-11 to 2023-05-22. » Combating of Aggravated Robberies: CIT, from 2023-05-31 to 2023-06-30. » Illicit mining - various operations, from 2023-06-30 to 2023-12-31.
Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Mining Unrest – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-07-15. » CIT Operation Vhudziki (Restore Order), Vembe District – various operations, from 2023-08-05 to 2023-11-26.
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Operation Khuculula (Clean-Up) violent crime, Diepsloot – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-07-31. » Eldorado Park, Westbury and New Operation (gangs and violent crime) – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-07-15. » Langlaagte: Zamimpilo Informal Settlement Integrated Operation: Illicit Mining, West Rand, Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg and Sedibeng Districts – various operations, from 2023-07-31 to 2023-12-06. » Eskom Power Station (VOC) – various operations, from 2023-06-01 to 2023-12-01. » Eskom Power Station (MAJOC) – various operations, from 2023-04-01 to 2023-12-01. » National Shutdown Truck Driver, from 2023-04-29 to 2023-05-01.
North West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stabilisation and Normalisation Operation (aggravated robberies illicit mining), Dr Kaunda District – various operations, from 2023-06-26 to 2023-12-15. » Stabilisation and Normalisation Operation (aggravated robberies), Bojanala District – various operations, from 2023-10-03 to 2024-03-31.
Operation Vala Umgodi: Illicit Mining Stabilisation and Normalisation: Mission Joint Operational Centre, Free State, Gauteng KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and the Northern Cape TACJOCs – various operations, from 2023-12-13 to 2024-03-31.	

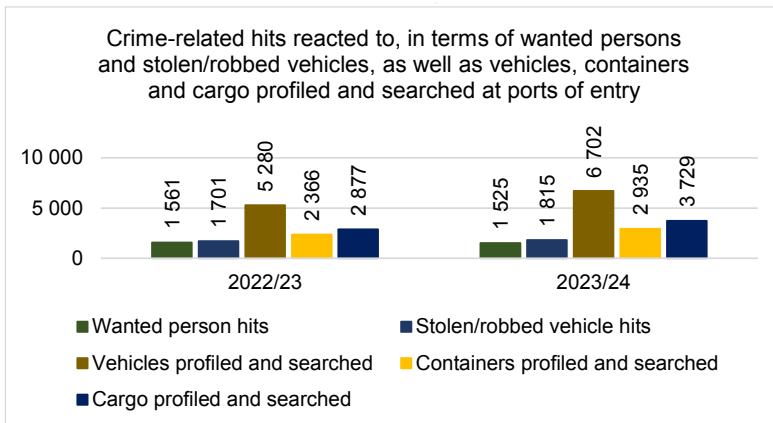
In comparison with the 19 cabinet-approved events in 2022/23, a total of 31 events were authorised pursuant to the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South African Investment Conference, on 2023-04-13, at the Sandton International Convention Centre (Gauteng). » Africa Continental Free Trade Area Business Forum, from 2023-04-16 to 2023-04-19, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre (Western Cape). » National Freedom Day Celebration, on 2023-04-27, at the Manzilpark Stadium, in Krugersdorp (North West). » National Youth Day Commemoration, on 2023-06-16, at the Dr Rantlai Molemela Stadium, in Bloemfontein (Free State). » ANC Youth League National Conference, from 2023-06-20 to 2023-07-02, at the Johannesburg Expo Centre, NASREC (Gauteng). » ANC Women's League Conference, from 2023-07-21 to 2023-07-23, at the Johannesburg Expo Centre, NASREC (Gauteng). » The Netball World Cup, from 2023-07-28 to 2023-08-09, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre (Western Cape). » Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) Summit, from 2023-08-20 to 2023-08-22, at the Sandton International Convention Centre (Gauteng). » Parliamentary Sitting, on 2023-09-11, at Cape Town City Hall (Western Cape). » The Funeral of the late Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on 2023-09-16, at the Ulundi Stadium (KwaZulu-Natal). » Celebration of the 2023 National Heritage Day, on 2023-09-24, in KwaMashu (KwaZulu-Natal). » 9th BRICS Parliamentary Forum, from 2023-09-27 to 2023-09-29, at Emperor's Palace, Kempton Park (Gauteng). » Launch of the Border Management Agency, at the Beitbridge Border Gate, on 2023-10-05 (Limpopo). » The 10th Presidential District Development Oversight Imbizo, at the Ikageng Stadium, in Potchefstroom, on 2023-10-20 (North West). » Hosting of BRICS Tourism Ministers and Senior Officials Excursion Day, on 2023-11-25, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre (Western Cape). » AGOA Meeting, from 2023-11-01 to 2023-11-04, at the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (Gauteng). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Group on Earth Observations Ministerial Summit, from 2023-11-06 to 2023-11-10, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre (Western Cape). » The 3rd African Conference on Positive Masculinity in Leadership to end Violence against Women and Girls, on 2023-11-25, at DIRCO (Gauteng). » Commemoration of the 2023 National Day of Reconciliation, on 2023-12-16, at the Thohoyandou Stadium (Limpopo). » January 8th Statement, on 2024-01-13, at the Mbombela Stadium (Mpumalanga). » 7th African Continental Meeting of Solidarity with Cuba, from 2024-01-15 to 2024-01-17, at the Ingwenyama Sports Resort (Mpumalanga). » South Africa co-hosting of the AFCFTA meeting of the Council of Minister, from 2024-01-30 to 2024-01-31, in Durban (KwaZulu-Natal). » The Execution of The Good Hope Exercise VII 2024, on 2024-02-02, in Cape Town (Western Cape). » 2nd Voters Registration Weekend, from 2024-02-03 to 2024-02-04, at Pretoria West Mobilisation Support (Gauteng). » SoNA, on 2024-02-08, at the Cape Town City Hall (Western Cape). » ANC Manifesto Launch, on 2024-02-24, in Durban (KwaZulu-Natal). » Presidential DDM Oversight Imbizo, on 2024-03-07, in Witbank (Mpumalanga). » Entrepreneurs Congress Africa (GEC + AFRICA) 2024, from 2024-03-13 to 2024-03-14, in Cape Town (Western Cape). » The 2nd Presidential Black Industrialist Exhibition and Conference, on 2024-03-20, at the Sandton International Convention Centre (Gauteng). » Commemoration of the 2024 National Human Rights Day, in Sharpeville (Gauteng). » The Presidential Inaugural Biodiversity Indaba and Investment Summit, from 2024-03-24 to 2024-03-26, at the Birchwood Hotel: OR Tambo Conference Centre (Gauteng).
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SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Ports of entry are a portal for the flow of person and goods. In order to prevent the flow of contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms and human smuggling and trafficking, as well as to enforce the relevant legislation, the effective management of the 71 ports of entry, which include 52 land ports², nine seaports and 10 international airports, is essential. The primary objective is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime, illegal border crossing and migration in order to enhance national security, optimise territorial integrity and prevent terrorist and related activities, as well as to maintain a balance between trade and security. The port of entry environment is responsible for monitoring the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles, as well as responding to hits. This is achieved through EMCS screening and profiling and search of vehicles (land ports), containers (seaports) and cargo (airports) that are identified as high-risk. The focus is on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified high-risk countries and the commission of serious crime.



A total number of 1 525 wanted persons and 1 815 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at land ports resulted in 360 arrest warrant hits and 39 vehicles recovered. The effectiveness of the EMCS is demonstrated by the consistent increase in hits of stolen/robbed vehicles and the increased detection of wanted persons. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23, there was an increase of 52,6%, followed by a slight decrease of 2,3% between 2022/23 and 2023/24 in relation to wanted person hits. An increase of 17,1% circulated stolen/robbed vehicles was recorded between 2021/22 to 2022/23, which further increased by 6,7% between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

A total of 6 702 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 52 land ports, 2 935 containers at the nine seaports and 3 729 cargo consignments at the 10 international airports. Trends over the past three financial years shows significant increases in the profiling and searching of vehicles at land ports and cargo consignment at airports, alongside fluctuating trends in the profiling and searching of containers at sea ports.

Corruption led to the arrest of three SAPS members. A total of 3 784 planned crime prevention and combating actions were carried out at ports of entry to improve national security and territorial integrity. These actions included 137 roadblocks, 66 916 vehicle patrols, 1 020 vehicle check points, 81 805 foot patrols and 2 042 vessel patrol inspections. A total of 126 police officials, including police station personnel, were deployed on a rotational detached duty system at the South African and Namibian borders, from 1 April 2023 to 30 November 2023. Members are recruited by the Northern Cape and Gauteng Provinces to perform border policing functions on a rotational basis at ports of entry in the Northern Cape Province. This contingent undergoes a four-month rotation.

Successes achieved at ports of entry: 2022/23 and 2023/24

Firearms and ammunition		
Success/confiscations	2022/23	2023/24
Arrests	67 for illegal possession of firearms five for illegal possession of ammunition	37 for illegal possession of firearms nine for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	70 illegal firearms and 1 408 rounds of ammunition	56 illegal firearms and 3 515 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	683	592
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	18,070 kg	60,182 kg
Cocaine	66,925 kg	965,087 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	236,576 kg	187,073 kg
Cannabis (dry)	6 342,021 kg	6 372,033 kg
Cannabis (plants)	153 plants	872 plants
Mandrax tablets	8 154,05 tablets	4 004 tablets
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	214	241
Number of vehicles recovered	200	203
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	13 867	11 915
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	20	22
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	58	51
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	824	889
Human trafficking		
Arrests	0	2
Stock theft		
Arrests	12	10

Highlights
Three suspected illegal miners were apprehended for contravening the Immigration Act during Vala Umgodi's disruptive operation, on 3 February 2024, involving undocumented foreign males aged 18 to 33 at Nhlankiki Village outside Giyani and nine inflatable boats were seized in Chirumbu, east of the Vhembe District.
The Mahamba Port of Entry police in Mpumalanga apprehended a 43-year-old Swazi national following a stop-and-search operation, on 23 February 2024. Dagga weighing 3,922 kg was discovered wrapped around his body.
The members of Nerston and Mahamba Ports of Entry apprehended a 31-year-old South African male, on 24 February 2024 for the possession of a suspected stolen vehicle. The vehicle was reported stolen in Komani (Queenstown) in the Eastern Cape Province, in December 2010.
The police in Waverly Port of Entry successfully recovered a reported stolen vehicle that was on its way to the borderline separating South Africa and the Kingdom of Eswatini, on 24 February 2024. The tip-off was received from a whistleblower.
On 16 March 2024, Border Policing Crime Combating Teams stationed at Beitbridge Port of Entry successfully apprehended 27 individuals for violating immigration laws during Operation Vala Umgodi. The suspects were transferred to immigration officers for imminent deportation proceedings.
On 3 April 2023, the South African National Defence Force and Emahlathini Port of Entry recovered 49 bags of dagga, valued at R1 983 004.80 and apprehended a 23-year-old suspect for alleged possession of 1,12 kg of dagga with an estimated street value of approximately R4 741.00 in a separate incident at Jeppes Reef Port of Entry.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS THE SAPS'S OUTCOMES

The recovery of 5 469 illegal firearms has significantly improved firearm regulation, reinforcing state authority and law enforcement. This achievement reduced the number of illegal firearms in circulation. However, ongoing theft and loss, as well as challenges of untraceable firearms, remain concerns, despite efforts to address illegal firearm possession.

The increased finalisation of firearm-related applications within 120 working days (from 58,20% (108 553 from a total of 186 525) in 2022/23 to 91,65% (164 855 from a total of 179 868), in 2023/24) has led to increased regulation of firearms, reinforced state authority, promoting responsible ownership and enhancing law enforcement, fostering a safer environment, trust among firearm owners and public confidence in the SAPS.

Consistent increased contact crimes, including at the Top 30 HCCS, negatively impacts community safety and highlights the SAPS's increasing challenge in reducing violent crimes.

The EITTs have successfully investigated 4 562 cases, disrupting criminal activities, recovering assets and enhancing security measures for critical infrastructure, despite not meeting annual targets.

The closure of 36 877 illegal liquor outlets and compliance assessments at 118 146 registered second-hand goods dealers' premises have significantly addressed the illicit trade of liquor and second-hand goods. These actions improve public safety, foster community confidence and contribute to economic and social stability by reducing crimes and protecting legitimate businesses. The SAPS's commitment to maintaining order strengthens the state's authority is evidenced by the comprehensive and consistent enforcement of laws in these areas.

Comprehensive law enforcement actions, including arrests, seizures, roadblocks, the re-arrest of escapees and vehicle recoveries, significantly impact the state's authority and the upholding of the law. Although crime levels are high, these actions strengthen public safety, disrupt criminal networks, fostering community confidence and security and reinforcing the SAPS's authority.

The rendering of victim-friendly services at police stations and functional CPFs at nearly every police station foster a collaborative and consultative approach to policing, enhancing police responsiveness to GBV, building community engagement by encouraging active participation in crime prevention, creating a safer and more supportive environment for all, particularly for victims of GBV.

The successful policing/stabilisation of peaceful and unrest crowd management incidents, coupled with comprehensive action taken by POP (6 116 crime prevention functions and 13 248 operational support-related incidents, resulting in 12 073 arrests), illustrates a robust approach to maintaining constitutionally grounded internal stability. These efforts contributed significantly to upholding the law and asserting the authority of the State.

There have been significant advances in border security management. This has been achieved through the increased detection of wanted persons and stolen/robbed vehicles through the EMCS, as well as the optimisation of profiling and searching of vehicles and cargo at ports of entry, over a three-year period. These efforts contributed to balance between trade and security at ports of entry.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	43 001 637	43 001 637	0	41 004 221	41 004 221	0
Border Security	2 290 619	2 290 619	0	2 268 358	2 268 358	0
Specialised Interventions	6 067 618	6 067 618	0	5 332 998	5 332 998	0
Facilities	4 741 366	4 741 366	0	4 680 424	4 680 424	0
Total	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	53 286 001	53 286 001	0

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

- » The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:
- » Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by EITTs
- » Number of cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites
- » Number of arrests for extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by EITTs
- » Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes
- » Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes
- » Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered
- » Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

EITT Quarterly Reports will be completed in accordance with the TID. In response to emerging threats concerning economic and essential infrastructure, including illegal mining, EITTs were established as an interim measure. These teams serve as a temporary solution while a work-study investigation on the permanent establishment of such capabilities is underway. However, the interim nature of this intervention has led to challenges in establishing optimal business processes and reporting channels, resulting in a heavy reliance on manual feedback processes. Despite these challenges, immediate monitoring and reporting were necessary, although this deviated from the ideal protocol of ensuring that performance information undergoes proper validation and testing before inclusion in the APP. The SAPS was thus compelled to set targets based on available baseline information at the time. Presently, efforts are underway to enhance the functioning of EITTs and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively report on successes achieved in addressing these critical threats.

Crime are being tackled through Operation Shanela, launched in May 2023 as part of the ICPCAP. This initiative involves coordinated, high-density weekly operations in priority areas, increased community mobilisation against crime and a focus on the police stations with the highest incidences of contact crime and GBV. It also targets wanted suspects for serious crimes.

For vehicle recoveries, SAPS systems and SOPs have been amended to ensure accurate capture of performance information. Measures include addressing non-compliance to prevent underreporting, drafting communication to underperforming provinces and providing in-service training on proper reporting procedures. Units will be evaluated during scheduled visits in the 2024/25 financial year.

The reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project will see adjustments to the 2024/25 TID to align performance measures. Signed-off performance reports will be submitted to the Project Office of the Presidency, which oversees the project's outcomes.

ICPCAP Quarterly Reports will be completed according to the requirements of the TID, ensuring timely submission for approval.

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

The following performance indicators support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities:

- » Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF.
- » 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).

The SAPS has consciously removed the performance measures for reported contact crimes against women and children from the APP as "statistical indicators" and will continue to report on the recorded levels, but cannot apply a target-based reduction regime. The indicators are also included in the SAPS's Departmental AOP and are, therefore, reported on in the quarterly performance reports on the Departmental AOP. The primary reason is to resolve the apparent conflict between the SAPS's community engagements to improve the reporting of these crimes and concurrent efforts to reduce the incidence of these crimes through target-setting efforts. The inclusion of these indicators in Part C of the APP implies that targets will be applicable throughout the SAPS, from national to station level, contradicting the intended outcomes of numerous community engagements, which is also measured in the APP (national and provincial Izimbizo). Encouraging the reporting of these crimes and removing the incentive associated with target-based reduction enhances the likelihood of recording all reported crimes, increasing the likelihood of victims receiving the necessary care and support and a more accurate picture of the full extent of crimes against women and children. This approach also initiates a wider debate on the appropriateness of levels of reported crimes as a measure of police performance given the wide range of variable that underlie the incidence of reported levels of crime,

the majority of which, are beyond the direct control of the SAPS. The utilisation of indicators of this nature is, therefore, contradictory to sound performance management principles, in that the SAPS is expected to target the reduction of a performance indicator over which it has no control.

The following initiatives support the prioritisation of women, youth and people with disabilities:

- » The application of the Guidelines for Policing of People with Disabilities at all police stations.
- » The implementation of minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities at all police stations.
- » The improvement of infrastructure at all identified police stations to provide basic access to victims or complainants, including wheelchair ramps, holding rails, disabled ablution facilities and disabled parking bays.
- » The Departmental 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 appropriate interventions are in place, including prevention and awareness programmes, adequately trained personnel and GBV desks in police stations – the Department will develop an action plan focusing on the 30 police stations with the highest number of reported crimes against women and children.

In addition, the Department will prioritise the provision of capacity at police stations to ensure the effective delivery of services by the GBV Desks, which has been established at all police stations, over the medium-term. Furthermore, the SAPS's APP is supported by the ICPCAP, which includes the following initiatives aimed to enhance community awareness and education regarding GBVF: the implementation of community outreach or engagement projects at the Top 30 GBV stations, nationally and the Provincial Top 10 GBVF stations, per province. The GBVF hotspot areas have been identified in consultation with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities. This selection was based on a variety of variables, including the reported incidence of crimes against women, domestic violence and GBV-related calls received via the GBVF National Command Centre, the reported incidence of related cases reported to health facilities and the reported cases received by Kgomotso, Khuseleka and Thuthuzela Care Centres.

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.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2023/24.

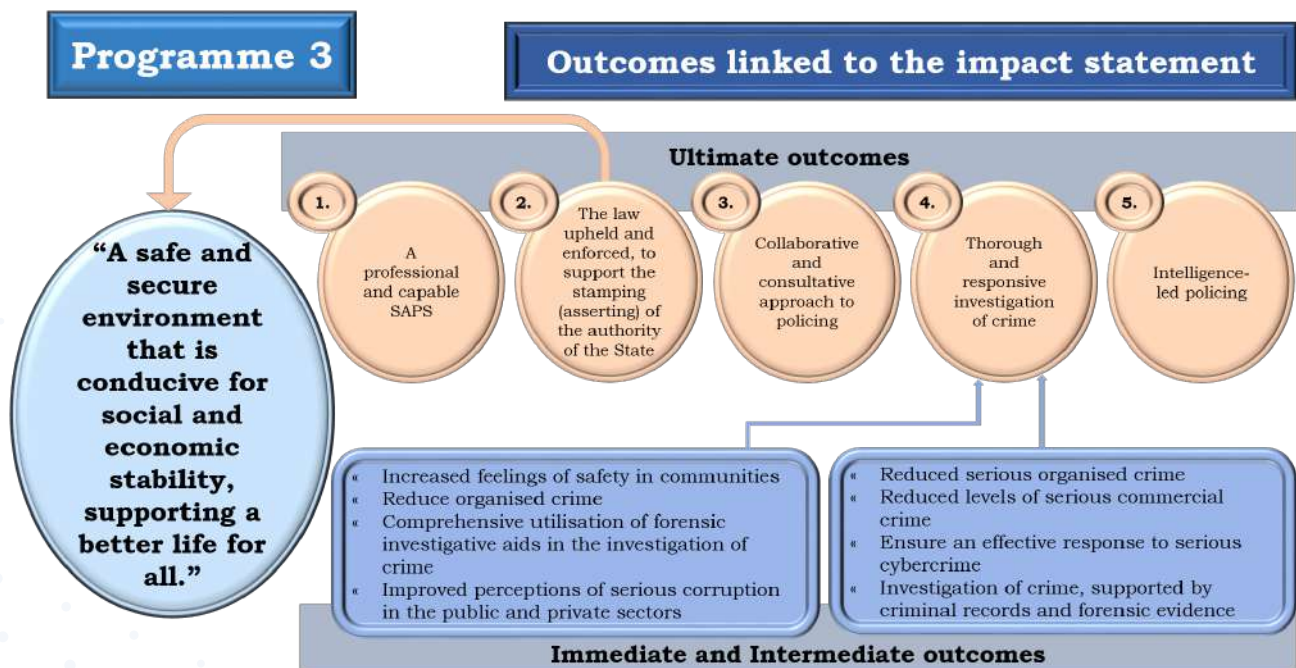
4.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

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 three 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 in the Detective Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.



The Detective and Forensic Services Division and the DPCI share joint responsibility for Programme 3. The Detective Service is responsible for the outcomes of the Crime Investigations Subprogramme, the Forensic Services for the outcomes of the Criminal Records Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes and the DPCI for the outcomes of the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme. The outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for Programme 3's subprogrammes are detailed in Tables 3 and 4 below.

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

Table 3: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities ⁶³	Contact crime effectively investigated	Detection rate for contact crimes	46,36% (376 784 from a total of 812 808).	46,28% (415 091 from a total of 896 976).	51,25%	45,89% (424 010 from a total of 923 903).	-5,36% points	Target not achieved. The Detective Service capability of the SAPS has been under strain for several years, with little to no growth in resources. Emerging and priority crime threats frequently require the diversion of Detective Service resources to specialised task teams. The high attrition rate of detectives, due to retirement, death, resignation, or promotion, exacerbates the already high case docket ratio per detective. Addressing personnel shortages is a departmental priority, but limited recruitment allocations by National Treasury hinder significant increases in this capacity. The rising number of reported crimes further increases the caseload per investigator.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								<p>This situation is compounded by unfavourable socio-economic conditions, a rising police-to-population ratio, an influx of undocumented persons, and other factors. While measures have been implemented to manage high caseloads, more permanent solutions are needed, including an increase in investigative capacity, which is currently unfeasible due to financial constraints. The responsibility for investigating reported contact crimes falls on Detective and Forensic Services, DPCI, and, in certain scenarios, IPID, which is currently handling approximately 27 931 cases.</p>
		Detection rate for contact crimes the Top 30 HCCS ⁹⁴	33,50% (40 362 from a total of 120 498).	33,05% (43 180 from a total of 130 659).	35%	32,96% (43 582 from a total of 132 220).	-2,04% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The Detective Service capability of the SAPS has been under strain for several years, with little to no growth in resources. Emerging and priority crime threats frequently require the diversion of Detective Service resources to specialised task teams.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								<p>The high attrition rate of detectives, due to retirement, death, resignation, or promotion, exacerbates the already high case docket ratio per detective. Addressing personnel shortages is a departmental priority, but limited recruitment allocations by National Treasury hinder significant increases in this capacity. The rising number of reported crimes further increases the caseload per investigator. This situation is compounded by unfavourable socio-economic conditions, a rising police-to-population ratio, an influx of undocumented persons, and other factors. While measures have been implemented to manage high caseloads, more permanent solutions are needed, including an increase in investigative capacity, which is currently unfeasible due to financial constraints. The responsibility for investigating reported contact crimes falls on Detective and</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Violent crime against women effectively investigated	Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) ⁵⁶	69,97% (148 249 from a total of 211 876).	70,07% (163 833 from a total of 233 804).	71,25%	69,24% (168 174 from a total of 242 901).	-2,01% points	<p>Forensic Services, DPCI, and, in certain scenarios, IPID, which is currently handling approximately 27 931 cases.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The Detective Service capability of the SAPS has been under strain for several years, with little to no growth in resources. Emerging and priority crime threats often require the diversion of Detective Service resources to specialised task teams.</p> <p>The high attrition rate of detectives, due to retirement, death, resignation, or promotion, exacerbates the already high case docket ratio per detective. Addressing personnel shortages is a departmental priority, but limited recruitment allocations hinder significant increases in this capacity. The rising number of reported crimes further increases the caseload per investigator.</p> <p>This situation is compounded by unfavorable socio-economic conditions, a rising police-to-population</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								<p>ratio, an influx of undocumented persons, and other factors. While measures have been implemented to manage high caseloads, more permanent solutions are needed, including an increase in investigative capacity, which is currently unfeasible due to financial constraints. Cases involving common assault and certain GBH cases are referred to Senior Public Prosecutors (SPPs) for deliberation. The decision-making process regarding these offences is lengthy, often resulting in delays before arrests are made. Legal precedents, such as Bobbert vs Minister of Law and Order (1990) and R v Jones (1952), also impact this process. Additionally, there is a general shortage of essential tools, particularly vehicles, which frequently require maintenance due to high mileage and mechanical issues.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Violent crime against children effectively investigated	Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)%	61,84% (36 438 from a total of 58 921).	62,95% (39 628 from a total of 62 950).	65,25%	63,07% (38 998 from a total of 61 828).	-2,18% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The Detective Service capability of the SAPS has been under strain for several years, with little to no growth in resources. Emerging and priority crime threats often require the diversion of Detective Service resources to specialized task teams. The high attrition rate of detectives, due to retirement, death, resignation, or promotion, exacerbates the already high case docket ratio per detective. Addressing personnel shortages is a departmental priority, but limited recruitment allocations hinder significant increases in this capacity. The rising number of reported crimes further increases the caseload per investigator. This situation is compounded by unfavorable socio-economic conditions, a rising police-to-population ratio, an influx of undocumented persons and other factors. While measures have been implemented</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector	Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	164	145 arrests in 222 cases investigated.	-19	<p>to manage high caseloads, more permanent solutions are needed, including an increase in investigative capacity, which is currently unfeasible due to financial constraints. Cases involving common assault and certain GBH cases are referred to SPPs for deliberation. The decision-making process regarding these offences is lengthy, often resulting in delays before arrests are made. Legal precedents, such as Bobbert vs Minister of Law and Order (1990) and R v Jones (1952), also impact this process. Additionally, there is a general shortage of essential tools, particularly vehicles, which frequently require maintenance due to high mileage and mechanical issues.</p> <p>Target not achieved. Resource constraints within the SAPS, compounded by a growing demand for policing services, have significantly hampered various operational capabilities.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								<p>particularly in the realm of organised crime investigation. Despite efforts to establish specialised capabilities in this domain, adequate resourcing according to requirements has proven to be challenging. The investigation of organised crime necessitates a specific skill set that evolves over time, as well as access to advanced technology. However, as organised crime continues to become more sophisticated and technologically advanced, there is a pressing need for the SAPS to match this pace to effectively combat these evolving threats. Addressing these resource constraints and enhancing technological capabilities will be vital in ensuring the SAPS remains effective in tackling organised crime in today's dynamic landscape.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure	Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	501	139 arrests in 206 cases investigated.	-362	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Resource constraints within the SAPS, compounded by a growing demand for policing services, have significantly hampered various operational capabilities, particularly in the realm of organised crime investigation. Despite efforts to establish specialised capabilities in this domain, adequate resourcing according to requirements has proven to be challenging. The investigation of organised crime necessitates a specific skill set that evolves over time, as well as access to advanced technology.</p> <p>However, as organised crime continues to become more sophisticated and technologically advanced, there is a pressing need for the SAPS to match this pace to effectively combat these evolving threats. Addressing these resource constraints and enhancing technological capabilities will be vital in ensuring the SAPS remains effective</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 								in tackling organised crime in today's dynamic landscape.
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reduced organised crime⁹⁷ 	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) ⁹⁸	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests ⁹⁹	36,36% (4 from a total of 11), with 10 arrests.	10% (4 from a total of 40 identified in 12 months), with 26 arrests.	70%	60% (12 from a total of 20), with 38 arrests.	-10% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Resource constraints within the SAPS, compounded by a growing demand for policing services, have significantly hampered various operational capabilities, particularly in the realm of organised crime investigation.</p> <p>Despite efforts to establish specialised capabilities in this domain, adequate resourcing according to requirements has proven to be challenging. The investigation of organised crime necessitates a specific skill set that evolves over time, as well as access to advanced technology.</p> <p>However, as organised crime continues to become more sophisticated and technologically advanced, there is a pressing need for the SAPS to match this pace to effectively</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <p>» Reduced organised crime</p>	Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs ¹⁰⁰	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups that are related to prioritised crime threats ¹⁰¹ , neutralised with arrests ¹⁰² .	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24. 50% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24. 20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.	70%	22,58% (7 from a total of 31), with 40 arrests.	-47,42% points	<p>combat these evolving threats. Addressing these resource constraints and enhancing technological capabilities will be vital in ensuring the SAPS remains effective in tackling organised crime in today's dynamic landscape.</p> <p>Target not achieved. Resource constraints within the SAPS, compounded by a growing demand for policing services, have significantly hampered various operational capabilities, particularly in the realm of organised crime investigation. Despite efforts to establish specialised capabilities in this domain, adequate resourcing according to requirements has proven to be challenging. The investigation of organised crime necessitates a specific skill set that evolves over time, as well as access to advanced technology.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reduced organised crime 								<p>However, as organised crime continues to become more sophisticated and technologically advanced, there is a pressing need for the SAPS to match this pace to effectively combat these evolving threats. Addressing these resource constraints and enhancing technological capabilities will be vital in ensuring the SAPS remains effective in tackling organised crime in today's dynamic landscape.</p>
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime 	Enhanced DNA database	Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders ¹⁰³	82,98% (128 515 from a total of 154 879).	81,77% (296 574 from a total of 362 686).	100%	82,58% (300 997 from a total of 364 477).	-17,42% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Internal deficiencies concerning the processing of buccal samples have been identified, necessitating intervention. While efforts have been made to ensure the availability of kits, inadequate coordination has led to instances where kits are unavailable at certain locations. It is imperative to implement additional measures to guarantee that other investigating entities, such as the DPCI and IPID, adhere to the requirements</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Forensic investigative leads comprehensively utilised ¹⁰⁴	Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	38,68% (217 from a total of 561).	58,41% (1 292 from a total of 2 212).	48%	57,54% (1 625 from a total of 2 824).	9,54% points	pertaining to buccal samples. Addressing internal control weaknesses at station and unit levels is crucial to rectify non-compliance issues and ensure overall compliance with internal controls and legislative requirements. Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented at divisional and provincial levels.
		Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	17,22% (73 from a total of 424).	57,23% (372 from a total of 650).	45,80%	60,34% (394 from a total of 653).	14,54% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented at divisional and provincial levels.
		Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	38,04% (442 from a total of 1 162).	51,35% (552 from a total of 1 075).	40,20%	55,92% (439 from a total of 785).	15,72% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented at divisional and provincial levels.
		Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) leads finalised	21,51% (80 from a total of 372).	38,14% (156 from a total of 409).	28%	44,44% (192 from a total of 432).	16,44% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented at divisional and provincial levels.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	Percentage of results of trial updated, in respect of guilty verdicts, within 20 calendar days	91,87% (131 602 from a total of 143 243) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	91,29% (149 024 from a total of 163 236) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	91% ⁰⁶	93,93% (140 680 from a total of 149 779) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	2,93% points	Target achieved. The reporting period witnessed minimal system interruptions, which led to an increase in the volume of work processed. In late September 2023, Provincial Criminal Bureau Offices were granted overtime in order to finalise the backlog and make up for personnel that had been lost. A flexi-hour system was instituted, in order to accommodate load shedding schedules and ensure continuous production. In order to address the issue of workload management, the workload was redistributed.
			91,08% (832 868 from a total of 914 397) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	81,36% (802 239 from a total of 985 980) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	92% ⁰⁶	88,87% (915 393 from a total of 1 030 009) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	-3,13% points	Target not achieved. The primary reasons for not achieving the target this year were multifaceted and included both infrastructural and resource challenges. Frequent scheduled and unscheduled load shedding, along with unpredictable water interruptions, significantly disrupted operations.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>Additionally, persistent network challenges and slow system performance further hindered productivity. The situation was exacerbated by the theft of power cables affecting the LCRC in Johannesburg Central, leading to unexpected power outages. Furthermore, insufficient personnel and inadequate overtime funds prevented the management of the increased workload effectively.</p>
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory								
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	22,75% (30 746 from a total of 135 147) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	20,10% (55 927 from a total of 278 244) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	75%	30,39% (87 153 from a total of 286 814) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	-44,61% points	<p>Target not achieved. The historic 251 603 ring-fenced DNA backlog has been successfully eradicated. However, challenges persisted, particularly in infrastructure maintenance, where issues such as air conditioning malfunctions affecting instrumentation and inadequate ventilation jeopardised personnel health and safety. Moreover, production delays were experienced, due to frequent load shedding and water</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>interruptions, further complicating operational efficiency. The loss of human capital, stemming from promotions, resignations, deaths and transfers exacerbated the situation, compounded by the lengthy process of filling vacant funded positions.</p> <p>Despite these hurdles, the volume of case exhibit (entries) surged by approximately 23% from 2021/22 to 2023/24. This increase can be attributed to the implementation of SAPS policing strategies, including "Operation Shanela" and initiatives like the DNA for convicted prisoners (Prison Project) and "CIT". However, it is noteworthy that this rise occurred amid a decrease in operational capacity, underscoring the resilience and adaptability required to navigate such challenges, effectively.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 		Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days	51,38% (2 042 from a total of 3 974) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	66,09% (3 299 from a total of 4 992) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	70%	41,28% (3 707 from a total of 8 980) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	-28,72% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The historic 251 603 ring-fenced DNA backlog has been successfully eradicated. However, challenges persisted, particularly in infrastructure maintenance, where issues such as air conditioning malfunctions affecting instrumentation and inadequate ventilation jeopardised personnel health and safety.</p> <p>Moreover, production delays were experienced, due to frequent load shedding and water interruptions, further complicating operational efficiency. The loss of human capital, stemming from promotions, resignations, deaths and transfers exacerbated the situation, compounded by the lengthy process of filling vacant funded positions.</p> <p>Despite these hurdles, the volume of case exhibit (entries) surged by approximately 23% from 2021/22 to 2023/24. This increase can be attributed to the implementation of SAPS policing</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 			57,46% (308 186 from a total of 536 350) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	29,63% (195 605 from a total of 660 102) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	25,31% (161 747 from a total of 638 969) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-15,31% points	<p>strategies, including "Operation Shanela" and initiatives like the DNA for convicted prisoners (Prison Project) and "CIT". However, it is noteworthy that this rise occurred amid a decrease in operational capacity, underscoring the resilience and adaptability required to navigate such challenges, effectively.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The historic 251 603 ring-fenced DNA backlog has been successfully eradicated. However, challenges persisted, particularly in infrastructure maintenance, where issues such as air conditioning malfunctions affecting instrumentation and inadequate ventilation jeopardised personnel health and safety.</p> <p>Moreover, production delays were experienced due to frequent load shedding and water interruptions, further complicating operational efficiency. The loss of human capital, stemming from promotions,</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>resignations, deaths and transfers exacerbated the situation, compounded by the lengthy process of filling vacant funded positions.</p> <p>Despite these hurdles, the volume of case exhibit (entries) surged by approximately 23% from 2021/22 to 2023/24. This increase can be attributed to the implementation of SAPS policing strategies, including "Operation Shanela" and initiatives like the DNA for convicted prisoners (Prison Project) and "CIT". However, it is noteworthy that this rise occurred amid a decrease in operational capacity, underscoring the resilience and adaptability required to navigate such challenges, effectively.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 		Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames	New performance indicator, in 2022/23.	13,97% (55 681 from a total of 398 439) DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	19,31% (74 142 from a total of 383 858) DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-9,31% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The historic 251 603 ring-fenced DNA backlog has been successfully eradicated. However, challenges persisted, particularly in infrastructure maintenance, where issues such as air conditioning malfunctions affecting instrumentation and inadequate ventilation jeopardised personnel health and safety.</p> <p>Moreover, production delays were experienced, due to frequent load shedding and water interruptions, further complicating operational efficiency. The loss of human capital, stemming from promotions, resignations, deaths and transfers exacerbated the situation, compounded by the lengthy process of filling vacant funded positions.</p> <p>Despite these hurdles, the volume of case exhibit (entries) surged by approximately 23% from 2021/22 to 2023/24. This increase can be attributed to the implementation of SAPS policing</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence		Percentage of Ballistics intelligence (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.	86,28% (67 126 from a total of 77 797) of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	95%	95,07% (49 743 from a total of 52 323) of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	0,07% points	strategies, including "Operation Shanela" and initiatives like the DNA for convicted prisoners (Prison Project) and "CIT". However, it is noteworthy that this rise occurred amid a decrease in operational capacity, underscoring the resilience and adaptability required to navigate such challenges, effectively. Target achieved. Effective utilisation of resources, including daily case monitoring and effective management supervision.
		Percentage of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, 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.	62,42% (282 211 from a total of 452 092) of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed, within 90 calendar days.	80%	66,40% (199 485 of 300 438) of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days.	-13,60% points	Target not achieved. The historic 251 603 ring-fenced DNA backlog has been successfully eradicated. However, challenges persisted, particularly in infrastructure maintenance, where issues such as air conditioning malfunctions affecting instrumentation and inadequate ventilation jeopardised personnel health and safety. Moreover, production delays were experienced, due to

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>frequent load shedding and water interruptions, further complicating operational efficiency. The loss of human capital, stemming from promotions, resignations, deaths and transfers exacerbated the situation, compounded by the lengthy process of filling vacant funded positions.</p> <p>Despite these hurdles, the volume of case exhibit (entries) surged by approximately 23% from 2021/22 to 2023/24. This increase can be attributed to the implementation of SAPS policing strategies, including "Operation Shanela" and initiatives like the DNA for convicted prisoners (Prison Project) and "CIT". However, it is noteworthy that this rise occurred amid a decrease in operational capacity, underscoring the resilience and adaptability required to navigate such challenges, effectively.</p>

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

DETECTIVE SERVICE

The Detective Service oversees and secures the investigation of crime at police station level. Functions include the effective and efficient investigation of crimes against women and children, including the provision of forensic social work assistance; the movement of stolen vehicles across the borders of South Africa, including the execution of operations pertaining to the repatriation of recovered vehicles; stock theft; carrying out executive bilateral operations with Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) member countries and internal disruptive operations focusing on stolen vehicle routes to SARPCCO member countries; the investigation of assigned or instructed case dockets; follow-home robberies; commercial crime, organised crime and corruption outside the mandate of the DPCI; the tracing of suspects listed as wanted suspects; renders investigative support to members assigned to conduct investigations into missing persons; the investigation of occult-related crimes; and transmitting information obtained through Crime Stop.

SUBPROGRAMME – CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

From the moment the SAPS becomes aware of a crime until a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, the SAPS engages in the process of detecting¹⁰⁷ criminal activity. This applies until a suspect has been arrested and charged on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/ICDMS or the case docket has been closed as unfounded or as withdrawn in court. This procedure will involve the use of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions within the SAPS, as well as other role players.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Column 1 (charges reported)	When a criminal incident is reported, a case is registered on the CAS and a unique CAS number is assigned. However, multiple charges may be investigated against an alleged offender on a case docket. For this reason, the Crime Management Information System may indicate multiple charges.
Column 2 (charges carried forward)	The number of charges from the previous year for which the investigation is still ongoing.
Column 3 (charges to court)	The number of charges for which a suspect was arrested and sent to court during the specified year. The detention of a suspect or the issuance of a summons to appear in court constitutes an arrest.
Column 4 (charges withdrawn before court)	Charges forwarded to the NPA for a decision regarding prosecution. Charges may be withdrawn if the victim is unwilling to continue with the case; the crime is of a trivial nature; the prosecutor believes there is no possibility of a successful prosecution; and witnesses/complainants are unable to be located.
Column 6 (closed as unfounded/false)	The case docket is closed as unfounded/false or as a civil matter when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed, such as when it is alleged that goods have been stolen, but the investigation reveals that the goods were simply misplaced.

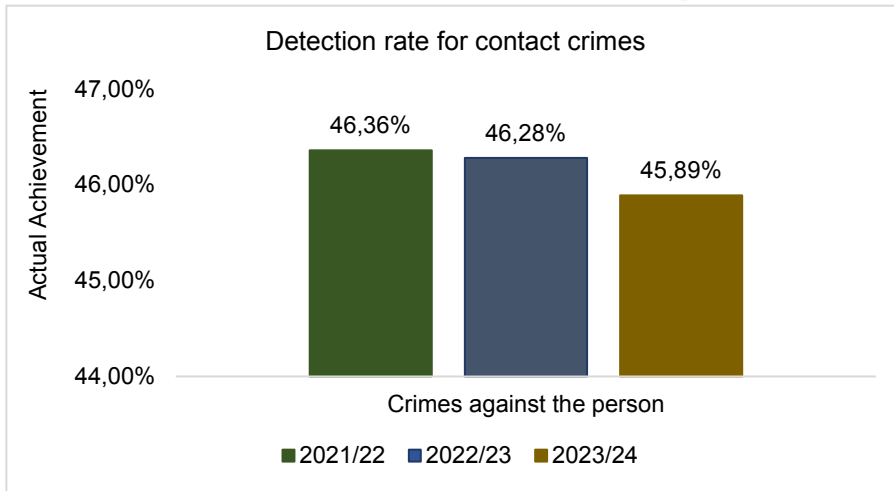
REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

The primary operational responsibilities of the detectives are the detection of all crimes through direct arrests, cases that are withdrawn before court and court-going cases where a conviction is expected, in collaboration with the NPA. The number of case dockets that investigators handled increased in the following manner:

- » The number of reported contact crimes increased, by 3,77% from 654 761, in 2022/23 to 679 460, in 2023/24, including cases that were not finalised in previous financial years.
- » The number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 HCCS also increased, by 1,2% (from 130 659, in 2022/23 to 132 220, in 2023/24). These figures are inclusive of Columns 1 and 2. The reduction of docket carriers as a consequence of increased employee attrition was one of the contributing factors.
- » The number of cases that are still pending in court has decreased, by 10% from 338 608, in 2022/23 to 373 887, in 2023/24, due to the effectiveness of the strategies implemented to address underperformance, such as biweekly performance improvement accountability sessions with identified provinces and the murder project.

The detection rate for contact crimes was 45,89% or 424 010 from a total of 923 903, in 2023/24, not achieving the set target of 51,25%, with a deviation of 5,36%.

In 2023/24, the total number of reported charges for contact crimes (crimes against the person) increased with 24 699 (3,77%) compared with 46 014 (7,56%) in the previous period. The number of murders increased with 107 (0,39%), the number of attempted murders with 3 353 (13,37%), the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances with 4 208 (2,88%), the number of common robberies with 1 984 (4,21%), the number of GBH assaults with 10 195 (6,02%) and the number of common assaults with 5 119 (2,76%). The number of sexual offences decreased with 267 (0,49%).



The detection rate decreased, by 0,38% from 46,28% to 45,89%. Attempted murder increased, by 1,84% to 33,59%, robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 0,88% to 15,62%, common robbery, by 0,62% to 25,44% and sexual offences, by 1,41% to 60,55%. Murder decreased, by 1,15% to 11,33%, common assault, by 1,43% to 68,20% and assault GBH, by 0,45% to 72,43%.

The conviction rate increased, by 0,05% from 81,97%, in 2022/23 to 82,03%,

in 2023/24. Attempted murder increased, by 3,99% to 82,07%, robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 2,44% to 83,23%, sexual offences, by 0,99% to 75,36% and assault GBH, by 0,14% to 83,88%. Assault common decreased, by 1,49% to 83,63%, murder, by 0,45% to 80,61% and common robbery, by 0,22% to 85,36%.

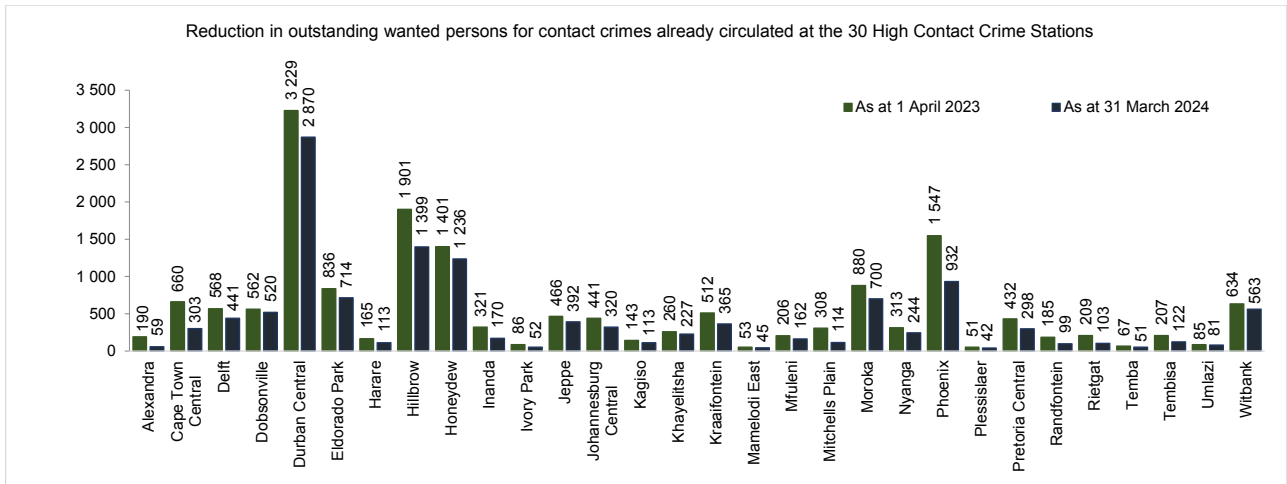
The total number of reported charges for property-related crimes decreased with 16 094 (4,38%) with an increase in the detection rate, by 0,36% from 16,35% to 16,71%. Additionally, the conviction rate increased, by 1,44% from 90,12% to 91,56%. The total number of reported charges for contact-related crimes decreased with 2 797 (2,35%) with a decrease in the detection rate, by 0,42% from 52,48% to 52,06%. The conviction rate increased, by 0,36% from 86,77% to 87,13%. The number of reported charges for other serious crimes increased substantially with 199 201 (80,99%). The detection rate increased, by 0,80% from 28,70% to 29,51% and the conviction rate increased, by 0,86% from 95,99% to 96,85%. Decreases were recorded for reported charges for public violence with 371 (22,94%), the detection rate, by 0,58% (40,87%) and the conviction rate, by 15,82% (54,43%).

In 2023/24, the General Crime Investigation Service secured 887 life sentences against a total of 611 individuals, a significant increase from the 373 life sentences against a total of 197 individuals, in 2022/23. This substantial increase implies that the General Crime Investigation service has improved its ability to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, which has resulted in more life sentences. This may be attributed to increased emphasis on serious crimes that warrants life sentences, more effective prosecution and improved investigative techniques.

Detection and conviction rates for serious crimes and public violence

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			Percentage detection rate			Percentage conviction rate					
	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff			
Murder	27 483	27 590	107	0,39%	62 780	73 390	10 610	16,90%	11 265	11 443	11 333	-1,15%	81,06%	80,61%	-0,45%
Attempted murder	25 079	28 432	3 353	13,37%	17 362	17 978	616	3,55%	13 477	15 590	33,59%	1,84%	78,08%	82,07%	3,99%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	146 158	150 366	4 208	2,88%	62 998	59 648	-3 350	-5,32%	30 830	32 804	15,62%	0,88%	80,78%	83,23%	2,44%
Common robbery	47 105	49 089	1 984	4,21%	10 334	10 362	28	0,27%	14 256	15 125	25,44%	0,62%	85,57%	85,36%	-0,22%
Assault GBH	169 462	179 657	10 195	6,02%	28 723	26 531	-2 192	-7,63%	144 442	149 343	72,43%	-0,45%	83,74%	83,88%	0,14%
Assault common	185 434	190 553	5 119	2,76%	40 540	38 610	-1 930	-4,76%	157 344	156 296	68,20%	-1,43%	85,12%	83,63%	-1,49%
Sexual offences	54 040	53 773	-267	-0,49%	19 478	17 924	-1 554	-7,98%	43 477	43 409	60,55%	1,41%	74,37%	75,36%	0,99%
Total	654 761	679 460	24 699	3,77%	242 215	244 443	2 228	0,92%	415 091	424 010	45,89%	-0,38%	81,97%	82,03%	0,05%
Burglary residential	60 915	56 364	-4 551	-7,47%	14 718	16 413	1 695	11,52%	12 468	12 856	17,66%	1,18%	92,30%	92,49%	0,19%
Burglary business	161 044	151 719	-9 325	-5,79%	42 293	45 200	2 907	6,87%	39 915	39 857	20,24%	0,61%	90,70%	93,12%	2,42%
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	34 986	33 942	-1 044	-2,98%	22 385	27 017	4 632	20,69%	4 129	4 149	6,81%	-0,39%	83,85%	79,76%	-4,09%
Theft off or from motor vehicle	83 558	82 905	-653	-0,78%	17 536	18 522	986	5,62%	11 947	12 898	12,72%	0,90%	90,44%	93,39%	2,94%
Theft of all stock	27 265	26 744	-521	-1,91%	4 802	4 649	-153	-3,19%	8 293	7 695	24,51%	-1,35%	84,34%	83,07%	-1,27%
Total	367 768	351 674	-16 094	-4,38%	101 734	111 801	10 067	9,90%	76 752	77 455	16,71%	0,36%	90,12%	91,56%	1,44%
Shoplifting	49 703	53 107	3 404	6,85%	66	79	13	19,70%	49 651	53 061	99,76%	0,00%	98,54%	98,55%	0,01%
Theft other	83 558	263 987	180 429	215,93%	17 536	69 610	52 074	296,95%	11 947	85 291	25,57%	13,75%	90,44%	93,19%	2,75%
Fraud	112 697	128 065	15 368	13,64%	94 397	105 709	11 312	11,98%	41 152	44 768	19,15%	-0,72%	90,93%	97,33%	6,40%
Total	245 958	445 159	199 201	80,99%	111 999	175 398	63 399	56,61%	102 750	183 120	29,51%	0,80%	95,99%	96,85%	0,86%
Arson	3 680	3 448	-232	-6,30%	1 377	1 265	-112	-8,13%	2 243	2 109	44,75%	0,39%	83,90%	81,21%	-2,69%
Malicious damage to property	115 349	112 784	-2 565	-2,22%	20 196	19 650	-546	-2,70%	71 543	69 288	52,32%	-0,46%	86,87%	87,31%	0,44%
Total	119 029	116 232	-2 797	-2,35%	21 573	20 915	-658	-3,05%	73 786	71 397	52,06%	-0,42%	86,77%	87,13%	0,36%
Public violence	1 617	1 246	-371	-22,94%	453	418	-35	-7,73%	858	680	40,87%	-0,58%	70,25%	54,43%	-15,82%
Total	1 617	1 246	-371	-22,94%	453	418	-35	-7,73%	858	680	40,87%	-0,58%	70,25%	54,43%	-15,82%

The SAPS circulates information about a wanted person who has been convicted or accused of a crime and is hiding from law enforcement. The warrant of arrest was issued by the court for the offence for which they are wanted. A wanted person may also be a suspect who is being sought, but has not yet been arrested and whose details are known and used to circulate him or her as wanted. In 2023/24, the SAPS focused on previously circulated wanted persons, which means that the wanted person has already been circulated on the same case, so there is no need to do so again. In support of enhancing the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 HCCS, the SAPS finalised 24,05% or 4 068 from a total of 16 918. The provinces with the most cancellations were Gauteng (1 836), KwaZulu-Natal (1 138), the Western Cape (1 023) and Mpumalanga (71).



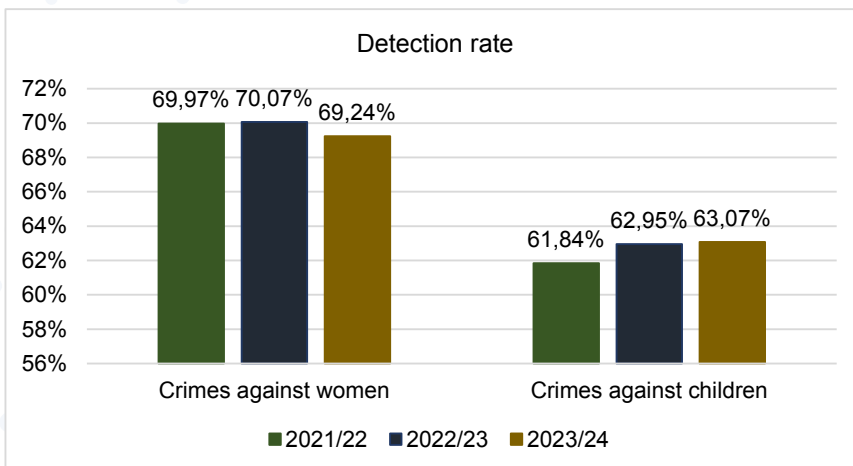
REDUCED LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The number of case dockets that investigators handled increased in the following manner:

- » The number of reported contact crimes against women increased, by 4,63% from 193 669, in 2022/23 to 202 633, in 2023/24.
- » There was a 0,24% reduction in reported contact crimes against children from 46 165, in 2022/23 to 46 052, in 2023/24.

There was also an increase in cases that are still pending in court, by 8,2% for contact crimes against women and 5,6% for contact crimes against children. The aforementioned increases are in contrast to the reality of increased employee attrition, as a result of retirement, death and resignations. These factors subsequently result in a high caseload for each investigator, which includes cases that have been reported, cases that have been brought forward from the previous period and cases that are still pending in court.

The detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) was 69,24% or 168 174 from a total of 242 901, which was 2,01% lower than the target of 71,25% and 63,07% or 38 998 from a total of 61 828 for crimes against children, which was 2,18% lower than the target of 65,25%.



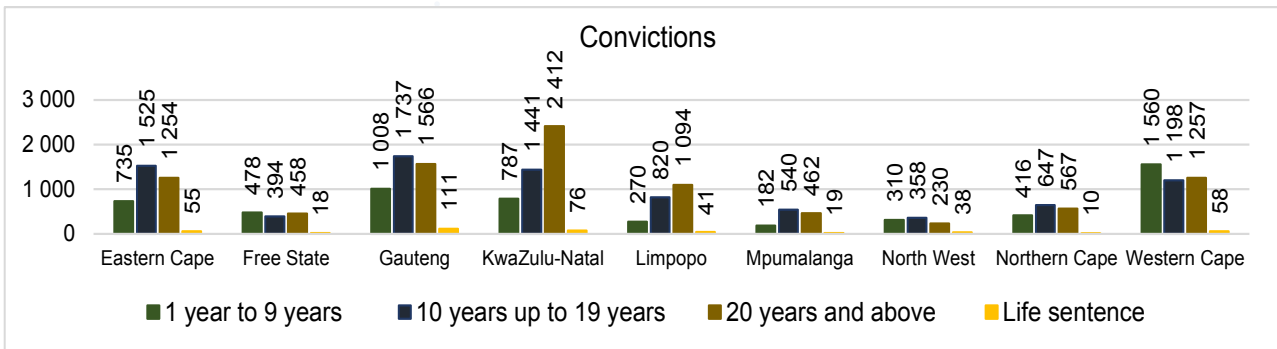
Compared with the same period, in 2022/23, the total number of reported charges for crimes against women (persons older than 18 years) increased with 8 964 (4,63%). Attempted murder increased with 908 (19,56%), assault GBH with 4 234 (7,59%), common assault with 2 944 (2,93%), sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences) with 815 (2,78%) and murder with 63 (1,84%). The detection rate decreased, by 0,84% to 69,24%. Common

assault decreased, by 1,35% to 74,90%, murder, by 1,34% to 16,96% and assault GBH, by 0,43% to 78,71%. Attempted murder increased, by 2,02% to 37,65% and sexual offences, by 1,10% to 58,22%.

The total number of reported charges for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years) decreased with 113 (0,24%), compared with the same period in the previous year. The number of attempted murders increased with 271 (21,82%) and murder with 108 (10,23%). Common assault increased with 312 (2,44%) and assault GBH with 202 (2,46%). Sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences) decreased with 1 006 (4,40%). The detection rate increased, by 0,12% to 63,07%. Common assault decreased, by 1,65% to 67,72%, assault GBH, by 0,66% to 74,21%, attempted murder, by 0,04% to 37,76% and murder, by 0,01% to 20,65%. The detection rate for sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences) increased, by 2,17% to 63,97%.

The conviction rate for contact crimes against women decreased, by 0,59% to 82,88% and for contact crimes against children, by 0,34% to 80,42%.

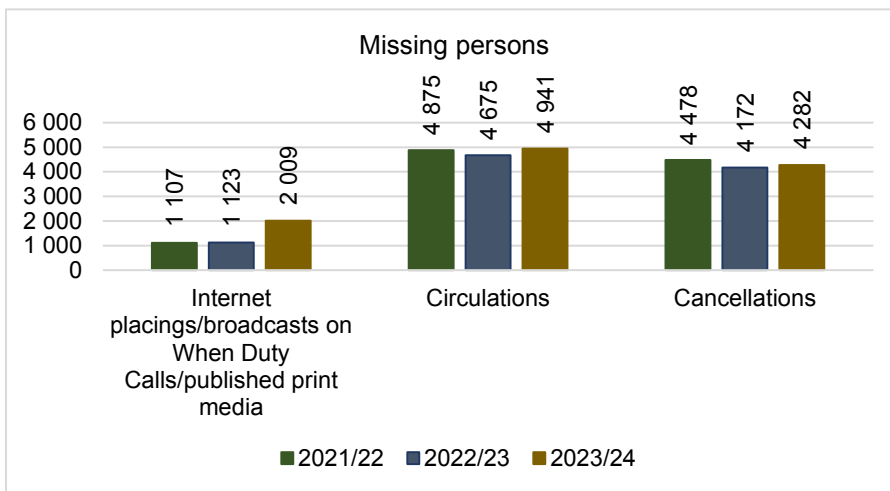
Nationwide, 1 614 awareness campaigns were conducted to educate learners in schools, churches and the broader public about GBVF-related crimes, 233 more than in 2022/23. The purpose of the campaigns was to encourage communities to report these crimes to the SAPS. In addition, FCS Units across the country, conducted 11 683 suspect tracing operations (1 432 more than in the previous financial year), resulting in 19 306 arrests (1 825 more than in 2022/23). In 374 cases, a total of 321 defendants were sentenced to 426 years of life imprisonment. The number of cases increased, by 17,61%, the number of defendants, by 28,4% and the number of years of life imprisonment, by 2,65%, compared with 2022/23.



Crimes against women (18 years and older)														
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff		
Murder	3 422	3 485	63	1,84%	6 306	7 533	1 227	19,46%	18,31%	16,96%	1,34%	90,80%	88,54%	-2,25%
Attempted murder	4 641	5 549	908	19,56%	3 009	3 300	291	9,67%	35,63%	37,65%	2,02%	86,57%	86,86%	0,29%
Assault GBH	55 782	60 016	4 234	7,59%	6 652	6 307	-345	-5,19%	79,14%	78,71%	-0,43%	85,25%	84,94%	-0,31%
Assault common	100 468	103 412	2 944	2,93%	14 289	13 678	-611	-4,28%	76,25%	74,90%	-1,35%	85,37%	83,80%	-1,58%
Sexual offences	29 356	30 171	815	2,78%	9 879	9 450	-429	-4,34%	57,13%	58,22%	1,10%	73,70%	74,95%	1,25%
Total	193 669	202 633	8 964	4,63%	40 135	40 268	133	0,33%	70,07%	69,24%	-0,84%	83,47%	82,88%	-0,59%
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				
	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff	22/23	23/24	Diff	% diff		
Murder	1 056	1 164	108	10,23%	1 978	2 288	310	15,67%	20,67%	20,65%	-0,01%	83,86%	78,97%	-4,89%
Attempted murder	1 242	1 513	271	21,82%	993	1 090	97	9,77%	37,81%	37,76%	-0,04%	84,71%	80,12%	-4,59%
Assault GBH	8 218	8 420	202	2,46%	1 631	1 497	-134	-8,22%	74,87%	74,21%	-0,66%	88,05%	90,66%	2,61%
Assault common	12 806	13 118	312	2,44%	3 322	3 103	-219	-6,59%	69,37%	67,72%	-1,65%	49,38%	88,92%	39,54%
Sexual offences	22 843	21 837	-1 006	-4,40%	8 861	7 798	-1 063	-12,00%	61,80%	63,97%	2,17%	75,77%	76,42%	0,65%
Total	46 165	46 052	-113	-0,24%	16 785	15 776	-1 009	-6,01%	62,95%	63,07%	0,12%	80,76%	80,42%	-0,34%

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members who are entrusted with investigating the disappearance of a person or persons, including those sought by law enforcement agencies and loved ones. The Bureau for Missing Persons conducts awareness campaigns, such as roadshows and static displays, to educate the general public, particularly children, about the phenomenon of missing persons in South Africa.

The Bureau for Missing Persons processed 4 941 circulations and 4 282 cancellations, including individuals under 18, adults and unknown bodies. Broadcasting is conducted internally, nationally and internationally. A total of 74 Yellow Notice alerts were issued to locate a missing person globally and 38 awareness projects were conducted, to educate members of the service and the community, particularly children, on the missing person phenomenon in South Africa. In total, 2 009 postings, including photographs, were made to represent missing children and adults/unidentified bodies and was published on the SAPS Website, MySAPS App, social media, newspapers, magazines and television broadcasts (When Duty Calls). These postings are distributed through a variety of email addresses and do not include the printing and distribution of information by private businesses. The poster of the missing individual is printed by the end-user and displayed at their place of business or shop.



There was a considerable reduction in requests for the broadcasting of wanted persons and the publishing, thereof on the SAPS Website, 150, in 2023/24 compared with 441, in 2022/23.

Crime Stop provided ongoing assistance in the investigation of crime, solving crimes and preventing crime. When tips are received through the share call number 08600 10111, the MySAPS App/Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), or electronic media, they are forwarded to the

appropriate police station or investigating unit.

During 2023/24, 48 085 inbound and outbound calls were handled. Crime Stop information received via 08600 10111, the MySAPS App/USSD and electronic media led to 73 arrests in 64 positive cases. Items valued at approximately R1 842 088.60 were seized. A total of 34 campaigns were conducted to inform the public about the crime tip-off service, through which they can anonymously report perpetrators and criminal activity. Currently, 751 MySAPS App cases are still being investigated. The increased number of inbound and outbound calls, as well as the increased number of awareness campaigns conducted by Crime Stop enhanced community awareness. The increase in both arrests and positive cases compared with the previous financial year indicates improved effectiveness in processing and acting on tip-offs, leading to more successful outcomes. Additionally, the considerable increase in public awareness campaigns indicates that Crime Stop has made a substantial effort to educate the public about its services, which is likely to have contributed to the increased community participation. The substantial increase of 185,71% in the value of seized items, R644 735.43, in 2022/23 and R1 842 088.60, in 2023/24 suggests a significant impact on the disruption of criminal activities.

The Detective Service Helpline, launched in January 2016, continued to contribute to the solving of a large number of complex investigative inquiries. The Detective Helpline received 107 inquiries, in total. It offers assistance to detectives in crime investigations, assisting them in obtaining correct information in the investigation of crime, sharing best practices, collaborating with Legal Services and understanding National Instructions, Standing Orders and policies.

The Amber Alert, a child abduction emergency alert platform, is a collaboration between the SAPS and the social media giant, Facebook, to strengthen the tracing of missing children. The Amber Alert is designed to activate and post a message on the missing child on Facebook, thereby alerting users to be on the lookout for a reported missing child. The missing child's details and photographs are included in the alert. South Africa is the 23rd country in the world and the first in Africa to participate in this programme. The Amber Alert is exclusively used in the event that a missing child is at an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm, as determined by the investigator. The primary focus is children under the age of 18. The South African Amber Alert was initiated, on 30 January 2020 and has since published 70 alerts.

The MySAPS App and the USSD application, which were developed by Vodacom SA, are available for smartphones with internet access and feature phones without internet access. These applications enable all citizens to anonymously submit criminal tip-offs to Crime Stop. The MySAPS App and the USSD were introduced, in Umlazi, KwaZulu-Natal, in October 2019.

The Harmful Occult-Related Practices team investigated a total of 49 occult-related and other crimes, including the following:

- » In Limpopo, there have been 28 incidents, 26 of which were related to witchcraft. These incidents include the following: 'Imputes to any another person the causing, by supernatural means, of any disease in or injury or damage to any person or thing, or who names or indicates any other person as a wizard', 'Profess a knowledge of witchcraft and advises or supply a person with any pretended means of witchcraft', and 'Employ or solicit a witchdoctor, witch-finder, or other person to name or indicate someone as a wizard'. Additionally, there were other serious occult-related crimes, such as murder and assault GBH.
- » Two incidents occurred in Mpumalanga, both of which were associated with witchcraft.
- » In the Eastern Cape, there were 19 incidents, including 17 witchcraft-related incidents and other occult-related crimes, such as assault GBH and 'Contravention of any prohibition, condition, obligation or order imposed in terms of a protection order'.

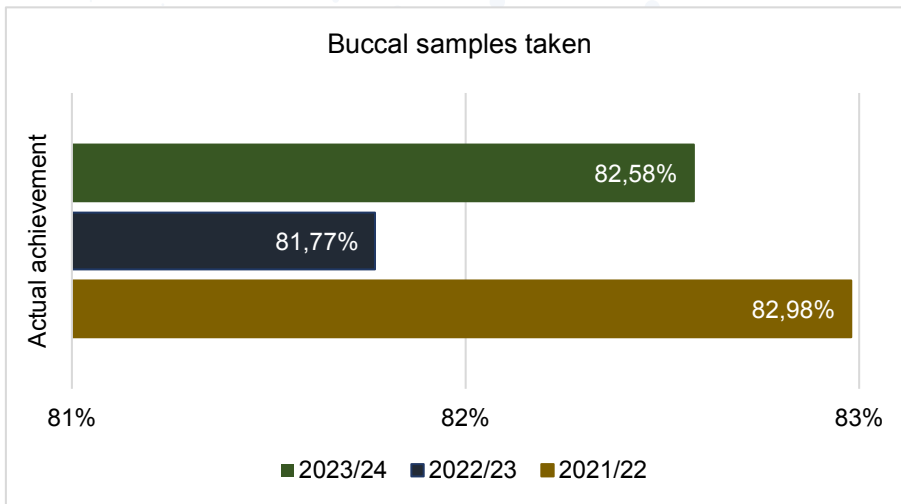
REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN) AND THE REDUCTION OF ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS AND GANGS

A drug syndicate is a criminal organisation, as defined by the POCA, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), whose primary objective is the illicit drug trade. Arrests for drug dealing have a greater impact on the overall disruption of the drug value chain than arrests for drug possession, as roleplayers who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are confiscated. The target for the 2023/24 was to neutralise 70% of identified drug syndicates, with arrests. 60% or 12 identified drug syndicates were neutralised from a total of 20 identified, with 38 arrests, 10% below target. Although below target, this was a significant achievement compared with the four neutralised, in 2022/23.

According to the POCA of 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), an organised criminal group is aligned with a criminal gang. The target for the 2023/24 was to neutralise 70% of organised criminal groups with arrests. During 2023/24, 31 criminal groups were identified and seven (or 22,58%) were neutralised, resulting in 40 arrests.

Resource constraints within the SAPS, compounded by a growing demand for policing services, have significantly hampered various operational capabilities, particularly in the realm of organised crime investigation. Despite efforts to establish specialised capabilities in this domain, adequate resourcing according to requirements has proven to be challenging. The investigation of organised crime necessitates a specific skill set that evolves over time, as well as access to advanced technology. However, as organised crime continues to become more sophisticated and technologically advanced, there is a pressing need for the SAPS to match this pace to effectively combat these evolving threats. Addressing these resource constraints and enhancing technological capabilities will be vital in ensuring the SAPS remains effective in tackling organised crime in today's dynamic landscape. The Detective Service is conducting organised crime workshops to address skills transfer to address underperformance in performance indicators.

ENHANCED DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID DATABASE



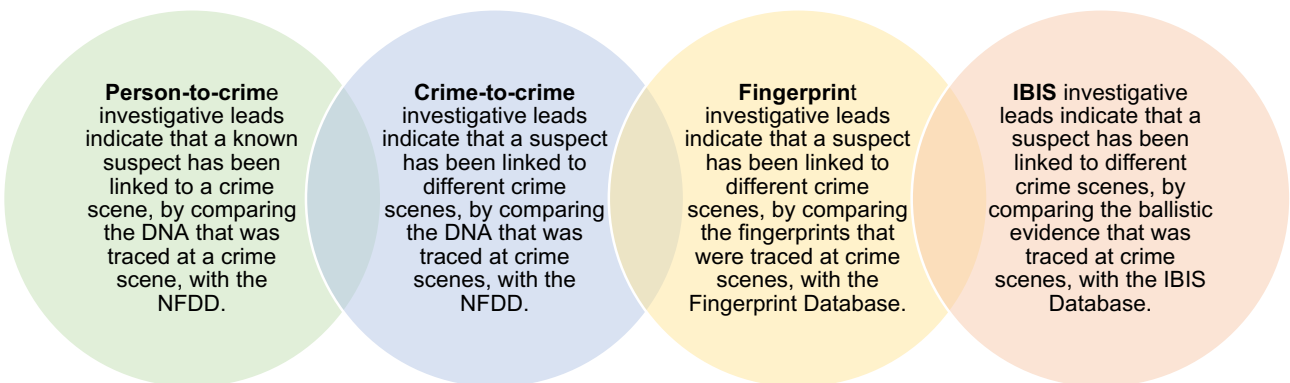
In support of the implementation of the DNA Act, compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 apprehended offenders is prioritised. According to the DNA Act, these crimes include murder, attempted murder, all types of sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault), all types of robbery, all types of burglary, all categories of theft (except stock theft) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. In accordance with Schedule 8 of the DNA

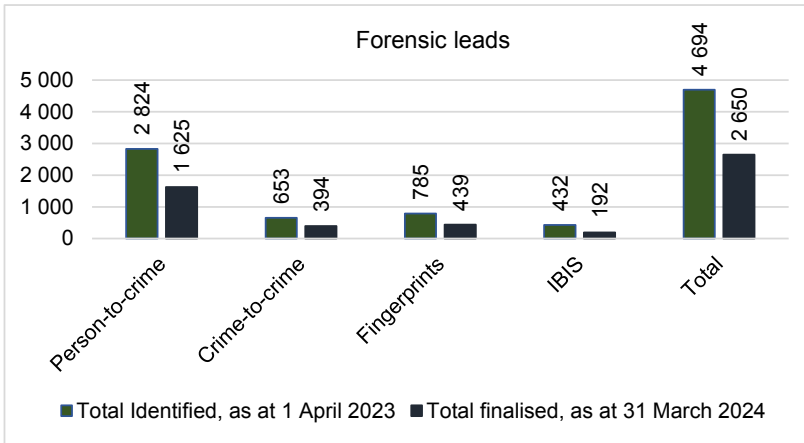
Act, authorised members of the SAPS are allowed to collect buccal samples from apprehended and charged individuals. The taking of buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD), thereby increasing the likelihood that an apprehended suspect will be linked to another case. In 2023/24, 82,58% or 300 997 buccal samples were collected from a total of 364 477 individuals arrested for Schedule 8 offences, compared with 296 574 buccal samples collected from a total of 362 686 individuals, in 2022/23, an increase of 0,81%.

FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEADS COMPREHENSIVELY UTILISED

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, as evidenced by the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is essential to crime investigation. From a total of 4 694 leads identified, on 1 April 2023, 2 650 were finalised, by 31 March 2024.

During 2023/24, the Department monitored the following forensic investigation leads.





Considerable accomplishments were achieved in finalising person-to-crime DNA investigative leads, crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads, fingerprint investigative leads and IBIS investigative leads. Out of a total of 2 824 person-to-crime DNA investigative leads, 1 625 were ultimately finalised, representing a 57,54% success rate. This exceeded the predetermined target of 48%, by 9,54%. In the case of crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads, 394 out of 653 were ultimately finalised, representing a rate of 60,34% and exceeding the target of 45,80%, by

14,54%. In terms of fingerprint investigative leads, 439 from a total of 785 or 55,92% were finalised, surpassing the targeted rate of 40,20%, by 15,72%, demonstrating the successful utilisation of fingerprint evidence in criminal investigations. For IBIS investigative leads, 192 from a total of 432 (44,44%) were finalised, exceeding the finalisation rate of 28%, by 16,44%.

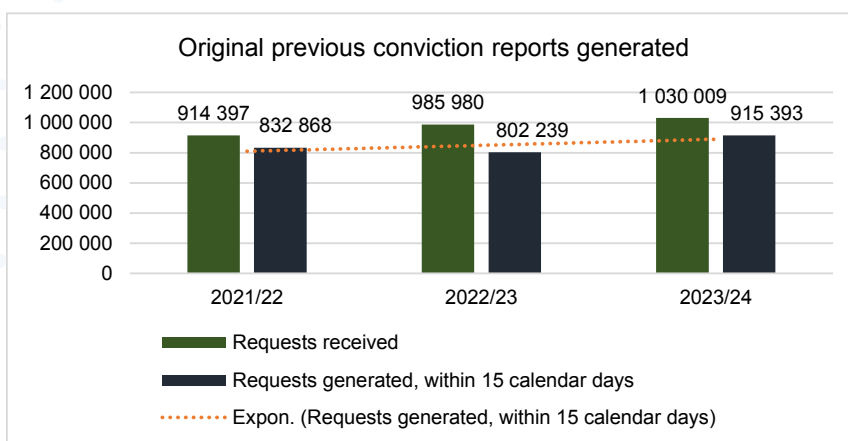
FORENSIC SERVICES

Forensic science was first applied to improve the way cases are investigated and to increase the validity of the conclusions drawn from the investigation. Forensic services applies the knowledge and methodology of multiple scientific disciplines to legal matters. This requires the application of various disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering to analyse evidence. Unless there is an eyewitness, perpetrators cannot be convicted without the use of forensic science. Consequently, forensic service entails the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence suitable for criminal prosecution.

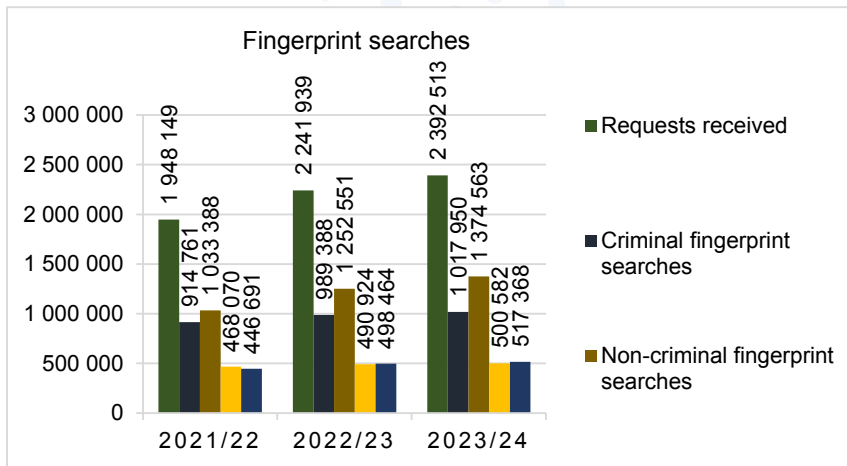
SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

It is crucial to update the SAPS Criminal Records System with the verdicts of court cases, in order to ensure that the verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, is properly recorded on the system.

IMPROVED PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES AND MAINTENANCE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS



Minimal system interruptions, overtime to finalise the backlog, a flexi-hour system to accommodate load shedding schedules and the redistribution of the workload led to the updating of 140 680 from a total of 149 779 or 93,93% of results of trial in respect of guilty verdicts, 2,93% above the anticipated 91%, within 20 calendar days.



During the reporting period, Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management received 1 030 009 SAPS76s, which is 44 029 more than the 985 980 requests for previous conviction reports received, in 2022/23. Of these, 88,87%, or 915 393, were processed within 15 calendar days, an increase of 7,51% from the 81,36% rate, in 2022/23. A total of 2 392 513 requests for fingerprint searches were received, compared with 2 241 939, in 2022/23. A total of 1 017 950, or 42,55% of the requests received were for

fingerprint searches in criminal cases to determine whether a person has a criminal record, while 1 374 563 requests, or 57,45% were for fingerprints in non-criminal cases, such as applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's licenses and pre-employment checks. Of the 1 017 950 fingerprint queries conducted, 500 582 or 49,18% were for first-time offenders with no prior convictions, while 517 368 or 50,82% had prior convictions identified and verified. In addition, 196 910 requests for fingerprint searches related to applications for firearm licenses were received, of which 58,95%, or 116 083, were processed within 15 calendar days.

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The FSL's purpose is to process evidence gathered at a crime scene and serve as expert witnesses for both investigating officers and courts. The FSL aims to analyse routine and non-routine forensic evidence, ballistics evidence and DNA evidence discovered at the scene of a crime, within specific time frames.

ENHANCED PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES)

The SAPS continues to pursue the targets outlined in the medium-term strategy for processing the various categories of cases (routine, non-routine, priority and intelligence), within specified time frames.

The laboratory registered 638 969 cases during the reporting period, compared with 660 102 cases/entries during the previous financial year. A total of 648 555 or 101,50% of cases/entries were finalised, compared with 813 125 or 123,18%, in 2022/23, a decrease of 21,68%.

In comparison to the 398 439 case exhibits (entries) in the 2022/23 financial year, the Biology Section registered 383 858 case exhibits (entries), in 2023/24. A total of 343 973 case exhibits (entries) were finalised, which is 89,61% of the 383 858 case exhibits (entries) registered during the reporting period. A total of 525 538 case exhibits, or 131,90%, were finalised during the previous reporting period.

A total of 87 153 routine case exhibits/entries, or 30,39%, were finalised within 35 calendar days, in 2023/24, compared with 55 927 or 20,10%, in 2022/23. A total of 286 814 routine case exhibits/entries were received. The historical DNA backlog, which was once at 241 152 and subsequently increased by 4,33% to 251 603, was eradicated in 2023. Currently, the laboratory is in the process of finalising the analysis of both new and old case exhibits, with some being prioritised for analysis in accordance with the court-directed requests. The forensic science laboratory had 25,31% or 161 747 of 638 969 case exhibits that had not yet been finalised, as at 31 March 2024, which exceeded the prescribed time frames. The following table illustrates the registered versus finalisation rate for each discipline and regional laboratory.

Performance of disciplines within the Forensic Science Laboratory

Discipline	Registered	Finalised
<u>Ballistics</u> Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms.	100 997	91 638 (90,73%)
<u>Biology</u> 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.	383 858	343 973 (89,61%)
<u>Chemistry</u> Analysis of substance, e.g.; powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	139 904	198 347 (141,77%)
<u>Questioned documents</u> Analysis of questioned documents, e.g.; handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	2 806	2 801 (99,82%)
<u>Scientific analysis</u> Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g.; plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	7 713	8 105 (105,08%)
Victim identification centre	3 691	3 691 (100,00%)

The FSL completed 41,28%, or 3 707 of the 8 980 non-routine case exhibits/entries within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared with 66,09% or 3 299 of the 4 992 non-routine case exhibits/entries, in 2022/23. Non-routine cases are primarily those that require research and/or more time and resources to process. A total of 66,40% or 199 485 from a total of 300 438 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days, compared with 62,42% or 282 211 finalised, in 2022/23.

Historical view of 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%
2021/22	308 186	536 350	57,46%
2022/23	195 605	660 102	29,63%
2023/24	161 747	638 969	25,31%

The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) (commonly known as the DNA Act) provides the necessary legal framework for the conducting of forensic DNA examinations to aid in the solving of crimes. The Act formally established the NFDD, a collection of indices containing forensic DNA profiles obtained from samples of various categories of persons and crime scenes. The DNA Act provides for several safeguards and sanctions to ensure that forensic material and samples are only collected, stored and utilised for purposes related to the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime.

The National Commissioner of Police is required by Section 15AC of the DNA Act to report annually on the following:

- » The utilisation of forensic DNA evidence in criminal investigations.
- » The effectiveness of the NFDD
- » Disciplinary proceedings concerning forensic DNA matters.

The DNA Act requires compelling explanations as to why DNA samples received are not analysed within 30 days of receipt and why DNA casework is not completed within the annual operational performance targets. In addition, the Act requires that the authorised officer responsible for Forensic Services take disciplinary action against the responsible persons if they fail to comply with this requirement. To date, neither the authorised individual nor the National Commissioner of Police have taken disciplinary action against anyone in this regard. Although significant improvements have been made during 2023/24 in the finalisation rate of case entries relative to new receipts and in the reduction of the DNA backlog of cases received prior to

1 June 2021, the performance of DNA processing relative to the annual operational performance targets will continue to be negatively impacted as long as a backlog persists. Obtaining functional approval, which requires several days of processing at the Resource Committee, has proven to contribute negatively to inefficiency and delay in obtaining logistical authorisation, thereby affecting the timely procurement of DNA consumables and servicing of instruments. The reduction of case entries that exceed the prescribed timelines has been adversely affected by the non-continuous supply of water at the forensic DNA laboratories. The FSL still faces significant resource constraints that impede their ability to examine forensic DNA analysis on all incoming exhibit material. Consequently, the FSL has implemented a prioritisation policy for DNA intelligence casework. This policy stipulates that only an exhibit with the highest evidential value will be submitted for DNA analysis before the case is immediately closed on the system. Consequently, there is no monitoring or follow-up on these cases to ascertain whether DNA profiles were obtained or if additional exhibits must be submitted for DNA analysis. The remaining exhibits are not subjected to DNA analysis in the event that no DNA profiles were obtained. Additionally, in cases where there may be more than one perpetrator, the chances are exceedingly low that the DNA profile of a second perpetrator will be found. If a forensic DNA result is obtained and accepted by FSL from the selected exhibit, it will be uploaded to the NFDD. The FSL is prioritising cases in which DNA evidence has the potential to provide valuable intelligence, such as those involving serious crimes or those in which DNA evidence could assist in the identification of suspects or the linking to different cases. Nevertheless, it is important to note that forensic laboratories with restricted resources frequently implement prioritisation policies that require the submission of at least three exhibits in a case. The laboratory can maximise its impact on criminal investigations and make use of its available resources, by prioritising the exhibits with the highest evidential value that are submitted for DNA analysis. The following is the number of DNA cases, in which a suspect was positively identified:

Number of DNA cases with matches (inclusions) finalised	Total: 2018/19: 8 993 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 4 780 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 1 302 cases
	Total: 2021/22: 3 828 cases
	Total 2022/23: 10 404 cases
	Total 2023/24: 39 784 cases
Number of DNA serial case reports finalised	Total: 2018/19: 2 306 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 1 763 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 252 cases
	Total: 2021/22: 4 466 cases
	Total: 2022/23: 1 589 cases
	Total: 2023/24: 1 158 cases

Forensic Database Management (FDM) within the Quality Management Component in the forensic environment is responsible for the management of the NFDD, which was established in accordance with the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013). As required by the Act, it is administered independently of DNA analysis in the FSL. The various indices of the NFDD are loaded with forensic DNA profiles that are derived from crime samples and buccal samples. FDM established a Quality Management System that is based on the ISO 9001: Standard. To ensure compliance and fulfilment of the purpose of the Act, the NFDD is required to perform efficiently. It is imperative that the exhibits received by the FSL is optimally examined and submitted for DNA analysis, in order to generate DNA profiles, which in turn generate DNA forensic investigative leads. A detective can utilise the DNA forensic investigative leads as an invaluable investigative tool to improve the detection rate and prevent serial offenders from committing repeated crimes. The number of profiles loaded and expunged on the NFDD is depicted below:

Indices	Loaded	Deleted	Maturity (active)
Elimination Index	11 929	39 742	51 869
Crime Scene Index	4 704	-	536 160
Convicted Offender Index	298	-	81 811
Missing persons/unidentified	1 357	451	27 493
Investigative Index	4 854	4 942	4 581
Arrested Index	37 554	74	458 234
Total	60 696	45 209	1 160 148

Forensic Services has maintained its certification compliance with ISO 9001, since 17 February 2017. The section undergoes regular surveillance assessments and audits by the certification body, to ensure that it

remains in compliance with the Quality Management System. FDM receives only single-source forensic DNA profiles that have been accepted by the FSL during the quality control process of DNA analysis and allele designation is submitted to be uploaded to the NFDD for comparison searching. Therefore, profiles that require analyst intervention or consensus are not submitted for upload to the NFDD. The system solution for the NFDD was improved by the Combined DNA Identification System module, in 2023/24.

At the end of 2023/24, the NFDD contained 1 169 185 forensic DNA profiles. The following table displays the total number of forensic DNA profiles uploaded and removed from the NFDD:

Indices	Active profiles
Elimination Index	51 872
Crime Scene Index	538 429
Convicted Offender Index	81 837
Missing persons/unidentified	27 493
Investigative Index	6 625
Arrested Index	462 929
Total	1 169 185

Forensic DNA investigation leads are derived from verified candidate DNA leads identified during a match search on the NFDD. Using forensic DNA evidence, investigators can link serial and multiple offenders to different crime scenes. For 2023/24, the following is the number of verified reported forensic DNA investigative leads (with linked cases):

Known persons	Unknown persons
13 161	2 024

At the end of 2023/24, FDM had a backlog of 4 877 candidate DNA forensic investigative leads that required verification, due to several reasons, including the increase of forensic DNA profiles on the NFDD and the mandatory submission of buccal samples for Schedule 8 offences from sentenced individuals prior to their release. The backlog was 6 723 at the end of 2023/23. FDM is still experiencing a substantial backlog, despite the resolution of some STRlab information technology issues and the down management of the FSL's DNA backlog (from 251 603 at the end of September 2021 to 55 681 at the end of March 2023). The down management of the current backlog of 55 681 will also generate a significant number of candidate forensic investigative leads that must be verified for reporting.

Section 36D(2) of the DNA Act specifies the procedures for taking buccal samples from apprehended and charged individuals for priority Schedule 8 offences. The compliance rate in taking buccal samples from arrested and charged individuals is 82,58% (300 997 from a total of 364 477 samples). Compliance for taking buccal samples from individuals who have been arrested and charged are as follows:

Province	Number of persons arrested and charged in prioritised Schedule 8 offences	Number of buccal samples taken from persons arrested in prioritised Schedule 8 crime code offences	Percentage taken
Eastern Cape	48 805	44 056	90,27%
Free State	29 070	23 041	79,26%
Gauteng	75 260	64 247	85,37%
KwaZulu-Natal	61 673	41 487	67,27%
Limpopo	26 904	24 616	91,50%
Mpumalanga	21 585	18 250	84,55%
North West	24 209	21 123	87,25%
Northern Cape	15 388	15 296	99,40%
Western Cape	61 583	48 881	79,37%
Total	364 477	300 997	82,58%

As at 31 March 2024, the following number of forensic investigation leads that were reported and recorded on the system are still under investigation:

Status of the forensic investigation lead investigation with three and more on the CAS, on 31 March 2024 (forensic investigation leads captured on the CAS/ICDMS, from 1 January 2015)				
Type of forensic investigation status outcome	DNA person-to-crime	DNA crime- to-crime	IBIS	Fingerprints
Leads under investigation	4 318	299	1 121	2 087

Regulation 12 of the supporting regulations to the DNA Act and the Policy on Investigating Serial Rapes and Murders requires the National Commissioner to establish and maintain dedicated units in each province to investigate forensic investigative leads and conduct follow-up investigations. In addition, each provincial commissioner must take the necessary measures to ensure that forensic investigative leads are thoroughly investigated and resolved. The proposed structure was the subject of an occupational development study that was conducted and completed, in 2023/24. The purpose of this study was to accommodate permanent units that are dedicated to follow-up and investigate forensic investigative leads. It is anticipated that the establishment of permanent units will have a positive impact on the outstanding forensic investigation leads under investigation. The SAPS has prioritised the follow-up and investigation of forensic investigative leads and has incorporated this into the performance technical indicators (finalisation of forensic investigative leads) of the MySAPS App.

Provinces	DNA person-to-crime			DNA crime-to-crime		
	Forensic investigative leads			Forensic investigative leads		
	Baseline	Finalised	Percentage finalised, at the end of 2023/24	Baseline	Finalised	Percentage finalised, at the end of 2023/24
Eastern Cape	443	217	48,98%	146	65	44,52%
Free State	296	195	65,88%	36	25	69,44%
Gauteng	633	292	46,13%	176	80	45,45%
KwaZulu-Natal	240	170	70,83%	57	43	75,44%
Limpopo	201	131	65,17%	69	67	97,10%
Mpumalanga	179	93	51,96%	48	28	58,33%
North West	326	169	51,84%	40	16	40,00%
Northern Cape	139	84	60,43%	11	7	63,64%
Western Cape	367	274	74,66%	70	63	90,00%
Total	2 824	1 625	57,54%	653	394	60,34%

An unknown masked man grabbed a 15-year-old mentally impaired girl, in Kwakwatsi, in September 2008, took her to an open field and raped her. The girl informed her grandmother, who reported the incident to Koppies SAPS and a rape case was opened. No arrests were made. In September 2012, a 13-year-old girl was asleep at home when an unknown masked intruder entered their home and raped her. She informed her sister of what had happened and a case of rape and housebreaking was opened. No arrests were made. In July 2013, a 61-year-old woman was asleep when she heard someone breaking into her home and went to investigate. She encountered a man who was wearing a mask and a physical altercation ensued. Nevertheless, he managed to overpower her and sexually assaulted her before fleeing the scene. A case of rape and housebreaking was opened. A 46-year-old woman was assaulted by an unknown man wearing a mask upon her arrival at her Kwakwatsi home, in December 2013. He forced her into the house and repeatedly raped her at knifepoint throughout the night. Forensic DNA investigative leads connected Teboho Isaac Mnculwane to numerous cases following a previous arrest. Tumahole FCS Unit traced and arrested him after receiving information regarding his whereabouts. In 2017, all three rape cases were re-opened after an analysis was conducted and reports were prepared after a positive forensic DNA investigative lead. This lead the investigator, Warrant Officer Sophie Kgayane, to Groenpunt Correctional Centre. The accused, Mnculwane, was previously arrested and sentenced to 18 years for rape. The case was taken by Serial Rapist Electronic Crime Investigation for confirmation and the trial commenced after all three cases were re-instated on the court roll. On 18 April 2024, Mnculwane was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Kroonstad Regional Court for the rape of the then 15-year-old and 13-year-old, as well as 15 years' imprisonment for the rape of the 61-year-old woman and six years' imprisonment for housebreaking. In 2016, Mnculwane was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for the rape of a 46-year-old woman. He was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.



**DIRECTORATE FOR
PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION¹⁰⁸**

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

Table 4: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Improved perceptions of serious corruption in the private and public sectors ¹⁰⁹	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ¹¹⁰	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector ¹¹¹	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24. 85,12% (412 from a total of 484).	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24. 88,75% (497 from a total of 560).	70% ¹¹²	88,64% (593 from a total of 669).	18,64% points	Target achieved. Investigations were managed optimally to ensure the migration from the court roll to trial readiness. Members were consistently sensitised on mythological investigation strategies and exposed to in-service training. Regular inspection of investigations with proper guidance. JCPS Cluster cases have been incorporated into the public sector indicator.
			76,32% (116 from a total of 152).	70,39% (126 from a total of 179).	70%	86,36% (190 from a total of 220).	16,36% points	Target achieved. Investigations were managed optimally to ensure the migration from the court roll to trial readiness. Members were consistently sensitised on mythological investigation strategies and exposed to in-service training. Regular inspection of investigations with proper guidance.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced serious organised crime ¹¹³	Serious organised crime effectively investigated ¹¹⁴	Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	72%	80% (4 from a total of 5).	8% points	Target achieved. Good informer network.
	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) ¹¹⁵	Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	92% (23 from a total of 25), with 47 arrests.	90,32% (28 from a total of 31), with 44 arrests.	90%	95,24% (20 from a total of 21), with 35 arrests.	5,24% points	Target achieved. Intelligence and effective coordination.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced levels of serious commercial crime	Serious commercial crime effectively investigated	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime	66,98% (1 761 from a total of 2 629).	67,04% (1 698 from a total of 2 533).	65%	66,77% (1 650 from a total of 2 471).	1,77% points	Target achieved. Effective finalisation of investigations and prosecution-guided investigations.
	Successfully investigated serious cyber-related crime support case files ¹¹⁶	Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days	80,30% (53 from a total of 66).	79,07% (34 from a total of 43).	65%	87,76% (43 from a total of 49).	22,76% points	Target achieved. Extraordinary performance management measures, such as infrastructure pooling, technical assistance by Information Technology, as well as ad-hoc training of newly recruited members.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Ensure an effective response to cybercrime								

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 -

(a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the Directorate need to be addressed by the Directorate;

(Aa) offences referred to in Chapter 2 and Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004); and

(2) If, during the course of an investigation by the Directorate; evidence of any other crime is detected and the National Head of the Directorate considers it in the interests of justice or in the public interest, he or she may extend the investigation so as to include any offence which he or she suspects to be connected with the subject of the investigation.

Over the 2023/24 reporting period, the following successes were attained:

- » A total of 2 729 arrests were made, compared with 2 852 arrests, in 2022/23, a decrease of 123 arrests.
- » Convictions totalling 256 634 charges were secured in court, up from 23 806 charges, in 2022/23, an increase of 232 828 conviction-related charges.
- » Drug seizures totalling R718 million were made, along with counterfeit goods, precious metals and endangered species. A total of 978 firearms, 11 572 rounds of ammunition and 1 779 explosives were seized, as well as eight vehicles worth R5.9 million forfeited to the State, compared with 232 firearms, 8 393 rounds of ammunition and 6 577 explosives were seized, as well as 266 vehicles worth R122 605 951 forfeited to the State, in 2022/23.
- » A total number of 335 orders, inclusive of preservation, restraint and confiscation forfeiture orders were issued to the amount of R357 million for criminal assets. An amount of R11 million was paid into the Criminal Assets Recovery Account, compared with 266 orders, inclusive of preservation, restraint and confiscation forfeiture orders issued to the amount of R356 million, in 2022/23.

REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

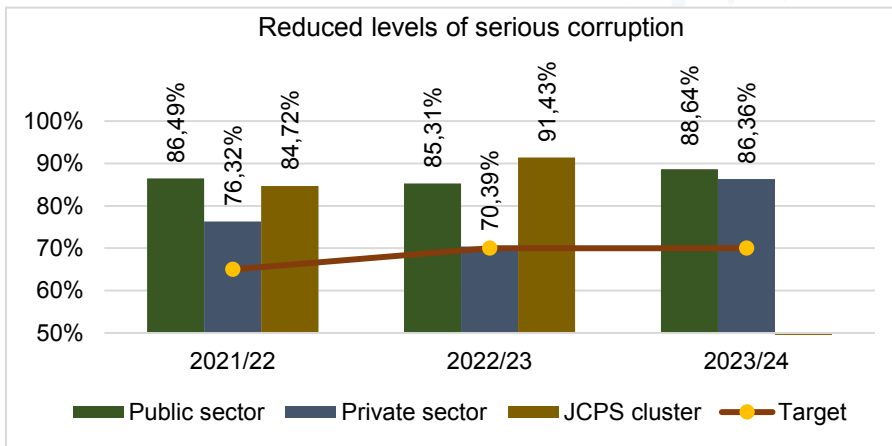
Corruption is an offence violating the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). It is the act of exploiting authority or resources for personal gain, whether in a public or private office, resulting in an unfair advantage. The term "serious corruption" refers to cases that have been investigated by the DPCI and are determined by the Directorate's legal mandate. Businesses that are owned and operated by individuals are referred to as the private sector. Organisations that are either owned or administered by the government are included in the public sector.

The DPCI demonstrated exceptional performance during 2023/24, using prosecutorial-guided investigations and maintaining close working relationships with stakeholders. The government continues to prioritise the conviction of individuals for corruption or offences related to serious corruption. Improved stakeholder collaboration with the SIU and law enforcement agencies, significantly impacted on the speed and effectiveness of investigations, thereby contributing to performance.

The impact of serious corruption in the public and private sectors may be difficult to determine accurately, but the reputational damage to the country is the most significant threat posed by criminals. It facilitates illicit financial flows, thereby facilitating money laundering. In South Africa, monumental anti-corruption initiatives have yet to have a significant impact on the reduction of corruption levels. The Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee has established a multi-agency, the ACTT, to guide serious corruption investigations, with the objective of reducing the level of serious corruption (NDP 2030). Corruption is the act 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 investigations conducted by the DPCI and is determined by the DPCI's mandate.

The JCPS Cluster comprises the following: CSPS; the Department of Correctional Services; the Department of Home Affairs; the NPA; the DPME; the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; the Department of Defence; the DoJ&CD; IPID; the SSA; the SIU; the Department of Social Development; the Financial Intelligence Centre and the Border Management Authority. Cases reported within the JCPS Cluster are excluded from the reporting figures for the public sector. DPCI investigators continued to focus on serious corruption committed against municipalities and SOEs, as well as serious violent crimes, including CIT robberies, police officer murders and crimes against organised criminal groups. In order to combat corruption

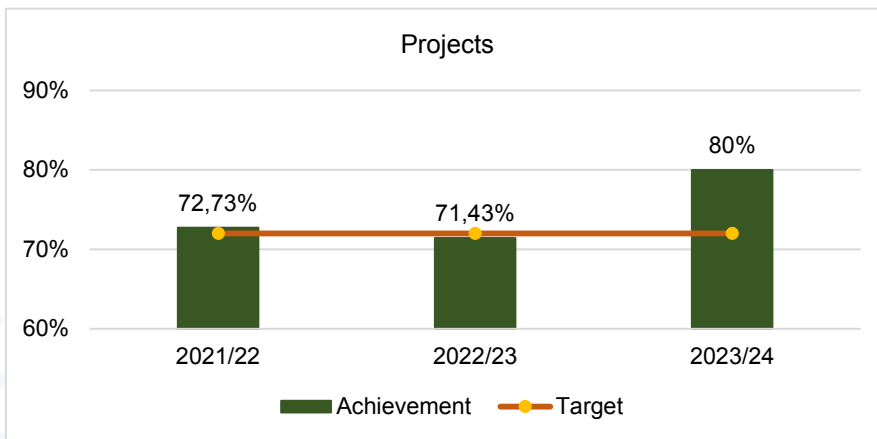
associated with violations of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004), the DPCI collaborates with the NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) and the SIU.



There has been significant progress in the certification of case dockets as trial-ready for serious corruption cases in various sectors in the fight against corruption. The percentages that have been achieved indicate that cases were successfully prepared for trial and that the set targets were surpassed. In 2023/24, the serious corruption indicator within the public sector was revised, resulting in a total of 593 case dockets being certified as

trial-ready. This rate of 88,64% (593 from a total of 669) exceeded the target of 70%, by 18,64%, compared with the 88,75% (497 from a total of 560) achievement, in 2022/23. A slight increase of 0,11% was recorded. In the private sector, 190 case dockets have been certified as trial-ready, a rate of 86,36% (190 from of a total of 220) compared with 70,39% (126 from of a total of 179), in 2022/23, with respect to serious corruption. A 15,97% increase was recorded. This achievement also exceeded the 70% target, by 16,36%. This was achieved through effective investigation management, which ensured a smooth transition from court roll to trial readiness, ongoing training on mythological investigation strategies, in-service training when possible, regular investigation monitoring of investigations with guidance and consistent commander investigation engagement. Enquiries form the basis for investigations and are converted into dockets when they are ready for arrest.

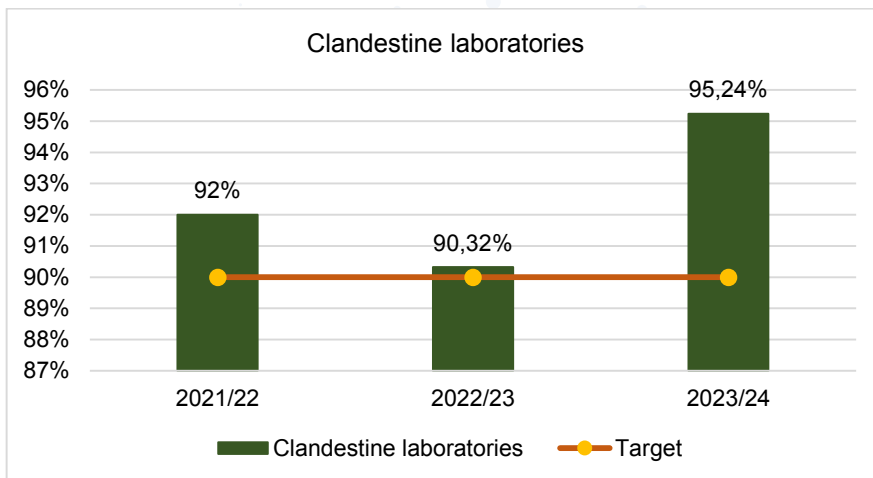
SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED



The Directorate will persist in its pursuit of prosecution of perpetrators in accordance with the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). Serious organised crime national priority offences, which necessitate national prevention or investigation, or crimes that necessitate specialised skills for their prevention and investigation, are investigated through OCPIs. Threat-based, project-driven, multidisciplinary case planning and a management investigative approach are

necessary to address serious organised crime groups. The magnitude in successfully dismantling drug syndicates/organised criminal groups can be attributed to several factors within the organised crime environment. An 80% success rate in the 2023/24 financial year was achieved by maintaining a strong informer network that resulted in the successful closure of four from a total of five registered serious OCPIs. The target for the year was to successfully close 72% of the projects. In comparison to the 2022/23 financial year, there was a 8,57% increase in performance. The achievement was attributed to the consistent monitoring of projects and the implementation of project methodology practices in an effective and efficient manner, as well as the maintenance of a strong informer network.

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



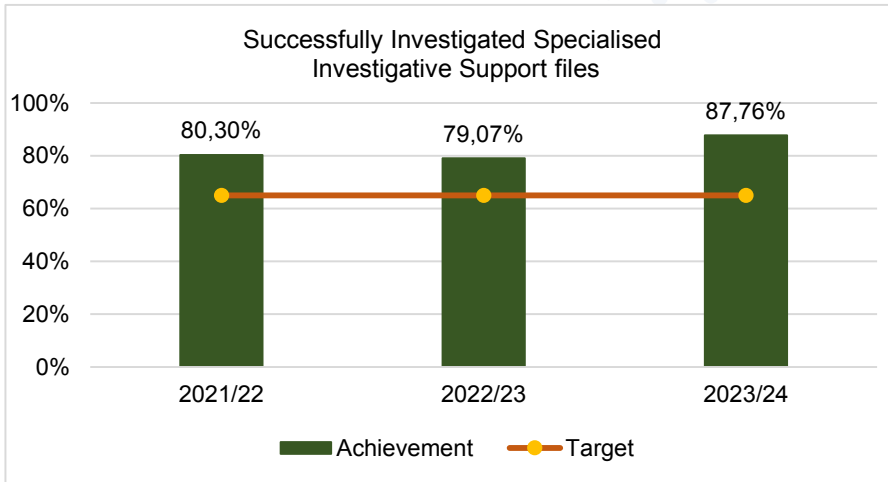
The DPCI has made significant progress in the dismantling of clandestine laboratories that have been identified, with associated arrests. The objective of the detection and dismantling of all identified clandestine drug laboratories (including hydroponic cannabis facilities) for the purpose of investigation and cooperation is to address serious organised crime, which is associated with organised criminal groups that manufacture high-demand illicit drugs, at both national and international levels, in response

to emerging threats through the NDMP. The effectiveness of the Directorate's efforts to combat illegal drug manufacturing and related activities was demonstrated by dismantling 95,24% or 20 of the 21 clandestine laboratories that were identified through the maintenance of a strong informer network and effective collaboration with Crime Intelligence, compared with 90,32% or 28 from a total of 31, in 2022/23. The number of arrests was 35, which is a 20,45% decrease from the 44 arrests, in 2022/23.

Drug Seizures

Drug type	Arrests	Weight	Quantity	Litre	Value
Cocaine	15	1 014	676	2	R448 709 684.00
Cocaine Rock	22	114	7 052	116	R45 815 607.00
Cannabis	25	1 281	1 041	40	R3 906 873.40
Cannabis Oil	1	1	-	-	R27 900.00
Medication	12	1	94 068	16	R610 995.00
Hydroponic Dagga	-	1	-	-	R144 000.00
Ecstasy	1	-	109	-	R4 080.00
Heroin	19	17	16 636	2 141	R4 229 497.00
Mandrax Tablets	38	4	142 917	60 405	R7 861 719.00
Chemicals	2	29 615	1 454	3 150	R8 453 000.00
Magic Mushroom	1	15	2	50	R31 800.00
Nyaope	7	-	1 496	-	R110 255.41
Tik-Tik	46	36	775	13	R4 894 993.80
Ephedrine	-	1 996	2	-	R23 957.40
CAT	5	-	88	-	R81 542.60
Whoonga	1	-	22	-	R2 800.00
Laboratories	35	7 094	69 382	2 568	R193 531 771.00
Drug utensils	-	-	33	25	R429 784.00
Total					R718 870 259.61

SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED SPECIALISED CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT FILES

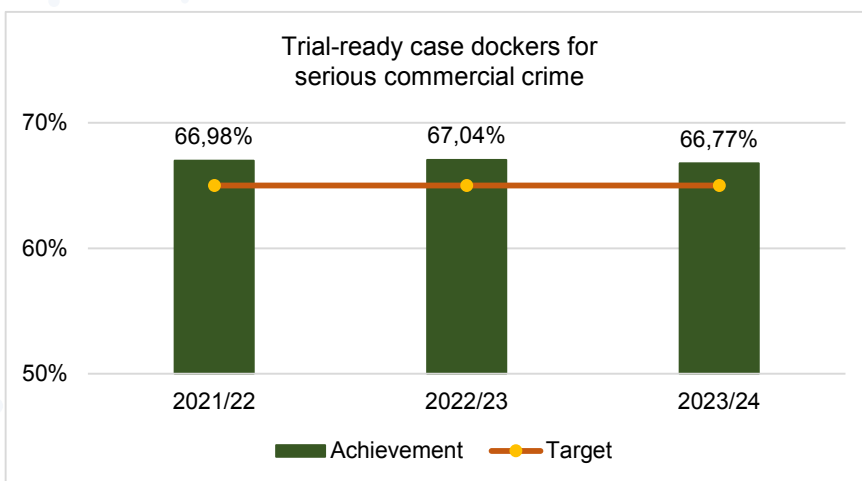


The threat of cybercrime, which encompasses internet-related fraud and contraventions under the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), continues to exist in South Africa and around the globe. Priority Crime Specialised Investigation is responsible for facilitating international cooperation in the fight against national priority crimes. It provides investigative support for serious cyber-related crimes to the DPCI

operational components by conducting specialised online investigations, social media investigations and open source intelligence, as well as investigating unauthorised network access. The term "case files successfully investigated" refers to case files that have an element of cyber-related crime and are either fully investigated or provided with specialised investigative support. The collaboration with stakeholders to utilise physical resources and adapt to the cyber forensic investigative support environment have contributed to the successful investigation of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files, exceeding the target of 65%, by 22,76%. The successful investigation of specialised cybercrime investigative support files increased from 79,07% (34 from a total of 43), in 2022/23 to 87,76% (43 from a total of 49) as a result of ensuring an effective response to serious cybercrime, in order to curb this growing global phenomenon. Cybercrime is very complex in nature and use of modern technologies extends to other crimes within the cyberspace, which may also involve the extensive extraction of evidence.

THE EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering and theft (such as the theft of trust funds). It also includes statutes pertaining to companies, trusts and close corporations, long-term and short-term insurance, 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 cybercrime involving corruption. Serious Commercial Crime Investigation predominantly deals with the investigation of serious commercial crime cases that are investigated within the DPCI and determined by the DPCI's mandate.



Trial-ready cases is the provision of a fully investigated case docket in cases that have been remanded for trial. A case is considered fully investigated when all evidence (e.g., statements, specialist reports, etc.) has been obtained and the prosecutor has directed that the witness be summoned and there is no outstanding information that requires further investigation by an investigating officer. Nevertheless, the units' future achievements may be influenced by the challenges that they experience. The achievement of

66,77% or 1 650 from a total of 2 471 trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime, which exceeded the set target of 65%, with 1,77% was attributed to the timely finalisation of court case investigations by

investigating officers. This accomplishment is 0,27% higher than the 67,04% (1 698 from a total of 2 533), in 2022/23.

The achievement was the result of a multidisciplinary approach, which continued to yield positive results through the implementation of the prosecutorial-guided investigation methodology and the effective finalisation of investigations. Additionally, the performance was considerably improved as a result of the enhanced stakeholder and partner relations with law enforcement agencies, which facilitated the expeditious and effective finalisation of investigations. The Serious Commercial Crime Investigation received a total of 267 cases for investigation, in 2023/24, with a total value of R2 133 320 534.00. A total of 190 suspects were apprehended in 134 cases, totalling R543 165 944.00, which led to 54 convictions on 7 129 tax-related charges.

Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and value

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances					Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Value (R)		Cases	Number	Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Actual	Potential			Accused	Actual	Potential
Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act No 66 of 1965)	3	R6 109 298.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	13	R60 675 373.37	R0.00	4	4	2	R2 150 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	0	R0.00	R0.00	5	9	1	R74 556 800.00	R800 000 000.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Black dollar fraud scams	1	R1 400 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	6	R28 988 372.00	R17 000 000.00	1	1	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No 89 of 1998)	3	R3 541 736.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)	4	R3 130 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	29	R15 909 558.00	R20 600 000.00	26	15	10	R17 935 800.00	R600 000.00	26	207 635	28	R5 690 870.00	R76 690.00
Counterfeiting of Local Currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No 90 of 1989))	1	R5 000.00	R0.00	1	2	0	R5 000.00	R0.00	1	1	1	R5 000.00	R0.00
Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	23	R65 067 228.00	R31 241 731.00	25	13	15	R81 918 565.22	R30 891 600.00	18	6 318	14	R3 735 868.00	R2 997 009.00
Cybercrime Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020)	13	R38 870 812.00	R1 000 000.00	6	9	1	R5 920 812.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	2	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	3	40	3	R0.00	R0.00
Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act 37 of 2002)	7	R5 300 000.00	R0.00	1	1	0	R9 000.00	R0.00	1	1	1	R10 000.00	R0.00
Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act 19 of 2012)	5	R5 042 380.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Forgery and uttering	30	R512 089 512.29	R90 000 000.00	3	3	0	R5 059 708.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	0	R0.00	R0.00	1	0	2	R150 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00

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
Fraud with counterfeit petrol cards	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	1	1	2	R22 909.00	R0.00
Fraud with stolen credit cards	0	R0.00	R0.00	1	1	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Fraud with stolen debit cards	1	R38 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Fraud with stolen petrol cards	1	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936)	2	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Internet-related fraud	13	R138 885 286.00	R0.00	2	2	0	0	R900 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No 28 of 2014)	1	R473 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)	5	R18 677 056.00	R0.00	4	1	0	0	R3 954 505.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act 52 of 1998)	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)	2	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No 34 of 2005)	22	R8 496 766.00	R0.00	14	22	2	2	R24 878 536.00	R0.00	7	1 035	7	R2 036 554.00	R173 060.00
Other fraud	1 219	R51 989 528 034.62	R2 352 878 439.44	298	472	29	29	R73 988 152 725.64	R154 126 131.24	280	35 591	318	R550 083 769.86	R24 737 597.00
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004) (Chapter 2)	46	R327 817 074.00	R57 882 138.00	7	11	0	0	R9 208 902.00	R0.00	3	3	3	R762 397.00	R0.00
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) Section 2	1	R17 782 132.00	R0.00	1	1	1	1	R120 556 184.00	R0.00	2	3 445	10	R0.00	R0.00
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) Section 4	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	82	0	R0.00	R0.00

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		Cases	Number		Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential	Cases to court for the first time	SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Actual		Potential	Counts		Accused	Actual
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998), Section 6	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	1	1	1	R9 800 411.50	R0.00
PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999)	7	R164 035 627.00	R0.00	0	8	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Regulation of Interception Of Communication and Provision Of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)	2	R14 200 000.00	R0.00	1	0	3	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No 53 of 1998)	4	R4 400 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011)	244	R2 068 253 306.41	R35 034 223.00	109	158	4	R461 247 458.27	R1 219 472 379.00	36	811	59	R15 247 087.90	R11 575 232.00
Theft	68	R744 565 616.15	R10 061 104.00	25	29	2	R104 155 959.03	R0.00	30	899	32	R93 731 632.80	R21 936 315.53
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	4	R11 179 273.00	R0.00	3	0	1	R1 179 273.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Trust Property Control Act, 1988 (Act No 57 of 1988)	1	R2 110 985.00	R0.00	2	15	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	73	R3 246 948 037.11	R116 500 000.00	6	11	0	R164 247 731.00	R0.00	15	771	12	R56 152 356.00	R0.00
Total	1 856	R59 503 519 462.95	R2 732 197 635.44	546	788	73	R75 066 186 959.16	R2 205 090 110.24	424	256 634	491	R737 278 856.06	R61 495 903.53

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS THE SAPS'S OUTCOMES

The significant increase in life sentences by General Crime Investigation Service contributed to increased feelings of safety in communities and more effective crime investigations by deterring crime, reinforce public trust in the criminal justice system and ensuring that dangerous offenders are appropriately dealt with. This not only removes significant threats from the community, but also signals that the criminal justice system prioritises dangerous and impactful criminal activities.

The increase in life sentences, from 415 against 250 individuals in the previous year to 426 against 321 individuals for crimes involving family violence and child protection enhances feelings of safety in communities. The improvement is driven by better protection for victims, stronger confidence in the criminal justice system and the deterrent effect of severe penalties.

Significant implications arise for both the immediate output (increased feelings of safety in communities) and the ultimate outcome (thorough and responsive investigation of crime) when the detection rate for contact crimes, particularly those against women and children, is not met. The perception that law enforcement is ineffective in addressing these serious crimes is promoted by low detection rates for contact crimes. The effectiveness of contact crime investigations is significantly influenced by the strained capabilities of the SAPS Detective Service, which loses experienced detectives due to high attrition rates. The increasing number of reported offences also makes it challenging to keep up with investigations, resulting in a backlog of cases and extended resolution periods.

The thorough and responsive investigation of organised crime is influenced by resource constraints, specialised skills and the growing demand for policing services, especially in protecting critical economic infrastructure, neutralising drug syndicates and organised criminal groups or gangs and addressing extortion and violent crime in the construction sector. Specialised skills are needed for these cases and limited resources limit their capacity. Despite the fact that the targets were not met, the increased neutralisation of drug syndicates in 2023/24 contributed to a decrease in organised crime. Neutralising even a few syndicates each year builds momentum over time. Although the target may be more ambitious, each syndicate that is neutralised represents a significant blow to organised crime.

Inadequate coordination in processing buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders negatively impacts the use of forensic investigative aids and DNA database enhancement. The unavailability of buccal sample kits at specific locations as a result of inadequate coordination, results in the failure to sample certain apprehended offenders. Missed samples lead to missed opportunities to collect DNA, hindering the ability to resolve crimes relying on DNA evidence. Compliance with buccal sample requirements is crucial for the reliability of forensic investigative aids.

The use of forensic leads in crime investigations has significantly improved the DNA database and the responsiveness of investigations. This approach connects crimes involving the same perpetrator, enhances the potential for matching DNA samples with known offenders and provides persuasive and reliable evidence in court. The investigation of crimes has been significantly impacted by the increased utilisation of forensic investigative leads, as evidenced by the improvement in person-to-crime DNA leads, crime-to-crime DNA leads, fingerprint leads and IBIS leads over the years.

Load shedding, water interruptions, network challenges, insufficient personnel and inadequate overtime funds all have an impact on the processing of fingerprint searches in criminal investigations. Ultimately, these issues have a detrimental effect on the improved processing of fingerprint searches, as they result in delays in fingerprint searches, the availability of criminal record information and previous conviction reports.

Production delays, human capital loss and increased case volumes significantly impact the processing of forensic evidence and crime investigation. These delays are exacerbated by lengthy processes for filling vacant positions and the prioritisation of specific cases, leading to a delay in the investigation process of less urgent but significant cases.

The thorough and responsive investigation of specialised investigations has been significantly influenced by the significant increases in conviction-related charges, the value of drug seizures, the number of firearms, ammunition and explosives seized and the number of forfeiture orders issued by the DPCI. These accomplishments strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts, enhance public safety and disrupt criminal operations, thereby ensuring that the DPCI remains a formidable force in the fight against organised crime and other serious offences.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	14 404 097	14 404 097	0	14 382 616	14 382 616	0
Criminal Record Centre	2 714 092	2 714 092	0	2 733 513	2 681 557	51 956
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 502 221	1 502 221	0	1 580 480	1 580 480	0
Specialised Investigations	2 380 080	2 380 080	0	2 246 281	2 246 281	0
Total	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Services Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Detection rate for contact crimes
- » Detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- » Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above)
- » Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)
- » Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by OCI
- » Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI
- » Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised, with arrests
- » Percentage of identified organised criminal groups that are related to prioritised crime threats neutralised, with arrests
- » Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders
- » Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days
- » Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days
- » Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days
- » Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames
- » Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames
- » Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Service is implementing the Detective Service Recovery Plan, conducting bi-weekly performance improvement sessions, implementing the murder project, engaging with internal stakeholders to purify performance in relation to IPID and DPCI-related cases and implementing forensic lead units to address underperformance relating to the detection rate. Workshops are being held to address skills transfer to address deficiencies within the organised crime environment. The implementation of additional measures to guarantee that other investigating entities, such as the DPCI and IPID, adhere to the requirements pertaining to buccal samples; addressing internal control weaknesses at station and unit levels; and ensure overall compliance with internal controls and legislative requirements. In addition, provincial and national buccal sample coordinators will be designated to maintain optimal stock levels and oversee daily inventory levels at police stations in collaboration with Supply Chain Management. In order to ensure appropriate accountability, performance data is purified to exclude entities such as the DPCI and IPID.

To address underperformance in relation to the generation of previous conviction reports, within the specified time frame, Forensic Services is implementing daily production monitoring and engaging with the Technology Management Services Division on system-related matters. Daily production monitoring, focusing on both new and old entries are being implemented to address underperformance in the forensic science environment.

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

The detection rates for crimes against women (18 years and above) and for crimes against children (below 18 years) support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities. The GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan has both proactive and reactive elements. The reactive elements relate primarily to the investigation of cases of GBVF and over the medium-term, the Department will prioritise providing capacity to FCS Units to ensure they have sufficient personnel to respond to cases effectively.

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.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2023/24.

DPCI HIGHLIGHTS

SERIOUS CORRUPTION

Corruption, fraud and money laundering - Fourteen individuals aged, 30 to 57, were arrested in January 2024 for issuing driver's license tests that were not conducted in 2022. The multidisciplinary law enforcement team conducted an intelligence-driven operation (Operation Catfish), arresting private examiners in six cities, traffic officers and driving instructors and runners in three provinces for not adhering to proper procedures. They were charged with corruption, fraud and money laundering.

Fraud and money laundering allegations - Division Projects was awarded a Community Development Project by the former Department of Police, Roads and Transport in 2018 for the dismantling and installation of road signs in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality. However, the department discovered irregularities and notified Serious Corruption Investigation in Welkom. The investigation revealed that the Department paid the company R387 360.23 for services that were never rendered, based on two invoices submitted, one for R172 216 for site establishment and one for R215 144.23 for the completed project. Upon site inspection, when the Department was about to make a third payment of R587 587.65, it was discovered that the service provider did not perform any work and the payment was blocked. Five individuals were apprehended and charged with money laundering and fraud and released on bail, in January 2024.

GAUTENG PROVINCE

Fraud and theft - The Government Employee Pension Fund administered a minor's pension benefit valued at R178 488.27 in 2012, which was released to her in 2015 after another individual requested it. The funds were transferred to a fraudulent bank account, with R95 000 transferred to another foreign national's account. The suspects were apprehended in 2017 and 2018, respectively and both were convicted and sentenced to five years on count two and alternative (contravening Section 6 of Act 121 of 1998, Acquisition, Possession or Use of Proceeds of Unlawful Activities). However, they were acquitted in 2024 on count one and their sentence was wholly suspended for five years.

Fraud - The Gauteng Department of Education awarded a tender to the director of Hobzin 103 Trading (Pty) Ltd for personal protective equipment and paid the company R2 902 800. The company did not register for VAT due to its turnover exceeding R1 million and incurred an actual prejudice of R370 626.49 with SARS. The suspect and company pleaded guilty. Accused one was sentenced to a fine of R200 000, suspended for five years. The company was fined R200 000 or two years imprisonment, suspended for five years. They were also required to reimburse SARS R370 626.49 and pay R60 000 and a monthly instalment of R5 200 until the full amount is paid.

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Corruption - Nine suspects and two companies were arrested, on 23 August 2023 for COVID-19-related crimes, particularly the procurement of personal protective equipment and charged for violating the PFMA, 1999 (money laundering, fraud and corruption). The Northern Cape Department of Health suffered a loss of R16 906 677.50. The Hawk's Priority Crime Specialised Investigation secured a preservation order for a luxury vehicle and land, collectively valued at R5.3 million.

Fraud theft and money laundering - A couple was accused of defrauding Umsobombu Local Municipality of R2 490 759.39. The spouse used his position to transfer funds to their personal accounts. A recovery order totalling R364 753.03 was secured from the pension savings. Three individuals were found guilty of money laundering and fraud/theft, on 8 August 2023. Facing 262 counts, the accused was sentenced to six years direct imprisonment, while the second was sentenced to three years of correctional supervision. The suspect was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.

Corruption - A former employee submitted an application for a Brigadier position. During the assessment, she was allegedly approached by a high-ranking police official after being shortlisted. The official requested R70 000 for the case study and a meeting was scheduled. She had already paid a portion and the balance was set at R22 200. An enquiry was registered, a Section 252A was authorised and an entrapment was executed. The police official was arrested and subsequently released on R4 000 bail, with conditions.

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Corruption and fraud - The Office of the Premier was tasked with procuring 72 emergency temporary classrooms for Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage for the Department of Education in the Eastern Cape Province. The procurement cost was R20 264 400. Information from a whistleblower revealed that senior officials at the Premier's Office appointed a service provider without following the correct procurement process and were closely linked to the preferred provider. The National Treasury also investigated the procurement. Eight individuals were arrested in Gauteng, on 11 December 2023.

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Corruption - Three suspects handed themselves to Krugersdorp-based Serious Corruption Investigation and were charged with corruption after a service provider allegedly procured a R1.4 million vehicle for the City of Matlosana's Chief Financial Officer, in June 2023. They were released on R35 000 bail, each, facing charges of corruption.

A former municipal manager in Naledi Local Municipality resorted to irregular procurement processes, awarding a low-cost housing contract to Khasu Engineering Service for the preparation phase and construction of low-cost housing, prior to the publication of the tender. Claims were submitted for services were not rendered, leading to overpayments of R60 million. Completion certificates were submitted and payments were effected, but the road, earthworks, storm water and streetlights were not installed. A warrant of arrest was executed, on 19 February 2024 and R10 000 bail was granted by the Vryburg Magistrate Court.

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Fraud - The suspect, former Chief Clerk: Credit Control at Bergvriervier Municipality, Piketberg, allegedly fraudulently distributed 700 918.1 free electricity tokens for pre-paid meters between 2016 and 2019, resulting in a loss of R1 310 507.40. The suspect was arrested on 7 March 2023, appeared at the Piketberg Magistrate Court and charged with 435 counts of fraud.

Fraud, forgery and uttering - Two suspects, the municipal managers of Knysna Local Municipality and Garden Route District were accused of financial misconduct at the municipalities, from April 2019 to December 2019. The financial affairs were not managed and no reasonable measures were taken to ensure that the annual financial statements were recorded properly and in accordance with norms and standards. They allegedly falsified documents and failed to disclose contingency assets, duly disclosed during the 2012 and 2017 financial years. The suspects were arrested and detained. A potential loss of R64 000 000 was suffered by the municipality.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

FREE STATE PROVINCE

Murder of a police official - A group of suspects entered a supermarket in Wepener, pointed firearms at the owner and stole cigarettes, cash and beverages. The burglary was reported to Wepener Police, who conducted a search. A 22-year old suspect was shot during a shootout. Four additional suspects were arrested. Two suspects were charged with the murder of a police Constable, attempted murder of another police official and robbery. The 43-year-old woman pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 years for robbery with aggravating circumstances, 10 years for the robbery of police firearms, 10 years for attempted murder and life imprisonment for murder, while the other two received 10 and 12 years for robbery with aggravating circumstances and robbery of police firearms, ten years for attempted murder and life imprisonment for murder.

Cash-in-transit - A 42-year-old man and his 43-year-old co-accused were arrested after a CIT robbery, in September 2020. Ammunition, explosives, firearms, including those of high calibre and cash were recovered. It was also discovered that suspects were responsible for a series of hijackings and theft of motor vehicles, in Gauteng. They were found guilty of robbery, attempted murder, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and theft of a motor vehicle by the Free State High Court.

GAUTENG PROVINCE

Theft, illegal possession of unwrought precious metals and contraventions of the Immigration Act - A suspect was arrested in Zuurbekom for allegedly possessing 1 260 tonnes of gold-bearing material and 85.6 kg of loaded carbon, valued at R2 165 366 600. The suspect, a 24-year-old, pleaded guilty to theft, illegal possession of unwrought metals and contravention of the Immigration Act at the Westonaria Regional Court, in January 2024. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment for theft, two years for illegal possession of unwrought precious metals and one year for contravention of the Immigration Act. The sentences will be served concurrently and upon completion, the individual will be deported to Zimbabwe.

Discovery of a clandestine drug laboratory - Nine suspects, aged 18-55, were arrested in a clandestine drug laboratory in Krugersdorp West, suspected to be a super-industrial scale operation. The suspects appeared in the Krugersdorp Magistrates Court, on 14 February 2024, facing charges of illicit drug manufacturing.

Manufacturing of drugs - On 5 March 2024, a search and seizure operation regarding a drug manufacturing operation in Centurion, resulted in the arrest of one suspect and the seizure of a vehicle suspected of being used in the commission of crime and R1 million worth of drugs. The suspect appeared before the Atteridgeville Magistrate Court, on 7 March 2024, on charges of drug manufacturing.

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

Contravening Section 5(b) of the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act, 1995 (Act No 140 of 1992) - On 6 March 2024, Serious Organised Crime Investigation and the Ethekwini District searched a warehouse in Newlands East for Mandrax. They found two drug compressor machines, plastic packets containing methaqualone powder, unknown liquid chemicals and precursors, including sodium hydroxide methanol, phosphoric acid and acetyl anhydride. A foreign national, employed as a security guard, notorious for his involvement in the operation of clandestine Mandrax laboratories, was arrested for violating the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992.

Drugs - Six suspects, aged 31-61, were arrested in March 2024 for drug dealing in Chatsworth. After numerous covert operations, Serious Organised Crime Investigation, Crime Intelligence, Durban Metro Police and Customs seized heroine capsules and crack cocaine with a street value of approximately R110 000, as well as an unregistered luxury vehicle and master cases of cigarettes valued at R860 000.

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Convicted for possession of precious metals - In July 2023, Bidvest Protea Coin Security for Impala Platinum Mine in Rustenburg discovered three foreign nationals loading platinum from the UG2 pipeline into bags. They were arrested and wit platinum was seized. The trio was sentenced in March 2024, by the Tlhabane Magistrates' Court for the possession of precious metals to wit platinum (two years) and being in the country without legal travel documents (one year). They will each serve two years of imprisonment and the sentences will be served concurrently.

Possession of unwrought gold bearing material - Three suspects were arrested after they were found washing platinum-bearing material at the Impala Minpro Processing Plant. The suspects, aged 57, 32 and 38 appeared before the Tlhabane Magistrates' Court, on 15 January 2024 and were charged with possession of unwrought gold bearing material after 11 bags containing the material were discovered and seized.

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Criminal gang activities and fraud - Twelve suspects were arrested on 14 March 2024 for various gang-related offences, including aiding and abetting criminal gang activities, murder, attempted murder, unlicensed firearm possession, insurance fraud, kidnapping, rape, assault and contravention of Section 9 of the POCA.

Human trafficking - Two foreign nationals were arrested in Midrand after boarding a bus with 14 undocumented children, aged six to fourteen. The children were found in poor condition and hungry and the suspects claimed to be transporting them to their parents Cape Town. The Provincial Trafficking in Persons Rapid Response Team (Department of Social Development) was contacted to provide food and relocate the children. The 41-year-old suspect was arrested for trafficking in persons and was denied bail by the Kimberley Magistrates' Court. Her 46-year old co-accused was released on bail.

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Theft - A 32-year-old suspect was arrested for theft and contravention of the Immigration Act, 2002. The suspect was apprehended in Gunners Circle, Epping and found to be in possession of 12 lithium-ion batteries, each valued at R617 273.92. The accused appeared at Goodwood Magistrates Court, on 28 February 2024.

Murder of a police official - A police constable was fatally shot in Grassy Park in 2022, leading to a multidisciplinary investigation. The accused was arrested in October and sentenced to 60 years in prison by the Khayelitsha Regional Court, in February 2024. The court imposed various sentences, including robbery (eight years), murder (30 years), attempted murder (five years), unlawful possession of a firearm (15 years) and ammunition (two years). The accused will serve an effective term of 30 years direct imprisonment and was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.

Dealing in drugs - SANEB in the Western Cape discovered two vehicles transporting Mandrax from Gauteng to Cape Town, on 30 December 2021, resulting in the discovery of 100 000 tablets in a fake compartment. Heidelberg SAPS arrested and detained the suspects and confiscated a bus worth R150 000 and tablets valued at R3.5 million.

ASSET FORFEITURE INVESTIGATION

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Assets and abalone - The Asset Forfeiture Investigation Unit in East London secured a preservation order from the Mthatha High Court to secure assets and abalone valued at over R250 000. The order was approved on 20 February 2024, following an incident in November 2023 in the Eastern Cape where a motor vehicle was intercepted transporting illegal abalone. The suspect was arrested and assets seized, including a motor vehicle, a freezer and cash.

Preservation order granted - On 30 December 2022, two crime prevention officers found a suspicious vehicle in King Williams Town with a 35-year-old inside. They found a SAPS state firearm, a Z88 with a serial number and a magazine with six rounds of ammunition, as well as four plastic bags concealed in a container which contained 350 boss tablets and R1 228 cash. The case was referred to Asset Forfeiture Investigation and a forfeiture order valued at R50 000 was granted. The suspect denied ownership of the items. The firearm, ammunition, currency and vehicle were seized. The case is currently on hold pending laboratory results.

FREE STATE PROVINCE

Forfeiture order against alleged illegal mining accused - The NPAs AFU and Priority Crime Specialised Investigation have secured a forfeiture order for three houses, four vehicles and R545 300 cash against a 38-year-old accused, following his arrest by Serious Organised Crime in the Free State on 15 November 2021. The project was aimed to disrupt and dismantle the identified threat of illicit mining in the Welkom and Thabong areas.

GAUTENG PROVINCE

Three forfeiture orders worth over R17 million granted - The Johannesburg High Court granted three forfeiture orders totalling over R17 million to six suspects suspected of being involved in a syndicate dealing in unwrought gold acquired from mine workers and illegal miners in Khutsong and Carletonville. The matter was referred to Priority Crime Specialised Investigation Asset Forfeiture Investigation, leading to the freezing of bank accounts and the seizure of 51 high-value vehicles and eight properties. The suspects are scheduled for trial in the North Gauteng High Court, from July to September 2024.

Preservation order of over R3 million executed in Khutsong and Carletonville - In 2018, a syndicate was involved in illicit mining activities near Carletonville, Khutsong and Fochville. Six suspects were identified, including the leader, who were buying stolen gold from illegal miners and workers. The syndicate's cash was used to buy 17 vehicles and eight houses. In January 2024, a preservation order valued at R3 250 440 was granted and eight suspects were arrested. A total of 17 vehicles were seized during a takedown operation and three luxury vehicles and valuable household items were preserved. These items are the result of unlawful activities, including money laundering, racketeering and dealing in unwrought gold.

Forfeiture order to the value of over R1.17 million - A damaged Transnet diesel pipeline in Durban was cleaned and transported to a depot. The diesel was transported to the Transnet Depot in Nigel. A truck carrying 37 000 litres of diesel worth R881 790 was found empty, leading to the arrest of a 37-year-old suspect. The vehicle diverted to a plot in Spaarwater, Heidelberg, while on route to the depot where Serious Organised Crime seized a motor vehicle and R677 990 in cash. The suspect was granted R100 000 bail but forfeited due to his failure to appear in court. The cash and vehicle were linked to diesel theft. On 23 January 2024, a forfeiture order of more than R1.1 million was granted by the Pretoria High Court, Gauteng Division, in connection with tempering with essential infrastructure.

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Preservation order to the value of R105 900 - The Hawks Asset Forfeiture Investigation, in partnership with the Director of Public Prosecution's AFU, secured a preservation order from the Cape Town Division of the High Court after a grey Land Rover Discovery was found to contain 71 523 Mandrax tablets.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Fraud and money laundering - The complainant alleged that a former Coega Development Corporation officer used learners' banking details who completed their training programmes to replace their own on the payroll system, leading to stipends being deposited into his own account and his wife's. The corporation suffered R6 642 420.70 in prejudice and the accused was sentenced to 10 years in prison for fraud and five years for money laundering, which would run concurrently.

Fraud - The Department of Basic Education discovered 14 fraudulent payments made to four schools in 2010. The suspect hacked the system, accessed information using a key logger device and made unauthorised payments to his bank accounts, resulting in a financial loss of over R600 000. The suspect was arrested in Gauteng, in February 2020 and convicted of theft by the East London Specialised Commercial Crime Court, in August 2023. He was sentenced to three years of direct imprisonment without a fine.

FREE STATE PROVINCE

Money laundering - A 27-year-old man was arrested in July 2021 for fraud and money laundering, using a fraudulent company "Black Child Billionaire". Four known Phuthaditjhaba residents invested more than R500 000, but never received the promised interest, ranging between 25% and 100%. He was found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment on three counts of fraud, four years on three counts for contravention of the Banks Act, four years on three years of contravention of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act and five years on three counts of money laundering, suspended for five years. The accused was also ordered to repay one victim R18 000 in instalments of R1 500. The co-founder of Black Child Billionaire was sentenced for contravening the Banks Act, the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service Act and money laundering.

GAUTENG PROVINCE

Fraud - The accused, a 55-year old former Senior Account Executive at Inyathi Pty, was found guilty by the Palmridge Magistrate Court of 762 counts of fraud and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment after admitting to transferring company funds into her personal account and to those of family members, leading to a financial loss of approximately R3.7 million.

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

Fraud - Stapleton and his accomplices operated Dynamic Group CC and GPN Consulting, an investment scheme for off-road mining motor vehicle research and development. They received R11 510 000 from investors, but never received the promised returns. They were arrested in 2017 and charged with fraud. One accomplice pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years, while the other was acquitted. In 2022, Stapleton was found guilty and sentenced to ten years for 58 counts, eight years for the remaining 89 counts and two years for violating the Bank Act and Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. The company was fined R10 000, suspended for three years. The accused was further sentenced to ten years for 147 counts of fraud by the Durban Specialised Commercial Crime Court.

LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Fraud - In 2019, three individuals, aged 34, 44 and 58, accessed the portfolios of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and SAMANCO Foundation without authorisation, transferring R2 900 000 into their own bank accounts. They altered the JSE's banking details and continued transferring money from the trustees' account. The JSE trustee and SAMANCO Foundation suffered a loss of R191 108 910.46, between July and September 2019. The accused were arrested and released on R50 000 bail, each. They were found guilty and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Fraud, corruption and money laundering - In 2013, a 56-year-old former Eskom administration clerk and co-accused, the former Director of Chimanzi Investments were found guilty of fraud, theft and money laundering. Accused first was sentenced to ten years for 16 counts of fraud, seven years for 39 counts of corruption and seven years for 48 counts of money laundering. The accused will serve 10 years direct imprisonment without the option of a fine. The second accused, a 40-year-old, was sentenced to eight years for fraud, corruption and money laundering, wholly suspended for five years. The case involved fraudulent invoices and a total of R2.6 million in damages for Eskom.

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Theft - In 2010, a 47-year-old man was awarded a tender by the DPWI for renovations to the Parliamentary Precinct in Cape Town. The Department submitted a final account of R10.8 million, which was not accepted. The accused filed a motion in the Western Cape High Court, seeking an order to include over R500 000 in the final account in respect of an advance payment to a sub-contractor. The Department paid the amount, but the accused withheld an amount of R51 903 to the sub-contractor that was not disclosed in the motion. The accused was sentenced to six years in prison for theft and 12 months for perjury, suspended for five years. The accused company, Good Hope Plasterers CC was fined R200 000, wholly suspended for five years, in respect of theft.

Money laundering - The accused, a 53-year-old woman, defrauded R7.2 million, of which R2 million was transferred to her husband from investors in her unregistered meat business, between 2009 and 2015, promising huge returns and a 50% share. The complainants never received their returns or shares and the accused was convicted and sentenced to eight years in prison for four counts of fraud, 12 years for 17 counts of theft and eight years for 21 counts of money laundering. All sentences to be run concurrently.

Fraud - The 49-year-old woman, previously employed by Nedbank Investment Management, was convicted of 16 fraud charges and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment after illegally transferring R5.3 million from the general ledger account to a suspense account and, thereafter, to various bank accounts. She was previously employed at the bank.

Fraud, theft, forgery and uttering - Between 2012 and 2017, the accused misrepresented herself as an auction agent, presenting victims with fake documents of houses and vehicles, causing a loss of R3 million. She never rendered the service. She was found guilty on 20 counts of fraud, one count of theft and eight counts of forgery and uttering in March 2024, by the Bellville Specialised Commercial Crimes Court.

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Theft - During 2014 and 2019, a 42-year-old suspect, employed by Sitona Mining, allegedly transferred R9 million from her company into her personal bank accounts. Arrested in June 2022, she was released on R30 000 bail and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on 126 counts of theft.

Fraud, theft and money laundering - A Zimbabwean and South African company's email was intercepted by an accused and five other suspects. The accused allegedly altered the company's bank account number and transferred R24 million, intended for a South-African-based company, to one of the suspects' accounts. The money was later transferred to various bank accounts belonging to the accused. They were arrested in Kempton Park and Mahikeng. Three accused were charged with fraud, theft and money laundering and remanded in custody.

4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

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:

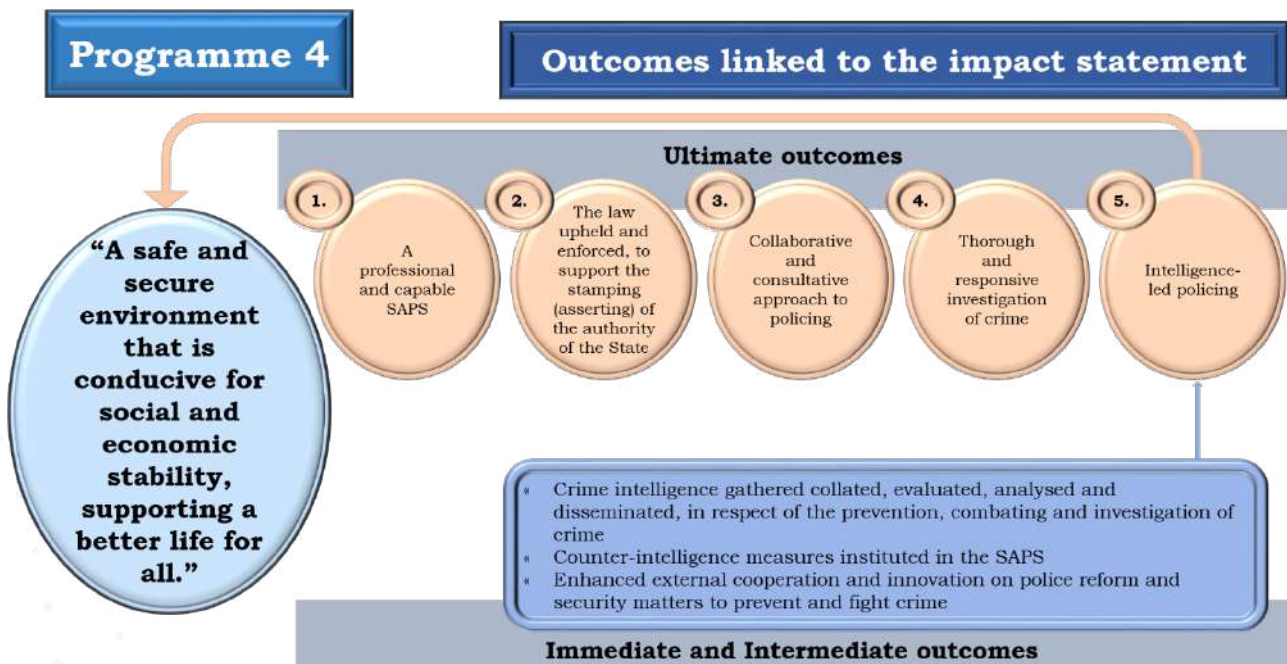


Table 5 below, outlines the outcome and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 4.

OUTCOME AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 5: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations								
Intelligence-led policing: » 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, relating to prioritised crime threats ¹⁷ , successfully terminated	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	66% of the total number of network operations registered, annually, ¹⁸	75,05% (409 from a total of 545).	9,05% points	Target achieved. Additional network operations were successfully terminated during the fourth quarter. The overachievement was facilitated by effective collaboration between Crime Intelligence and other stakeholders, the approval of Section 205s and the utilisation of available trap agent.
Intelligence-led policing: » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Security risk and vetting assessments conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of security clearances finalised in the SAPS	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).	100% (700)	105,86% (741 from a total of 700).	5,86% points	Target achieved. The successful completion of the security clearances was facilitated by the Vetting Intervention Project, the appointment of nine vetting officers and the appointment of the Section Head: Vetting.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS		Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS	115,02% (2 726 from a total of 2 370).	280,55% (5 134 from a total of 1 830).	100% (2 000)	158% (3 160 from a total of 2 000).	58% points	Target achieved. An increased number of laptops and desktops were assessed, due to members being duly informed of the evaluation.
		Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS	196,79% (307 from a total of 156).	115,89% (423 from a total of 365).	100% (400)	124,5% (498 from a total of 400).	24,5% points	Target achieved. The assessment of overt premises was enabled by effective management planning. All assessments of client requests were finalised in a timely manner.
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management								
Intelligence-led policing: » 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, relating to prioritised crime threats ¹¹⁹ , that were operationalised at district level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	80%	96,91% (50 513 from a total of 52 124).	16,91% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats, that were operationalised at provincial level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	90%	96,39% (16 459 from a total of 17 075).	6,36% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.
			Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	95%	99,20% (3 351 from a total of 3 378).	4,2% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats, that were operationalised at district level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	80%	98,47% (191 390 from a total of 194 362).	18,47% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats, that were operationalised at provincial level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	90%	95,15% (60 607 from a total of 63 693).	5,15% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats, that were operationalised at national level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	95%	96,67% (11 499 from a total of 11 895).	1,67% points	Target achieved. Additional intelligence reports were generated and expeditiously distributed to the various operational capabilities of the SAPS. Events, such as the National and Provincial General Elections also played a role in the increased number of intelligence reports distributed.

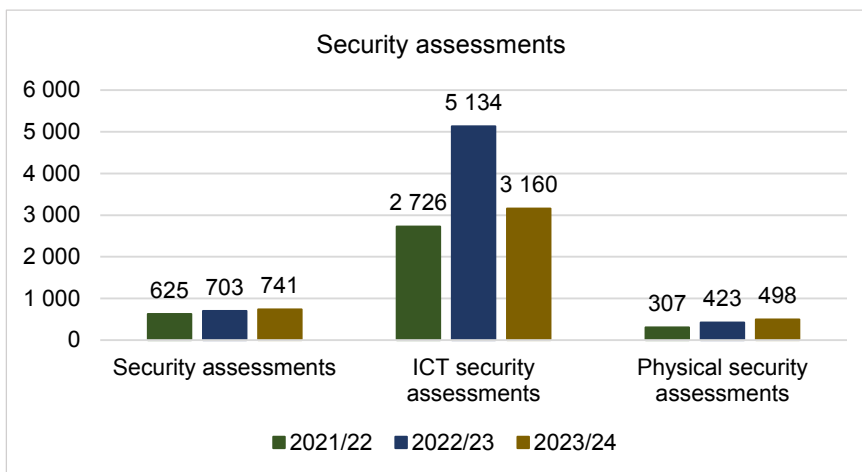
SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

NETWORK OPERATIONS CONDUCTED TO INFILTRATE/ PENETRATE CRIMINAL GROUPINGS/SYNDICATES AND COLLECT INTELLIGENCE ON PRIORITY THREATS

During 2023/24, a total number of 545 network operations were registered. A total of 409 or 75,05% network operations were terminated successfully, exceeding the planned target of 66%, by 9,05%. As at 31 March 2024, a total of 72 network operations, or 13,21%, were terminated unsuccessfully, three or 0,55% were extended and 54 or 9,91% were pending termination.

SECURITY RISK AND VETTING ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAPS



During 2023/24, a total of 741 or 105,86% security clearances were finalised, exceeding the planned target of 100% (700), by 5,86% or 41. A total of 444 security clearances were issued, with 210 being confidential, 22 being secret and 212 being top-secret. A further 297 clearances were denied for a variety of reasons, including ill health, service terminations, or non-compliance.

A total of 3 160 or 158% ICT security assessments, inclusive of soft and hardware technology

were finalised, exceeding the planned target of 100% (2 000) by 58,00% or 1 160.

A total of 124,5% or 498 overt physical security assessments were conducted, exceeding the planned target of 100% (400) by 24,5% or 98.

There was a significant improvement in the percentage of security clearances finalised from 2021/22 to 2022/23, more than doubling from 54,16% to 101,59%. This positive trend continued, though at a slower rate, from 2022/23 to 2023/24, with a slight increase to 105,86%. The completion rate of ICT security assessments showed an exceptional increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23, more than doubling from 115,02% at 158%. The completion rate of physical security assessments was exceptionally high in 2021/22 at 196,79%. There was a significant drop in 2022/23 to 115,89%, followed by a slight increase to 124,5% in 2023/24.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED OPERATIONALISED

During 2023/24, a total of 72 577 proactive intelligence reports were generated and 96,89% or 70 323 were operationalised at district, provincial and national levels. The table below depicts the proactive intelligence reports that were generated and operationalised, in 2023/24.

Environment/ level	Proactive reports generated		Total	Proactive reports operationalised		Total
	Early warning	Threat and risk assessment		Early warning	Threat and risk assessment	
District	20 772	31 352	52 124	20 335	30 178	50 513
Provincial	7 243	9 832	17 075	6 972	9 487	16 459
National	3 017	361	3 378	3 014	337	3 351
Total	31 032	41 545	72 577	30 321	40 002	70 323

During 2023/24, a total of 269 950 reactive intelligence reports were generated and 97,61% or 263 498 were operationalised at district, provincial and national levels. The table below depicts the proactive intelligence reports that were generated and operationalised, in 2023/24.

Environment/ level	Reactive reports generated		Total	Reactive reports operationalised		Total
	Profiles	Intelligence analysis report		Profiles	Intelligence analysis report	
District	62 357	132 005	194 362	61 517	129 873	191 390
Provincial	24 642	39 051	63 693	23 034	37 573	60 607
National	4 508	7 387	11 895	4 278	7 221	11 499
Total	91 507	178 443	269 950	88 829	174 667	263 496

Highlights

In September 2023, 19 CIT suspects in Makhado, Limpopo, who engaged in a gun battle with police instead of surrendering, were fatally shot during an intelligence-led operation.

A multidisciplinary team, including Crime Intelligence, border police officers and DPCI officers, seized cocaine valued at R15 million from a vessel that docked at the Richards Bay Port from Colombia.

Police at the Durban Harbour and King Shaka International Airport's Dube Trade Port have recorded numerous cocaine seizures, since October 2023. The largest consignment was seized at the Durban Harbour, in December 2023, with a value of R115 million rand.

In April 2023, an intelligence-led operation led to the re-arrest of escapee Mr. Thabo Bester and his accomplice Dr. Nandipha Magudumane, as well as a Mozambican national, in Tanzania.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS THE SAPS'S OUTCOMES

The notable improvements in finalising security clearances and assessments have significantly contributed to strengthening intelligence-led policing.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	1 733 283	1 733 283	0	1 773 406	1 773 406	0
Intelligence and Information Management	2 585 804	2 585 804	0	2 567 150	2 567 150	0
Total	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	4 340 556	4 340 556	0

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2023/24.

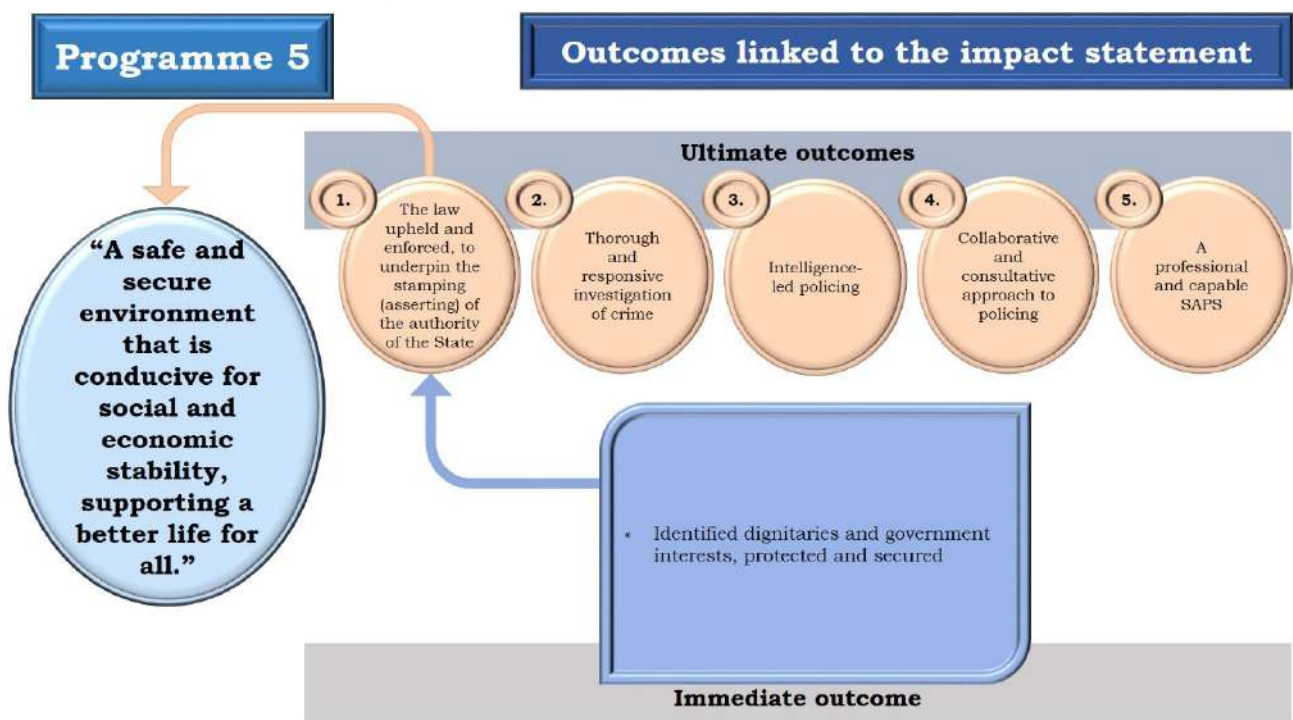
4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The 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 Policing 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 people 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 in the Protection and Security Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.



The Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component share joint responsibility for Programme 5. Tables 6 and 7 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, 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 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches during in-transit protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	Subprogramme: Static Protection							
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	Two security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings and strategic installations	Percentage of strategic installations audited	49,80 (124 from a total of 249).	52,61% (131 from a total of 249).	48,82% (124 from a total of 254)	49,61% (126 from a total of 254).	0,79% points	Target achieved. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy has merged, but it has not yet relocated to the new facility (Eastern Cape and North West).
		Percentage of NKPs evaluated	100% (209 from a total of 209).	99,07% (213 from a total of 215).	100% (215)	100% (214 from a total of 214).	-	Target achieved. The declassification and subsequent discounting of one NKP from the target (Oil Tanking Grinrod Calulo (Ltd) Port of Ngqura).

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 7: Actual performance against targets, for 2023/24, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of physical protection ¹²⁰	Number of security breaches during physical protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static Protection								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of venue security	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences ¹²¹	One security breach.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings	Percentage of NKPs evaluated	100% (11 from a total of 11).	90% (9 from a total of 10).	100% (11)	100% (11 from a total of 11).	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The Protection and Security Services Division is a national competency with nine provincial offices, which are located throughout South Africa. The Division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, MEC, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and ad-hoc VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS) Policy and NKPs and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). The Division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Part of static protection, include the provisioning of protection to the 10 Parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 86 national and 131 provincial dignitaries, as well as 15 ad-hoc and 65 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa. There was a total of 31 200 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South African. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events, or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad, by South African VIPs.

Operational protection was also provided at two major events, as well as at 55 special events and 156 provincial events. These events included the SoNA, State of the Province Addresses, the BRICS Summit, the ANC January 8 Statement and manifesto launch, National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

In 2023/24, a total number of 82 470 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 72 identified VIP residences, 30 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as 11 buildings occupied by the SAPS. Patrols are conducted at 80 residences on a 24-hour basis. No security breaches occurred during protection duties.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

In total, 49,61% or 126 from a total of 254 strategic installations planned for 2023/24 were audited by the Protection and Security Services Division, achieving the annual target of 48,82%. Overperformance was due to the merger of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, which has not yet relocated to the new facility (Eastern Cape and North West).

In total, 100%, or 214 NKPs were evaluated by the Protection and Security Services Division. One NKP was declassified by the Minister of Police, namely; Oil Tanking Grindrod Calulo (Ltd), in the Eastern Cape. Therefore, the NKP was discounted from the target.

The following regulatory functions were performed, during the period under review:

- » A total of 1 174 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 to be incapable, in terms of Regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).
- » A total of 178 security service providers and security training providers were evaluated, of which 36 were deregistered.
- » A total of 30 new security service providers and four new security training providers were registered.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Integrated approved protection for the RSA delegation at the International Court of Justice - the deployment was not within the scope of Presidential Protection Service's mandate; however, it was approved due to international protective experience, which significantly minimised the risk to the South African delegation.

Establishment of the Specialised Uniform Protection Strategy, in respect of toxicological protection in collaboration with the South African National Defence Force, the SAPS, SSA, National Health Laboratory, as well as the Presidency, through the integration of resources.

The international conference held for Heads of State, in Brazil, determined that Presidential Protection Service was ranked among the top 10 in the world, in terms of operational practices and methodology.

The team SA concept was established with an integrated approach to international protective operations, which was the result of the development of an International Operational Plan (PPS 601). The team SA concept is a collaborative approach to international presidential outgoing visits that includes the Presidency, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and security stakeholders.

The Presidential Protection Service has developed an integrated SOP with the objective of successfully aligning processes across the Component and functions, which will result in improved efficiency, clarity and consistency in operations. The protection packages granted to former presidents and former deputy presidents were approved by the National Commissioner, which is crucial, not only for their personal safety, but also for the security, stability and symbolic significance of the nation as a whole.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

No security breaches were reported during physical protection.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

No security breaches were reported during physical protection or at identified government installations and identified VIP residences.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

All 11 NKPs were evaluated.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	1 991 960	1 991 960	0	1 967 133	1 967 133	0
Static Protection	1 314 836	1 314 836	0	1 403 848	1 403 848	0
Government Security Regulator	99 240	99 240	0	88 407	88 407	0
Operational Support	282 485	282 485	0	278 402	278 402	0
Total	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	3 737 790	3 737 790	0

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2023/24.

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1 TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC ENTITIES/ALL ORGANISATIONS OTHER THAN PUBLIC ENTITIES

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 Government.

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.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1 CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND EARMARKED FUNDS PAID/RECEIVED

Not applicable to the Vote: Police.

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of the donor	United Kingdom
Full amount of the funding	£287 633 Pounds (donation in kind)
Period of the commitment	April 2023 to March 2024
Purpose of the funding	To support the SAPS in building capacity in areas of cybercrime, by providing various learning initiatives focused on cybercrime basic awareness and general and specialist training.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Deliver a one-week SAPS cybercrime practical workshop. » Define SAPS introduction to cybercrime course. » Define SAPS detective course. » Define SAPS e-crime course. » Deliver a leadership awareness presentation. » Deliver TTT workshops. » Define international protocols and guidelines.
Actual output achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Delivered a one-week SAPS cybercrime practical workshop. » Defined SAPS introduction to cybercrime course. » Defined SAPS detective course. » Defined SAPS e-crime course. » Delivered a leadership awareness presentation. » Delivered TTT workshops. » Defined international protocols and guidelines. <p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Members of the SAPS to gain an increase in knowledge of cybercrime and the Cybercrime Act. » Members of the SAPS to gain an increase in knowledge of cybercrime detective methods. » Members of the SAPS to gain an increase in knowledge of protocols and guidelines within investigations. <p>OUTCOMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The SAPS are managing cybercrime incidents in line with Cybercrime Act. » The SAPS is detecting and responding to cybercrime incidents in line with the Detective Training Methodology.
Amount received in current period	£287 633 Pounds (donation in kind) R6 316 420.00 (£ 1 GBP = R21.96 on 1 April 2023)
Amount spent by department	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Technical committee meetings. » Regular meetings and planning between the project manager, consultant and the High Commission. » The budget is managed by the UK.

Name of donor	Taiwan: National Development Course
Full amount of the funding	R73 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-05-27 to 2024-06-17
Purpose of the funding	To fund one member of the SAPS to attend the National Development Course, in Taipei, Taiwan.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for one member to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	One member was trained successfully.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the People's Republic of China (Taiwan).

Name of donor	Italy: Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Unit (CoESPU) - Training Officer on Core Pre-Deployment Training Material (CPTM), Specialised Training Materials (STM)
Full amount of the funding	R67 470.00
Period of the commitment	2023-07-04 to 2023-08-04
Purpose of the funding	CoESPU - Training Officer on CPTM, STM presented by the CoESPU, in Vicenza, Italy.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for three members to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	Three members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Italian Government.

Name of donor	INTERPOL: Three-day Operational Workshop, in Uganda
Full amount of the funding	R80 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-04-23 to 2023-04-27
Purpose of the funding	INTERPOL Member States to have a three-day joint operational workshop, in Uganda.
Expected outputs	Two members of the SAPS to participate in the workshop.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully attended the workshop.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by INTERPOL.

Name of donor	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): Organisation Management for Senior Police Officers
Full amount of the funding	R47 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-06-18 to 2023-07-08
Purpose of the funding	One senior officer of the SAPS to attend Organisation Management for Senior Police Officers, in Japan.
Expected outputs	One senior officer to attend Organisation Management for Senior Police Officers.
Actual outputs achieved	One senior officer attended Organisation Management for Senior Police Officers.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by JICA at the Embassy of Japan.

Name of donor	People's Republic of China: Seminar on VIP Protection for South Africa
Full amount of the funding	R2 280 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-05-06 to 2023-05-26
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate the VIP protectors of the SAPS in preparation to the BRICS Summit.
Expected outputs	To advance 20 members of the SAPS in VIP protection skills and complete the training.
Actual outputs achieved	A total of 17 members successfully completed the training and three did not attend due to medical reasons.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Name of donor	SADC: Regional Training on Drug Trafficking and Identification of Chemical Equipment
Full amount of the funding	R50 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-04-17 to 2023-04-28
Purpose of the funding	To train investigators on drug trafficking and identifying chemical equipment, in Tanzania.
Expected outputs	Two members to complete the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the training.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the SADC.

Name of donor	People's Republic of China: Conference of the Global Public Security Cooperation: Sub-Forum Forensic Science
Full amount of the funding	R31 500.00
Period of the commitment	2023-09-15
Purpose of the funding	Three senior officials to participate in the Forensic Sub-Forum, in the People's Republic of China.
Expected outputs	Three senior officials to attend the Forensic Sub-Forum.
Actual outputs achieved	Three senior officials have successfully attended the Sub-Forum.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China.

Name of donor	SADC: Workshop on Combating Illicit Mining/Explosives
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2023-09-11 to 2023-09-23
Purpose of the funding	Two officials of the SAPS to participate in the Workshop on Combating Illicit Mining/Explosives, in Zambia.
Expected outputs	Two officials to participate in the workshop.
Actual outputs achieved	Two officials have successfully attended the workshop.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the SADC.

Name of donor	People's Republic of China: Seminar on Police Dog Technology
Full amount of the funding	R408 596.64
Period of the commitment	2023-11-08 to 2023-11-23
Purpose of the funding	Inland transport, accommodation, meals and training-related costs during the seminar for six SAPS officials to be trained on Police Dog Technology, in Yunnan, People's Republic of China.
Expected outputs	Six officials to be capacitated with more advance Police Dog Technology (K9) training.
Actual outputs achieved	Six officials have successfully completed the training.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China.

Name of donor	JICA: Control of Drug Offences
Full amount of the funding	R66 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-02-18 to 2024-03-06
Purpose of the funding	One officer of the SAPS to attend the Control of Drug Offences Training Programme, in Japan.
Expected outputs	One officer to be trained on the Control of Drug Offences Training Programme.
Actual outputs achieved	One officer attended the training programme.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by JICA at the Embassy of Japan.

Name of donor	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): Regional Workshop on Anglophone
Full amount of the funding	R15 500.00
Period of the commitment	2024-02-13 to 2024-02-15
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate investigators on issues around the handling and investigation of transnational crimes in the region.
Expected outputs	One member to complete the training.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the workshop, in Nairobi, Kenya.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by UNODC.

Name of donor	United States of America (USA): International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA) - Advance Narcotics Investigations Course: Botswana
Full amount of the funding	R46 110.00
Period of the commitment	2024-01-29 to 2024-02-02
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the investigation of narcotics and drug-related crimes.
Expected outputs	Three investigators to attend and complete the course, in Gaborone, Botswana
Actual outputs achieved	Three members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA - Trafficking in Persons Course
Full amount of the funding	R114 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-01-22 to 2024-01-26
Purpose of the funding	To train SAPS members on how to investigate trafficking in persons related crimes.
Expected outputs	Two investigators to attend and complete the course, in Gaborone, Botswana.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Cybercrime Investigation Course
Full amount of the funding	R30 740.00
Period of the commitment	2024-02-05 to 2024-02-09
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skills of investigating cybercrime and other related crimes.
Expected outputs	Two SAPS members to attend and complete the course, in Gaborone, Botswana.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering
Full amount of the funding	R27 300.00
Period of the commitment	2024-02-12 to 2024-02-16
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate SAPS members on asset forfeiture and money laundering skills and other related crimes.
Expected outputs	Two SAPS members to attend and complete the course, in Gaborone, Botswana.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA - Trafficking in Persons Course
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-03-11 to 2024-03-15
Purpose of the funding	To train SAPS members on how to investigate trafficking in person-related crimes.
Expected outputs	Two investigators to attend and complete the course, in Gaborone, Botswana.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback was monitored by the Government of the USA.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The SAPS acknowledges that all South Africans have the right to access policing services and has, since 2010, advocated for the provision of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure and the construction of police stations in the country's most remote rural areas. The SAPS planned to establish two new police stations, during 2023/24. Riemvasmaak¹²², in the Northern Cape and Muyexe Police Station, in Limpopo were completed. Dwarsberg Police Station, in the North West was not completed, due to unforeseen additional scope on underground sewer and compliance with fire services.

The SAPS has initiated the establishment of interim and satellite police stations to support the Access to Policing Strategy by expanding its footprint. This initiative involves the utilisation of alternative construction methods, specifically Collapsible Pre-Manufactured Structures (park homes). Five interim/satellite police stations were designated for completion, in 2023/24. Progress in relation to these stations is as follows:

- » Majola, in the Eastern Cape – Due to unforeseen extensive earthworks, a delay in Eskom connection and heavy rainfall, the project duration has been delayed by four months, with progress at 42%.
- » Sunriseview, in the Free State – The project is 98% completed, but the duration has been delayed by Eskom connection.
- » Matlala and The Oaks, in Limpopo and Makhaza, in the Western Cape - The projects are 99% completed. Electricity connection by Eskom is still outstanding.

USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The National Commissioner approved the 2025/26 User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), on 26 March 2024, to ensure compliance with Section 9 of the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No 19 of 2007). On 27 March 2024, the approved UAMP was submitted to both the National Treasury and the NDPWI.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEASED POLICE STATIONS

No target was set for 2023/24 for the acquisition of land or leased police stations.

SECURITY UPGRADING OF POLICE STATIONS

The implementation of police station security measures was necessitated by the development of the National Safety Strategy and the National Police Safety Plan. The SAPS developed and approved an Infrastructure Security Plan with the consideration and inclusion of all technological requirements, such as CCTV and access control systems, among others during 2021/22. During 2023/24, between both the Division Supply Chain Management and provincial offices, a total number of 73 previously identified police stations and other police facilities were installed with the provisioning of security features, as shown in the table below.

No	Province	Name	Date completed	No	Province	Name	Date completed
1.	Eastern Cape	Motherwell	2023-11-14	2.	Free State	Gariepdam	2023-07-31
3.	Free State	Heuningspruit	2023-07-20	4.	Free State	Reddersburg	2023-12-13
5.	Free State	Bainsvlei	2023-08-31	6.	Free State	Bethlehem	2023-06-30
7.	Free State	Bohlokong	2023-12-31	8.	Free State	Bronville	2023-06-30
9.	Free State	Harrismith	2023-06-30	10.	Free State	Heilbron	2023-06-30
11.	Free State	Hennenman	2023-08-31	12.	Free State	Heidedal	2023-08-31
13.	Free State	Ladybrand	2023-06-30	14.	Free State	Mafube	2023-06-30
15.	Free State	Navalsig	2023-06-30	16.	Free State	Phuthaditjhaba	2023-06-30
17.	Free State	Roadside	2023-08-31	18.	Free State	Rosendal	2023-06-30
19.	Free State	Selosesha	2023-08-31	20.	Free State	Steynsrus	2023-06-30
21.	Free State	Thabong	2023-06-30	22.	Free State	Theunissen	2023-06-30
23.	Free State	Virginia	2023-12-31	24.	Gauteng	Johannesburg Central	2023-09-28
25.	Gauteng	Temba	2023-09-12	26.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	2024-02-08

No	Province	Name	Date completed
27.	Gauteng	Orlando	2024-02-08
29.	Gauteng	Ratanda	2024-02-09
31.	Gauteng	The Barrage	2024-02-09
33.	KwaZulu-Natal	Bhekithemba	2024-02-20
35.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	2023-12-13
37.	KwaZulu-Natal	Gowan Lea	2023-04-03
39.	KwaZulu-Natal	Isipingo	2024-01-15
41.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	2024-02-29
43.	KwaZulu-Natal	Provincial Head Office	2024-02-20
45.	KwaZulu-Natal	Strauss Hall	2023-04-03
47.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umlazi	2024-01-15
49.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	2023-04-03
51.	Limpopo	Lebowakgomo	2024-02-29
53.	Limpopo	Seshego	2024-02-29
55.	Mpumalanga	Calcutta	2023-09-20
57.	Mpumalanga	Kabokweni	2024-03-31
59.	North West	Mmakau	2023-07-21
61.	Northern Cape	Douglas	2024-03-31
63.	Northern Cape	Kimberley 10111	2024-03-31
65.	Northern Cape	Kuyasa	2024-03-31
67.	Northern Cape	Springbok	2024-03-31
69.	Northern Cape	Upington Police Station and Satellite	2024-03-31
71.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	2024-03-31
73.	Western Cape	Nyanga	2024-03-22

No	Province	Name	Date completed
28.	Gauteng	Provincial Head Office	2023-10-30
30.	Gauteng	Sharpeville	2024-02-09
32.	KwaZulu-Natal	Osizweni	2023-08-23
34.	KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Central	2024-02-08
36.	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhaleni	2024-01-15
38.	KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	2023-12-30
40.	KwaZulu-Natal	Montclair	2023-11-08
42.	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Shepstone	2023-11-14
44.	KwaZulu-Natal	Rietvlei	2023-04-03
46.	KwaZulu-Natal	Sydenham	2023-10-31
48.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzimkhulu	2023-04-03
50.	Limpopo	Botlokwa	2024-02-29
52.	Limpopo	Polokwane	2024-02-29
54.	Limpopo	Westernburg	2024-02-29
56.	Mpumalanga	Hazyview	2024-03-31
58.	North West	Hebron	2023-08-31
60.	North West	Piet Plessis	2023-11-23
62.	Northern Cape	Hartswater K9	2024-03-31
64.	Northern Cape	Kuruman	2024-03-31
66.	Northern Cape	Modder River	2024-03-31
68.	Northern Cape	Steinkopf	2024-03-31
70.	Northern Cape	Vosburg	2024-03-31
72.	Western Cape	Delft	2023-11-09

8.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL, INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following table depicts the actual progress made on the implementation of the Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan, in 2023/24:

SAPS infrastructure 2023/24 financial year								
Programme	Category	Focus area	Total on approved Infrastructure Development Plan 2023/24	2023/24 APP/AOP	Projects completed, by 2023/24	Progress (%) completed, by 2023/24	Deviation (%) of annual planned target (80%) 2023/24	
CAPITAL WORKS	Construction of police stations	Site clearance	07	03	04	133%	53%	
		Planning and design	20	05	01	20%	-60%	
		Execution	02	02	02	100%	20%	
	Repair and upgrades	Brick and mortar Park homes		-	05	-	0%	-80%
			Planning and design	02	02	-	0%	-80%
		Upgrading of cells	14	14	13	86%	6%	
		Victim-friendly facilities	60	05	02	40%	-40%	
		Accessibility for persons with disabilities	01	01	01	100%	20%	
		Installation of generators	32	-	-	0%	-80%	
		Installation of inverters	-	20	21	105%	25%	
		Electrical upgrades	06	06	01	17%	-63%	
		Installation of air conditioners	138	20	12	60%	-20%	
		Fencing	-	04	02	50%	-30%	
		Park homes: additional accommodation	-	10	04	40%	-40%	
Security upgrades: execution	44	05	12	240%	160%			
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS			334	102	75	74%	-6%	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Maintenance to police stations	Planning and design	23	05	04	80%	0%	
		Execution	03	02	02	100%	20%	
	Maintenance to police academies		07	07	03	43%	-37%	
TOTAL PLANNED MAINTENANCE			33	14	10	71%	-9%	
GRAND TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS			367	116	85	72%	-8%	

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

New police facility (N)	A police facility constructed on a new site, where no police facility existed previously, or an additional facility is built, but the existing one is not closed.
Newly re-established police facility (NRE)	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
Re-established police facility (RE)	An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
Repaired and upgraded (R&U)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.
Repairs and renovations (R&R)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of three projects were planned for completion and four projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Lindela (Umbumbano/ Nkandla)	2023-07-01	2.	KwaZulu-Natal	St. Faiths	2024-03-31
3.	Mpumalanga	Barberton	2024-03-30	4.	North West	Boitekong	2024-03-30

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and one project was completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Moletlane	2023-08-18

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of two projects were planned for completion and two project were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Muyexe	2024-02-15	2.	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2024-04-25

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION (PARK HOMES)

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed.

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of two projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed.

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: UPGRADING OF CELLS

A total number of 14 projects were planned for completion and 13 projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	2024-03-20	2.	Eastern Cape	Berlin	2024-02-23
3.	Free State	Rosendal	2023-10-26	4.	Free State	Edenburg	2024-02-28
5.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2023-10-20	6.	Gauteng	Boschkop	2023-11-17
7.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	2024-02-27	8.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkhuze	2024-02-29
9.	Limpopo	Groblersdal	2024-03-25	10.	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2023-12-14
11.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	2024-01-16	12.	North West	Mmakau	2023-10-26
13.	Western Cape	Delft	2024-03-21				

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and two projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Muyexe	2024-02-15	2.	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2024-04-25

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

One project was planned for completion and was completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Free State	Zastron	2023-08-16

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INSTALLATION OF GENERATOR

A total number of 32 projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, due to the cancellation of bids and subsequent reprioritisation for the placement of alternative energy solutions (inverters and solar panels).

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INVERTERS

No projects were planned for completion and 21 projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Free State	Bohlokong	2024-03-11	2.	Free State	Edenburg	2024-03-11
3.	Free State	Hobhouse	2024-03-11	4.	Free State	Kopanong	2024-03-11
5.	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	2024-03-06	6.	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2024-03-13
7.	Mpumalanga	Calcutta	2024-03-08	8.	Mpumalanga	Carolina	2024-03-06
9.	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	2024-03-07	10.	Mpumalanga	Hazyview	2024-03-13
11.	Mpumalanga	Pienaar	2024-03-13	12.	Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	2024-03-12
13.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	2024-03-08	14.	Mpumalanga	White River	2024-03-08
15.	Northern Cape	Delpportshoop	2024-03-08	16.	Northern Cape	Hartswater	2024-03-12
17.	Northern Cape	Kathu	2024-03-08	18.	Northern Cape	Noupoort	2024-03-11
19.	Northern Cape	Olifantshoek	2024-03-12	20.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	2024-03-11
21.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	2024-03-07				

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: ELECTRICAL UPGRADES

A total number of six projects were planned for completion and one project was completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Alice	2023-06-05

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS

A total number of 20 projects were planned for completion and 12 projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Bandelierkop	2024-03-13	2.	Limpopo	Grobblersdal	2024-03-13
3.	Limpopo	Morebeng (Soekmekaar)	2024-03-14	4.	Limpopo	Letsitele	2024-03-15
5.	Limpopo	Musina	2024-03-13	6.	Western Cape	Camps Bay	2023-11-16
7.	Western Cape	Fish Hoek	2024-01-16	8.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein	2024-03-07
9.	Western Cape	Mowbray	2024-01-17	10.	Western Cape	Rondebosch	2024-01-17
11.	Western Cape	Simons Town	2024-01-15	12.	Western Cape	Woodstock	2024-01-15

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION (PARK HOMES)

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and four projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Gauteng	Katlehong	2023-10-25	2.	Gauteng	Bronkhorstspuit	2023-10-18
3.	Limpopo	Ritavi	2023-10-19	4.	Northern Cape	Hope Town	2024-01-24

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: SECURITY UPGRADES

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and 12 projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Free State	Reddersburg	2023-12-13	2.	Free State	Gariepdam	2023-07-31
3.	Free State	Heuningspruit	2023-07-20	4.	Gauteng	Temba	2023-09-12
5.	Gauteng	Johannesburg Central	2023-09-28	6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Osizweni	2023-08-23
7.	Mpumalanga	Calcutta	2023-09-20	8.	North West	Mmakau	2023-07-21
9.	North West	Piet Plessis	2023-11-23	10.	Western Cape	Delft	2023-11-09
11.	Western Cape	Nyanga	2024-03-22	12.	North West	Hebron	2023-08-31

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and four projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Free State	Theunissen	2023-11-28	2.	Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	2024-03-27
3.	Limpopo	Zebediela	2023-11-28	4.	Northern Cape	Kathu	2024-03-29

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of two projects were planned for completion and were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal Academy Fence	2024-02-02	2.	Limpopo	Roosenekal	2024-03-19

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE ACADEMIES: EXECUTION

A total number of seven projects were planned for completion and three projects were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date	No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2024-03-20	2.	Mpumalanga	Moloto	2023-10-27
3.	Western Cape	Paarl	2023-12-08				

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS AND WHEN THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date	
Capital Works	Construction of police stations	Site clearances	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	2024-03-31	
				Mthombe	2026-03-31	
				Majola	2027-03-31	
			Free State	Edenville	2026-03-31	
			Gauteng	Boschkop	2026-03-31	
				Douglasdale	2027-03-31	
				Boksburg North	2027-03-31	
			KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	2027-03-31	
			Limpopo	Rakgoadi	2025-03-31	
				Mookgopong Cells	2025-03-31	
				Villa Nora	2025-03-31	
				Maruleng	2025-03-31	
				Vhulaudzi	2027-03-31	
			Mpumalanga	Driefontein	2026-03-31	
			North West	Bapong	2026-03-31	
				Sun City	2027-03-31	
				Mothotlung	2027-03-31	
			Northern Cape	Heuningvlei	2027-03-31	
			Western Cape	Lingelethu West	2025-03-31	
				Belhar	2026-03-31	
		Browns Farm Satellite		2027-03-31		
		Masiphumelele		2027-03-31		
		Planning and Design	Free State	Kutlwanong	2026-03-31	
				Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	2027-03-31	
			Gauteng	Reigerpark	2026-03-31	
				Evaton	2026-03-31	
			KwaZulu-Natal	Kilmun	2025-03-31	
				Msinsini	2025-03-31	
				Ntshongwe	2025-03-31	
				Bhosiki	2025-03-31	
			Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2025-03-31	
				Khubvi	2025-03-31	
			Mpumalanga	DunDonald	2025-03-31	
				Mariti	2025-03-31	
				Bushbuckridge	2026-03-31	
				Mhluzi	2027-03-31	
			North West	Ikageng	2025-03-31	
			Western Cape	Makhaza	2025-03-31	
				Samora Machel	2025-03-31	
				Wellington	2026-03-31	
			Execution (Brick and Mortar)	Eastern Cape	Moyeni	2025-03-31
					Huku	2026-03-31
		Free State		Tshiame	2025-03-31	
		Gauteng		Ennerdale	2025-03-31	

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date		
			KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	2026-03-31		
				Kilmun	2027-03-31		
				Msinsini	2027-03-31		
			Limpopo	Phaudi	2025-03-31		
				Khubvi	2027-03-31		
				Moletlane	2027-03-31		
			Mpumalanga	DunDonald	2027-03-31		
			North West	Kanana	2025-03-31		
				Dwarsberg	2025-03-31		
			Western Cape	Tafelsig	2027-03-31		
				Makhaza	2027-03-31		
				Samora Machel	2027-03-31		
			Execution (Park Homes)	Eastern Cape	Majola	2025-03-31	
					Tafalehashe	2027-03-31	
					Ntamonde	2027-03-31	
				Free State	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	2025-03-31	
					Sunrise View	2025-03-31	
				KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	2027-03-31	
					Kwa-Nocomboshe	2027-03-31	
					Lindela (Umbumbano/ Nkandla)	2027-03-31	
				Limpopo	Matlala	2025-03-31	
					The Oaks	2025-03-31	
			Western Cape	Makhaza	2025-03-31		
			Repair and Upgrade	Planning and Design	Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	2025-03-31
						Free State	Villiers
					Gauteng	Tembisa South	2026-03-31
						Tshwane Academy Mess	2026-03-31
					KwaZulu-Natal	Mkhuze	2027-03-31
	Limpopo	Mookgopong Cells			2026-03-31		
		Bandelierkop			2026-03-31		
	Execution	Eastern Cape			Madeira	2026-03-31	
	Fencing	Mpumalanga			Mayflower	2025-03-31	
		Western Cape			Makhaza	2025-03-31	
				Philippi	2026-03-31		
	Placement of Victim-Friendly Facilities	Eastern Cape		Avondale	2026-03-31		
				Bholo	2026-03-31		
				Hlababomvu	2027-03-31		
				Healdtown	2027-03-31		
		Free State		Bultfontein	2026-03-31		
				Excelsior	2026-03-31		
Luckhoff				2027-03-31			
Van Stadensrus				2027-03-31			
Gauteng		Bronkhorstspuit		2026-03-31			
		Magaliesburg	2026-03-31				
	Vaal Marina	2027-03-31					
	Cosmo City	2027-03-31					

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date	
			KwaZulu-Natal	Dududu	2026-03-31	
				Ekombe	2026-03-31	
				Normandien	2027-03-31	
				Umsunduzi	2027-03-31	
			Limpopo	Tom Burke	2026-03-31	
				Driekop	2027-03-31	
				Roedtan	2027-03-31	
			Mpumalanga	Chrissiesmeer	2026-03-31	
				Ekulindeni	2026-03-31	
				Acornhoek	2027-03-31	
				Driefontein	2027-03-31	
			North West	Boons	2026-03-31	
				Mothutlung	2026-03-31	
				Makapanstad	2027-03-31	
			Northern Cape	Nieuwoudtville	2026-03-31	
				Van Zylsrus	2026-03-31	
				Vanderkloof	2027-03-31	
				Tsineng	2027-03-31	
			Western Cape	Elands Bay	2026-03-31	
				Ravensmead	2026-03-31	
				Strand	2027-03-31	
			Placement of Additional Accommodation (Park Homes)	Eastern Cape	Cala	2025-03-31
					Tsomo	2025-03-31
					Mlungisi	2025-03-31
					Algoapark	2026-03-31
					Coffee Bay	2026-03-31
					Hlababomvu	2027-03-31
					Ngqeleni	2027-03-31
					Storm River	2027-03-31
				Free State	Kestell	2026-03-31
		Boshof			2027-03-31	
		Arlington			2027-03-31	
		Gauteng		Norkem Park	2025-03-31	
				Ivory Park	2025-03-31	
				Moroka	2025-03-31	
				Cosmo City	2026-03-31	
				Rabie Ridge	2027-03-31	
				Moffatview	2027-03-31	
		KwaZulu-Natal		Taylor's Halt	2026-03-31	
			Wembezi	2026-03-31		
			Nondweni	2026-03-31		
		Limpopo	Tubatse	2025-03-31		
Namakgale	2025-03-31					
Matlerekeng	2025-03-31					
Burgersfort	2025-03-31					
Mokwakwaila	2025-03-31					
Alldays	2025-03-31					
Senwabarwana	2027-03-31					
Waterpoort	2027-03-31					

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
			Mpumalanga	Maartenshoop	2025-03-31
				Acornhoek	2025-03-31
				Badplaas	2026-03-31
				Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	2026-03-31
				Middelburg: Mounted Unit	2027-03-31
			North West	Christiana	2025-03-31
				Groot Marico	2025-03-31
				Lethlabong	2025-03-31
				Mokopong	2025-03-31
				Bloemhof	2025-03-31
				Cyferskuil	2025-03-31
				Makgobistad	2025-03-31
				Ottoshoop	2027-03-31
				Koster	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Kagisho	2025-03-31
				Windsorton	2025-03-31
				Boetsap	2025-03-31
				Wrenchville	2026-03-31
				Kuruman	2026-03-31
				Roodepan	2027-03-31
				Severn	2027-03-31
				Brandvlei	2027-03-31
			Western Cape	Dysselsdorp	2025-03-31
				Kleinvlei	2026-03-31
				Durbanville	2027-03-31
				Ashton	2027-03-31
				Steenberg	2027-03-31
		Installation of Inverters	Eastern Cape	Kamesh	2025-03-31
				Pearston	2025-03-31
				Balfour	2025-03-31
				Berlin	2026-03-31
				Katkop	2026-03-31
				Lukholweni	2026-03-31
				Kwanobuhle	2026-03-31
				Jeffreys Bay	2026-03-31
				Baviaanskloof	2026-03-31
				Ngqamakhwe	2026-03-31
				Chalumna	2026-03-31
				Alice	2027-03-31
				Mqanduli	2027-03-31
				Elands Heights	2027-03-31
			Mbizeni	2027-03-31	
			Free State	Fauresmith	2025-03-31
				Bronville	2025-03-31
				Tumahole	2025-03-31
				Arlington	2025-03-31
				Reddersburg	2025-03-31
				Tweeling	2025-03-31

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
			Gauteng	Kliprivier	2025-03-31
				Ekangala	2025-03-31
				Sandton (Morningside)	2026-03-31
				Douglasdale	2026-03-31
				Alexandra	2026-03-31
				Tembisa South	2026-03-31
				Ennerdale	2026-03-31
				Boschkop	2026-03-31
				Hammanskraal	2026-03-31
				Ga-Rankuwa	2026-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Msinga	2025-03-31
				Mayville	2026-03-31
				Sydenham	2026-03-31
				Gingindlovu	2026-03-31
				Umsunduzi	2026-03-31
				Jozini	2026-03-31
				Bergville	2026-03-31
				Hlobani	2026-03-31
				Montclare	2026-03-31
				Louwsburg	2026-03-31
			Limpopo	Musina	2025-03-31
				Masemola	2026-03-31
				Marble Hall	2026-03-31
				Dennilton	2026-03-31
				Groblersdal	2026-03-31
				Mookgopong	2026-03-31
				Tolwe	2026-03-31
				Bandelierkop	2027-03-31
				Moletlane	2027-03-31
				Morebeng	2027-03-31
			North West	Mmakau	2025-03-31
				Mabeskraal	2026-03-31
				Piet Plessis	2026-03-31
				Buffelshoek	2027-03-31
				Bethanie	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	2025-03-31
				Campbell	2025-03-31
				Brandvlei	2025-03-31
			Western Cape	Malmesbury	2025-03-31
				Langebaan	2025-03-31
Philippi	2026-03-31				
Murraysburg	2026-03-31				
Claremont	2026-03-31				
Macassar	2027-03-31				
Uniondale	2027-03-31				
Electrical Upgrades	Eastern Cape	Fauresmith	2025-03-31		
	Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2026-03-31		

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
		Installation of Boreholes	Eastern Cape	Ntabethemba	2026-03-31
				Klipplaat	2026-03-31
				Thina Falls	2026-03-31
				Zamuxolo	2026-03-31
				Kei Road	2026-03-31
				Rossouw	2026-03-31
				Rhodes	2026-03-31
				Balfour	2027-03-31
				Alice	2027-03-31
				Sterkspruit	2027-03-31
				Katkop	2027-03-31
			Indwe	2027-03-31	
			Free State	Tumahole	2026-03-31
				Brandfort	2026-03-31
				Theunissen	2026-03-31
				Fauresmith	2027-03-31
				Trompsburg	2027-03-31
				Bothaville	2027-03-31
				Winburg	2027-03-31
				Van Stadensrus	2027-03-31
				Philippolis	2027-03-31
			Bronville	2027-03-31	
			Gauteng	Tembisa South	2026-03-31
				Boschkop	2026-03-31
				The Barrage	2026-03-31
				Sebokeng	2027-03-31
				Sandton (Morningside)	2027-03-31
				Douglasdale	2027-03-31
				Loate	2027-03-31
				Ekangala	2027-03-31
				Kliprivier	2027-03-31
				Hammanskraal	2027-03-31
				New Alexander	2027-03-31
				Brixton	2027-03-31
				Norkem Park	2027-03-31
				Ga-Rankuwa	2027-03-31
				Temba	2027-03-31
			Westonia	2027-03-31	
			KwaZulu-Natal	Ezingoleni	2026-03-31
				Ingwavuma	2026-03-31
		Impendle		2026-03-31	
		Hlobane		2026-03-31	
		Nongoma		2027-03-31	
		Nottingham Road		2027-03-31	
		Intsekeni		2027-03-31	
		Msinsini		2027-03-31	
		St Faiths		2027-03-31	
		Mehlomnyama		2027-03-31	
		Boston	2027-03-31		

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
			Limpopo	Muyexe	2025-03-31
				Roosenekal	2025-03-31
				Phaudi	2026-03-31
				Tshilwavhusiku	2026-03-31
				Hoopdal	2026-03-31
				Lebowakgomo	2026-03-31
				Dennilton	2027-03-31
				Zebediela	2027-03-31
				Makuya	2027-03-31
				Motetema	2027-03-31
				Gravelotte	2027-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Elukwatini	2026-03-31
				Vaalbank	2026-03-31
				Sundra	2026-03-31
				Calcutta	2027-03-31
				Carolina	2027-03-31
				Blinkpan	2027-03-31
			North West	Boshoek	2026-03-31
				Dwarsberg	2026-03-31
				Bedwang	2026-03-31
				Mmakau	2026-03-31
				Setlagole	2026-03-31
				Madibogo	2026-03-31
				Bloemhof	2026-03-31
				Tshidilamolomo	2026-03-31
				Motswedi	2026-03-31
				Jericho	2026-03-31
				Vorsterhoop	2026-03-31
				Lethabile	2027-03-31
				Brits	2027-03-31
				Huhudi	2027-03-31
			Taung	2027-03-31	
			Northern Cape	Olifantshoek	2026-03-31
				Warrenton	2026-03-31
				Mothibistad	2026-03-31
				Kathu	2026-03-31
				Witdraai	2026-03-31
				Philipstown	2026-03-31
				Sutherland	2027-03-31
				Belmont	2027-03-31
				Campbell	2027-03-31
Bathlaros	2027-03-31				
Security Upgrades	Eastern Cape	Bell	2025-03-31		
		Mqanduli	2025-03-31		
		Mbizana	2025-03-31		
		Cofimvaba TRT	2025-03-31		
		Alexandria	2025-03-31		
		Zamuxolo	2025-03-31		
		Gauteng	Kliprivier	2026-03-31	
	Kagiso		2026-03-31		
	Pretoria Central		2026-03-31		
	Hillbrow		2026-03-31		

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date			
			KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	2025-03-31			
				Phoenix	2025-03-31			
				Plessislaer	2025-03-31			
				South Port	2025-03-31			
				Ingogo	2026-03-31			
			Limpopo	Rooiberg	2025-03-31			
			Mpumalanga	Calcutta	2025-03-31			
			North West	Lomanyaneng	2025-03-31			
				Ikageng	2025-03-31			
				Mothutlung	2025-03-31			
				Bedwang	2025-03-31			
			Northern Cape	Kathu	2025-03-31			
			Western Cape	Malmesbury	2025-03-31			
				Khayelitsha	2025-03-31			
				Mfuleni	2025-03-31			
				Mitchells Plain	2026-03-31			
				Kraaifontein	2026-03-31			
			Langebaan	2026-03-31				
			Planned Maintenance	Maintenance to Police Stations	Planning and Design	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2025-03-31
							Henderson	2027-03-31
Maclear	2027-03-31							
Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2025-03-31						
	Tshwane Academy Mess	2026-03-31						
KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	2026-03-31						
	Hattingspruit	2027-03-31						
Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2026-03-31						
	Masemola	2027-03-31						
Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	2026-03-31						
	Charl Cilliers	2027-03-31						
North West	Lomanyaneng	2027-03-31						
Northern Cape	Brandvlei	2026-03-31						
	Delpportshoop	2027-03-31						
Western Cape	Wynberg	2026-03-31						
	Heidelberg	2026-03-31						
	Bonnievale	2027-03-31						
Execution	Eastern Cape	Indwe			2026-03-31			
		Mooiplaas			2027-03-31			
	Free State	Brandfort			2025-03-31			
		Theunissen	2026-03-31					
	Gauteng	Hammanskraal SAPS Roof	2025-03-31					
		Morningside (Sandton)	2026-03-31					
		Hammanskraal Academy	2027-03-31					
	Limpopo	Zebediela	2026-03-31					
	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	2025-03-31					
	Northern Cape	Victoria West	2025-03-31					
Lydenburg		2027-03-31						
Western Cape	Heidelberg	2027-03-31						

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date	
		Repairs to Cell Blocks	Eastern Cape	Peddie	2025-03-31	
				Ezibeleni	2025-03-31	
				Matatiele	2025-03-31	
				Mpisi	2025-03-31	
				Hlababomvu	2025-03-31	
				Bedford	2026-03-31	
				Bluewater	2026-03-31	
				Bridge Camp	2026-03-31	
				Cedarville	2026-03-31	
				Kozi Bay	2026-03-31	
				Committees	2026-03-31	
				Despatch	2027-03-31	
				Duncan Village	2027-03-31	
				Elands Height	2027-03-31	
				Tabase	2027-03-31	
			Tylden	2027-03-31		
			Vulindlela	2027-03-31		
				Free State	Sasolburg	2025-03-31
					Wepener	2025-03-31
					Bultfontein	2025-03-31
					Winburg	2025-03-31
					Kopanong	2025-03-31
					Vierfontein	2026-03-31
					Thaba-Nchu	2026-03-31
					Heuningspruit	2026-03-31
					Vredefort	2026-03-31
					Hobhouse	2027-03-31
					Steynsrus	2027-03-31
				Van Stadensrus	2027-03-31	
				Bohlokong	2027-03-31	
				Gauteng	Tembisa South	2025-03-31
					Kathlehong North	2025-03-31
					Loate	2025-03-31
					Westonaria	2025-03-31
					Jabulani	2025-03-31
					Magaliesburg	2027-03-31
					Parkview	2027-03-31
					Duduza	2027-03-31
				Bekkersdal	2027-03-31	
				KwaZulu-Natal	Nkandla	2025-03-31
					Umzimkhulu	2025-03-31
					Mountain Rise	2025-03-31
			Ubombo Satellite		2025-03-31	
			Umkomaas		2025-03-31	
			Newcastle		2026-03-31	
			Charlestown		2026-03-31	
			Ingogo		2026-03-31	
			Phoenix		2026-03-31	
			Winterton		2026-03-31	
			Ingwavuma		2027-03-31	
			Ntambanana	2027-03-31		
			Umkomaas	2027-03-31		

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
				Tongaat	2027-03-31
				Impendle	2027-03-31
			Limpopo	Bandelierkop	2025-03-31
				Dennilton	2025-03-31
				Motetema	2025-03-31
				Lebowakgomo	2025-03-31
				Thabazimbi	2026-03-31
				Tom Burke	2026-03-31
				Burgersfort	2026-03-31
				Makuya	2026-03-31
				Hoopdal	2027-03-31
				Tshiwavhusiku	2027-03-31
				Dwaalboom	2027-03-31
				Tom Burke	2027-03-31
				Saamboubrug	2027-03-31
				Matlala	2027-03-31
				Maleboho	2027-03-31
				Mecklenburg	2027-03-31
				Siloam	2027-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Low's Creek	2025-03-31
				Middelburg	2025-03-31
				Witbank	2025-03-31
				Kinross	2025-03-31
				Davel	2025-03-31
				Piet Retief	2026-03-31
				White River	2026-03-31
				Sheepmoor	2026-03-31
				Val	2026-03-31
				Kwaggafontein	2026-03-31
				Maartenshoop	2027-03-31
				Amersfoort	2027-03-31
				Sakhile	2027-03-31
			North West	Phokeng	2025-03-31
				Khuma	2025-03-31
				Buffelshoek	2025-03-31
				Atamelang	2025-03-31
				Stilfontein	2025-03-31
				Lehurutshe	2026-03-31
				Klerkskraal	2026-03-31
				Coligny	2026-03-31
				Marikana	2026-03-31
				Reivilo	2027-03-31
				Lethlabile	2027-03-31
				Piet Plessis	2027-03-31
				Itsoseng	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Delpportshoop	2025-03-31
				Noupoort	2025-03-31
				Kuyasa	2025-03-31
				Olifantshoek	2025-03-31
				Bathlaros	2025-03-31
				Mothibistad	2026-03-31
				Calvinia	2026-03-31

Programme	Category	Focus area	Province	Name of station	Expected completion date
				Bothithong	2026-03-31
				Griekwastad	2026-03-31
				Petrusville	2026-03-31
				Warrenton	2027-03-31
				Rietfontein	2027-03-31
				Springfontein	2027-03-31
			Western Cape	Kensington	2025-03-31
				Macassar	2025-03-31
				Ladismith	2025-03-31
				Montagu	2025-03-31
				Bellville	2025-03-31
				Uniondale	2025-03-31
				Beaufort West	2026-03-31
				Villiersdorp	2026-03-31
		Execution	Eastern Cape	Addo	2025-03-31
			Gauteng	Atteridgeville	2025-03-31
				Benoni	2025-03-31
			Limpopo	Appingedam	2026-03-31
			Western Cape	Bishop Lavis	2025-03-31

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There are no plans to close down or to downgrade any of the existing SAPS facilities.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

A total number of 14 maintenance and refurbishment projects were planned for completion and 10 projects were completed.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

All projects that were earmarked for completion, during 2023/24 and not completed, due to project inherent challenges, have been rolled over to the 2024/25 financial year. The projected cost on the affected projects have 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 2024/25 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. During 2023/24, the Section 42 Transfers as depicted in the table below was accepted by NDPWI, on 20 March 2024.

Financial year	Number of projects	Amount
2020/21	158	R166 831 035.58
2021/22	83	R70 324 899.00
2022/23	27	R103 275 324.00

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE

The established teams continued with the 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, during 2023/24.

CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Province	Excellent C5 State	Excellent C5 Leased	Good C4 State	Good C4 Leased	Fair C3 State	Fair C3 Leased	Very Poor C2 State	Very Poor C2 Leased	Total	
									Lease	State
Eastern Cape	13	0	8	1	102	5	66	3	Lease	9
									State	189
Free State	0	0	64	4	28	1	14	0	Lease	5
									State	106
Gauteng	5	0	5	0	101	21	7	6	Lease	27
									State	118
KwaZulu-Natal	16	1	9	0	131	7	19	1	Lease	9
									State	175
Limpopo	8	0	2	0	94	3	0	0	Lease	3
									State	104
Mpumalanga	7	0	6	0	68	0	9	0	Lease	0
									State	90
North West	7	0	30	3	36	6	4	0	Lease	9
									State	77
Northern Cape	9	0	36	1	40	6	1	0	Lease	7
									State	86
Western Cape	6	0	13	3	91	21	16	2	Lease	26
									State	126
Sub total	71	1	173	12	691	70	136	12	Lease	95
									State	1 071
Total										1 166

MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

No major maintenance projects were undertaken, during 2023/24, as planned maintenance scope parameters is limited.

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The following plans and remedial measures have been implemented:

- » Proactive stakeholder engagement (social facilitation) to minimise interruption by communities.
- » Non-performance of contractors is reported to Contract Management and penalty clauses are invoked.
- » Appointment of additional construction project manager consultants to consolidate capacity of managing the projects.
- » Appointment of additional professionals within Facility Management to consolidate capacity for the supervision of the projects.
- » Activation of implementing agents to assist in completing backlogged projects on the Capital Works and Planned Maintenance Portfolio.
- » The establishment of police stations/contact points to increase the police presence is a temporary measure for projects with a backlog.

Infrastructure Projects	2022/23			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual appropriation R'000	(Over)/ under expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual appropriation R'000	(Over)/ under expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	350 048	335 429	14 619	574 683	575 287	- 604
Existing infrastructure assets	22 227	34 257	- 12 030	40 543	40 041	502
Upgrade and additions	22 227	34 257	- 12 030	40 543	40 041	502
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	372 272	369 686	2 589	615 226	615 328	- 102



PART C

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Good corporate governance necessitates the recognition that no organisation, including the SAPS, operates in isolation. As South Africa's primary law enforcement body, the SAPS maintains accountability as an integral element of society.

The development and execution of a government framework within an organisation like the SAPS is a monumental undertaking. Nonetheless, the benefits are extensive and will position the organisation to ensure, among other things, that efficient processes are followed; errors are identified and made visible; operations run more smoothly; there is an ethical culture; there is good performance; there is effective control and legitimacy; and compliance is ensured.

The SAPS is committed to upholding the highest governance standards as a fundamental principle for the management of public funds and resources. The organisation has established governance structures to utilise taxpayer-funded state resources effectively, efficiently and economically. The SAPS abides by the principles of sound corporate governance outlined in the King IV report and the PFMA. We are committed to promoting good management practises in the areas of risk management, fraud and corruption prevention, ethics and good corporate governance.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS adopted an enterprise-wide integrated risk management approach. Employees at all levels of the organisation implement this approach in strategic settings. It is also intended to identify potential events that may affect the organisation. The Risk Management Component within the SAPS, which is led by the Chief Risk Officer, is tasked with the responsibility of facilitating the identification, review, management and monitoring of risks. This entails the identification and assessment of risks at strategic, operational, functional and project levels. Additionally, the SAPS implements fraud and ethics risk assessments. The SAPS's Top Strategic Risk Profile is developed through these processes. Divisional and operational risk registers are compiled and the implementation of risk mitigation strategies are monitored by top management, the Combined Assurance Forum and the Risk Management Committee (RMC), on a quarterly basis. Management reports identified emerging risks to the RMC, on a quarterly basis.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

The SAPS has a Risk Management Strategy and Enterprise Risk Management Policy that are guiding the process of identifying and managing risks.

It is the responsibility of every SAPS employee to ensure the effective implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the management of risks. The approved Enterprise Risk Management Policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of each category of employees.

THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The Department has adopted a formal approach of identifying and managing risks. Risk identification is detailed in the risk identification and assessment methodology. Risks are identified at strategic, operational, functional and project levels. In order to achieve this, strategic risks are associated with the objectives, outcomes and key performance indicators of each programme, while operational risks are associated with the operational objectives of the business units.

A systematic process is used to quantify and qualify the level of risk exposure associated with a specific threat of event that the SAPS is facing. The assessment of risks is determined by the probability of their occurrence and the potential consequences for the specific objectives. The assessment is conducted at inherent level in the absence of controls and at the residual risk level in the presence of internal controls. The Department conducted strategic, operational, fraud and ethics risk assessments during the year under review. The results of risk assessments are formally documented in the risk register and captured in the risk management system (BarnOwl). The table below outlines the Top 10 strategic risks that the SAPS faced, as at 31 March 2024.

No	Risks	Inherent risk rating	Residual risk rating	Risk exposure
1.	High level of corruption	Maximum	Maximum	↔
2.	Threat or damage to South Africa's strategic economic infrastructure	High	Maximum	↑
3.	Compromised personnel safety	Maximum	Maximum	↔
4.	Illegal transnational mobility	Maximum	Maximum	↔
5.	Health and pandemic risk	Maximum	High	↓
6.	Illicit criminal governance	Maximum	High	↓
7.	Service delivery expectation gap	Maximum	High	↓
8.	Inability to mount effective identification and investigation of money laundering and terror financing cases	Maximum	High	↓
9.	Slow response to digitisation	Maximum	High	↓
10.	Terror threats	High	High	↔

↑	Risk exposure increased.
↓	Risk exposure decreasing.
↔	Risk exposure unchanged/mitigations not yet implemented.

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVISES ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department appointed a RMC that is formally constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector Risk Management Framework. The Committee consisted of four external independent members and four SAPS non-independent executive members. An independent member from outside the public service serves as the Chairperson of the RMC. The Committee's term came to an end, on 30 September 2023 and five new external independent members of the RMC was appointed from 1 October 2023. The table below provides specific details regarding the members of the RMC.

Name	Internal/external	If internal, position in the Department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms N Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	20 March 2020	30 September 2023	2
Ms R Maiwashe	External	Independent	20 March 2020	30 September 2023	2
Mr K Mfabana	External	Independent	20 March 2020	30 September 2023	2
Mr H Maritz	External	Independent	20 March 2020	30 September 2023	2
Lieutenant General SG Lebeya	Internal	National Head: DPCI	23 July 2020	Not applicable	2
Lieutenant General TC Mosikili	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	3 August 2022	Not applicable	2
Lieutenant General L Nkhuoa (Ntshiea)	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	1 April 2023	Not applicable	2
Lieutenant General PP Dimpane	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	1 April 2023	Not applicable	2
RMC members appointed, from 1 October 2023					
Ms NP Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	2
Mr B Gutshwa	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	2
Mr Z le Roux	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	2
Mr S Nyangintsimbi	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	1
Ms A Badimo	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	2
Lieutenant General SG Lebeya	Internal	DPCI: National Head	23 July 2020	31 March 2024	2
Lieutenant General TC Mosikili	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	3 August 2022	Not applicable	1
Lieutenant General PP Dimpane	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	1 April 2023	Not applicable	2
Lieutenant General SM Sibiya	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	15 August 2023	Not applicable	1

The RMC conducts quarterly reviews and monitoring of the Department's significant risks. In the event that the risks are found to be at an unacceptable level in accordance with the risk management methodology, risk appetite and tolerance of the SAPS, the Committee ensures that management put appropriate risk mitigation measures in place to reduce the risks to an acceptable level. Additionally, the Committee advises management in instances where risks are not assessed appropriately at inherent and residual levels. The Committee advises that management re-evaluate those risk ratings to ensure they are appropriate.

The SAPS has developed the Risk Appetite Statement and Tolerance Levels Document during the year under review. Management was in the final stages of consultation with the document at the end of the financial year. The RMC will process this document and recommend it to the Accounting Officer for approval through the Audit Committee. The Accounting Officer's approval of all risk management governance documents is recommended by the RMC. The Committee provides the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee with progress made by management in mitigating the risks previously mentioned, as well as its oversight responsibilities for the Department's risk management activities. The Committee also reports on the Risk Management Unit's progress in implementing the approved Annual Risk Management Implementation Plan.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The independent RMC has been appointed by the SAPS and the Accounting Officer has delegated oversight of SAPS's risk management to this Committee. The Chairperson of the RMC reports to the Audit Committee on the Department's risk management activities so that the Audit Committee can further advise the Department on the adequacy and efficacy of the SAPS's risk management systems.

THE DEPARTMENT SEES PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS, WHETHER THIS HAS TRANSMITTED INTO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE, AND IF NOT, WHAT IT PLANS ON DOING TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM

The Department's risk maturity level is gradually improving, as evidenced by the appointment of the Combined Assurance Forum and the involvement of all assurance providers in the process to provide assurance to all SAPS's governance oversight committees regarding the management of the risks that the organisation faces. Prior to making decisions, management utilises the expertise and skills of the Risk Management function to ensure that the priorities are realised with value and return on investment.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The Ethics Management Strategy, the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy and National Instruction 18 of 2019 on Integrity Management were all overseen by the SAPS Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee convened quarterly in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference and the Ethics Champion presented a quarterly report of the Ethics Committee to the Risk Management Committee. The ethics and fraud risks were monitored to ensure effective implementation of the mitigating strategies to minimise the occurrence of the risks. The SAPS is committed to identifying and removing corrupt members from its ranks by continuing to encourage whistle-blowers to report instances of unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption through the implementation of the Integrity Management Programme. Members are encouraged to utilise the numerous reporting channels, including the SAPS Service Complaints Hotline, the Public Service Commission Hotline, Crime Stop and the MySAPS App. Ethics awareness and advocacy programmes are continuously implemented through internal communication platforms. Workshops and advocacy sessions are conducted targeting employees at all levels. The SAPS maintains a register of alleged fraud and corruption incidents that are subsequently investigated. The outcomes of the cases that are being 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.

Prevention

The DPCI's Section of Risk and Integrity Management has implemented proactive measures to foster a culture of ethical conduct and integrity among its employees, thereby reducing the risk of corruption and unethical behaviour. One such measure was the conducting of ethics awareness sessions throughout the Directorate, in accordance with National Instruction 18 of 2019 and Public Service Regulation 2016, to promote compliance with the codes of conduct of the DPSA and the SAPS. The Section: Risk and Integrity Management endeavors to deter fraudulent and corrupt activities within the DPCI by instilling a sense of ethical responsibility. A total of 25 ethics workshops and 19 Minimum Information Security Standard workshops were conducted across various provinces and components of the DPCI. These workshops were attended by 559 and 526 members, respectively. The objective was to reinforce the ethical principles and increase awareness of the security standards that are essential for the protection of sensitive information. Additionally, polygraph examinations were conducted on 381 DPCI members from various provinces and components in accordance with the DPCI regulations outlined in the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The objective of preventive measures was to identify and deter individuals who had the intention of engaging in corrupt or fraudulent activities within the Directorate. The Risk and Integrity Section communicated guidelines for the application process for extra remunerative work within the Service, in accordance with National Instruction 18 of 2019 and the Public Management Administration Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014). Additionally, personnel have been advised to refrain from conducting business with state organs. Consequently, 73 additional remunerative work applications were received and approved, thereby ensuring transparency and compliance with ethical standards. Additionally, all DPCI members were required to disclose the gifts and sponsorships they received, which promoted professionalism and transparency within the Directorate. Furthermore, in order to reduce the risk of recruiting or promoting individuals who are involved in fraudulent, corrupt, or criminal activities, all DPCI personnel undergo extensive security screenings during recruitment and afterwards. A total of 1 442 security screenings were conducted, utilising various databases to uphold the integrity and security of the DPCI.

Detection

In compliance with Section 17E of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the Risk and Integrity Management Section is responsible for upholding the integrity of personnel within the Directorate. This function necessitated the critical implementation of an integrity testing programme designed to ensure that the behaviour and character of all personnel are in line with the organisation's policies. The integrity testing programme includes a variety of measures, such as polygraph examinations, alcohol testing and drug testing for all personnel in the Directorate. Alcohol testing was conducted during normal working hours. This proactive strategy aimed to maintain the Directorate's reputation by encouraging personnel to maintain a professional demeanour during interactions with the public. Additionally, disclosure information was verified to ensure its accuracy. Consultations were conducted with individuals in question to provide clarification and explanation in the event that discrepancies or red flags were identified during the verification process. In cases where the explanations provided were unsatisfactory, lifestyle audits were conducted in accordance with Part 3 of Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016. It is important to note that no instances of personnel living beyond their declared income were identified. Appointed auditors conducted a thorough review, investigation and audit as part of the lifestyle audit process, upon request. Personnel who failed the polygraph examination were required to undertake a re-vetting process that focused on specific issues that were identified during the integrity testing. Following an unsuccessful re-vetting through the security competence determination process, individuals may be reassigned to less sensitive positions, depending upon the severity of the issues. In essence, the Directorate's integrity and public trust were protected by the meticulous approach to integrity testing and lifestyle audits, which assured that personnel upheld the highest standards of ethical conduct and professionalism.

Investigation and resolution

The Section Risk and Integrity Management was tasked with the investigation of all detected and reported instances of unethical conduct and service delivery complaints lodged against members of the DPCI, including allegations of fraud and corruption. Complaints Management and Investigation received complaints from various sources, including the office of the Public Service Commission, the Inspectorate, the National Head of the Directorate and members of the public. It was the responsibility of Complaints Management and Investigation to conduct a comprehensive investigation into service delivery complaints and allegations of unethical conduct. A total of 42 service delivery complaints were successfully concluded and finalised, with 36 cases being in compliance with the mandates outlined in National Instruction 6 of 2017 and the Anti-Corruption Strategy, following a thorough investigation of service delivery complaints and allegations of unethical conduct. Furthermore, 15 cases were finalised as a result of the investigation of 20 complaints concerning unethical conduct. In accordance with the regulations outlined in the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), provincial heads and commanders were provided with disciplinary or criminal recommendations regarding members who were found to have engaged in unethical conduct. Risk and Integrity Management aims to uphold the highest standards of professionalism and integrity within the DPCI by conducting these rigorous investigative processes. This ensures accountability and maintains public trust in the Directorate's operations.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Public Service Regulations (13C), published on 29 July 2016, stipulate that an employee may 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 acting in an official capacity as a director of a company listed in Schedules 2 and 3 of the PFMA, 1999 (by 31 January 2017). To detect officials attempting to conduct business with the state, a number of preventive controls were implemented.

As part of its compliance checks on state employees, the Central Supplier Database of the National Treasury verifies the status of prospective directors/shareholders against multiple databases. The applicants' identity numbers are validated against the Central Supplier Database.

In addition, the Department verifies the supplier status of state employees using the Public Servant Verification System housed on the DPSA website. If any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders of the supplier or bidder are state employees, the supplier or bidder will be disqualified from the process. In addition, if it is discovered that a bidder or supplier has made a false declaration, they will be disqualified. Such instances are investigated and reported to the National Treasury for possible restriction.

All officials involved in the processes of supply chain management must submit a certificate declaring any potential conflicts of interest during the evaluation and adjudication stages. If a member has a conflict of interest, such as family members, he or she must recuse themselves from the process.

A checklist was developed and implemented for procurement practitioners to use when evaluating quotations and bids. The Departmental price quotation forms were modified to enhance the compliance verification that must be performed by the procurement practitioner prior to awarding the quotation.

Forums are held, annually, with the management of provincial offices and support offices of national divisions, in order to provide guidance, address challenges and monitor performance targets.

Additionally, procurement forums with a focus on the procurement environment are held. During the forum conducted, in October 2023, the issue of conflict of interest was discussed, in detail.

The PCoP are provided with monthly reports that include details of deviations and transgressions, as well as the disciplinary actions to be taken against officials who fail to comply with supply chain management policies.

The SAPS is committed to the implementation of the Public Service Regulations, 2016, as amended. Through the DPSA eDisclosure System, senior management of the SAPS and other designated officials as specified by the DPSA disclose their financial interests on an annual basis. After submission, the financial disclosures are validated and analysed to identify employees with potential conflicts of interest and to identify red flags for employees living beyond their means and having unexplained wealth (lifestyle reviews). During the financial disclosure period, all financial disclosures for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, were effectively completed by Senior Management Service members. Conflict of interest is minimised through the process of other remunerative work applications. Annually, all SAPS employees must sign the annual declaration of remunerative activity performed outside of employment.

Verification reports are brought to the attention of the National Commissioner and the Ethics Committee and if a potential conflict of interest is identified, remedial steps are taken to address the conflict of interest with the affected employee and disciplinary action is taken against non-compliance, as necessary. Financial disclosures, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, were successfully completed during the disclosure period.

A circular distributed internally to all SAPS employees urged all employees to deregister their companies from the Central Supplier Database to reduce the risk of employees conducting business with the state. In terms of 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 are processed in a controlled environment and to minimise risks and conflicts of interest. A Gift Register was kept to record the voluntary declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships received by officials, as well as those received or offered on behalf of the SAPS, whether in cash or kind. Donations made or received by the SAPS are recorded in accordance with National Treasury Regulations in the Annual Financial Statements.

During 2023/24, Supply Chain Management had no members who conducted business with the state who were also directors of a public or private company. The DPSA and SAPS Integrity Management sent an annual list of personnel engaged in the aforementioned activities and the Supply Chain Management Division had a nil return.

The Specification Committee, Bid Evaluation Committee and Bid Adjudication Committee comprises of members from the Supply Chain Management Division.

Members are continuously made aware of potential conflicts of interest.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS acknowledges that the Code of Conduct is an effective tool for establishing ethical standards and fostering an ethical culture within the SAPS. All SAPS employees sign a Code of Conduct to pledge their continued commitment to serve the inhabitants of the country in an ethical, transparent and accountable manner, which is subsequently recorded in their personnel file and documented on PERSAL. The organisation's Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics are posted in common areas and at all police stations and units. The SAPS has instituted an annual declaration certificate that must be signed by all employees.

6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Safety, Health and Environmental management seeks to promote a safe and healthy working environment by implementing a framework that enables the SAPS to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and enhance overall performance.

SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued assets and clients. We consult with our clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and Section 24 of the South African Constitution, 1996, which states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. The SAPS ensures compliance through the following:

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

A total of 20 117 authorisations were processed and 26 437 were certified.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

No Section 24 incidents were reported or investigated.

SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

No specifications were drafted. One Guideline was drafted pertaining to the Establishment and Maintenance of an Occupational Health and Safety Committee.

INFORMAL TRAINING

No informal training was conducted.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS/AUDITS CONDUCTED

A total of 56 premises were inspected, during 2023/24.

No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected	No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected
1.	Eastern Cape	Afsondering SAPS	2024-03-08	2.	Eastern Cape	Bisho Mechanical Services	2023-12-01
3.	Eastern Cape	Cradock Mechanical Garage	2023-11-28	4.	Eastern Cape	East London Mechanical Services	2023-12-01
5.	Eastern Cape	Grahamstown Mechanical Services	2023-11-30	6.	Eastern Cape	Katkop Police Station	2024-03-09
7.	Eastern Cape	Maclear Police Station	2024-03-10	8.	Eastern Cape	Queenstown Mechanical Services	2023-11-29
9.	Free State	Bloemfontein Garage	2023-05-18	10.	Free State	Thaba Nchu Garage	2023-06-15
11.	Free State	Vereeniging Mechanical Services	2023-09-18	12.	Free State	Welkom Mechanical Services	2023-11-27
13.	Gauteng	Brixton Police Station	2024-03-02	14.	Gauteng	Diepsloot Police Station	2024-03-01
15.	Gauteng	Germiston Mechanical Services	2023-09-15	16.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal Academy	2023-05-15

No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected	No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected
17.	Gauteng	National Head Office: Telkom Towers	2023-08-16	18.	Gauteng	Telkom Towers North Floor 23: (steel barriers installation)	2023-10-19
19.	Gauteng	Tshwane Police Academy	2023-08-24	20.	KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Central Auxiliary Garage	2023-12-13
21.	KwaZulu-Natal	Eshowe Auxiliary Garage	2023-12-11	22.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad Auxiliary Garage	2023-12-14
23.	KwaZulu-Natal	Pietermaritzburg Mechanical Garage	2023-12-12	24.	KwaZulu-Natal	Portshepstone Auxiliary Garage	2023-12-14
25.	KwaZulu-Natal	Richards Bay Mechanical Services	2023-12-11	26.	Limpopo	Botlokwa Police Station	2024-03-24
27.	Limpopo	Makhado Garage	2023-09-28	28.	Limpopo	Maleboho Police Station	2024-03-23
29.	Limpopo	Mara Police Station	2024-03-23	30.	Limpopo	Modimolle Garage	2023-09-28
31.	Limpopo	Musina Garage	2023-09-27	32.	Limpopo	Thohoyandou Garage	2023-09-27
33.	Limpopo	Tshaulu Police Station	2024-03-22	34.	Limpopo	Westenburg Police Station	2024-03-20
35.	Mpumalanga	Kwaggafontein Police Station	2023-08-14	36.	Mpumalanga	Kwamhlanga Local Criminal Record Centre	2023-08-17
37.	Mpumalanga	Kwamhlanga Police Station	2023-08-16	38.	Mpumalanga	Maartenshoop Police Station	2023-09-28
39.	Mpumalanga	Mhluzi Police Station	2023-09-14	40.	Mpumalanga	Middelburg Mechanical Services	2023-09-14
41.	Mpumalanga	Middleburg Mounted Unit	2023-08-15	42.	Mpumalanga	Middelburg Police Station	2023-08-16
43.	Mpumalanga	Nelspruit Garage	2023-09-27	44.	Mpumalanga	Pienaar Police Station	2023-09-29
45.	Northern Cape	Aggeneys Police Station	2024-03-28	46.	Northern Cape	Garies Police Station	2024-03-28
47.	Northern Cape	Kuruman Mechanical Garage	2023-10-04	48.	Northern Cape	Onseepkans Police Station	2024-03-30
49.	Northern Cape	Pella Police Station	2024-03-28	50.	Northern Cape	Pofadder Police Station	2024-03-30
51.	Northern Cape	Springbok Mechanical Garage	2023-10-03	52.	Northern Cape	Upington Mechanical Garage	2023-10-05
53.	Western Cape	Gordons Bay Police Station	2024-03-30	54.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein Police Station (follow-up)	2024-03-30
55.	Western Cape	Ravensmead Police Station (follow-up)	2024-03-30	56.	Western Cape	Somerset West Police Station	2024-03-28

7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

BRIEFINGS BY THE SAPS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
12 April 2023	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the SAPS on matters relating to Mr Thabo Bester.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
13 April 2023	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the SAPS on matters relating to Mr Thabo Bester (continuation from the previous day).		
19 April 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the 2023/24 Budget and APP.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued a Budget Report, dated 17 May 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions. Written responses were provided to the recommendations.
26 April 2023	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the 2022/23 Budget and APP.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The Select Committee on Security and Justice tabled a Budget Report, dated 17 May 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to the recommendations.
3 May 2023	PCoP	Continuation of the briefing on the SAPS and the DPCI on the 2023/24 Budget and APP, as well as the following focus areas: » CPFs » CFR » Forensic Data Analyst litigation and the loss of DNA evidence.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
9 May 2023	Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the allegations of corrupt and fraudulent activities and other maladministration issues at Eskom, by Mr de Ruyter.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
17 May 2023	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Briefing by the SAPS on the petition of the residents of Ward 38 in the City of Ekurhuleni in which the NDPWI was requested to release the land on which the current police facilities are situated (Erf 3231, Brackendowns Ext 5).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
20 May 2023	PCoP	Oversight visit to Kimberley, Northern Cape: » Visit to SAPS Academy, (3 SAI) Battalion. » Visit to the Kimberley Police Station.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit. The PCoP issued an Oversight Report, dated 31 May 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight visit. Written responses were provided to the recommendations.
21 May 2023	PCoP	Oversight visit to Pretoria, Gauteng: » Visit to the CFR in the Veritas Building. » Visit to the SAPS Tshwane Training Academy.		
30 May 2023	PCoP	Briefing on the pre-release of the SAPS recorded 4 th quarter crime statistics, 2022/23.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
30 May 2023	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Follow-up briefing by the SAPS on the petition of the residents of Ward 38 in the City of Ekurhuleni in which the NDPWI was requested to release the land on which the current police facilities are situated (Erf 3231, Brackendowns Ext 5).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
31 May 2023	PCoP	Deliberations on the SAPS recorded 4 th quarter crime statistics, 2022/23.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
7 June 2023	SCOPA	Follow-up briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the allegations of corrupt and fraudulent activities and other maladministration issues at Eskom, by Mr de Ruyter.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
13 June 2023	Portfolio Committee on COGTA	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the breakdown, per province and per municipality, of all investigations into anti-corruption cases in local government, including investigations into COVID-19 spending.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
14 June 2023	PCoP	<p>1) Briefing by the DPCI and IPID on progress made on investigations resulting from the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture.</p> <p>2) Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Police deployment at critical infrastructure. » Implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act (including surveillance monitoring). » Regulations » Critical Infrastructure Council. » Criminal investigations against saboteurs. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
2 August 2023	Portfolio Committee on Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	Briefing by the DPCI on the theft of rhino horns from a stockpile facility, in Mahikeng, North West, in June 2023.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
16 August 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS and IPID on the incident involving the SAPS members of the VIP Protection Service who are attached to the Deputy President.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
18 August 2023	PCoP	Pre-release briefing on the 1 st quarter 2023/24 SAPS recorded crime statistics.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
26 August 2023	Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources and Energy (PCMRE)	Visit to Riverlea and briefing by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the SAPS on the Riverlea illegal mining incident and what has been done to date.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight.
27 August 2023		Briefing to the PCMRE on recommendations made by the PCMRE after the previous oversight to which the Committee is requesting an update on from various implementing Departments (DMRE and the SAPS, including Crime Intelligence).		

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
6 September 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the July 2021 Unrest Export Panel Commission Report - Progress Report and Implementation Plan.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
12 September 2023	SCOPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Briefing by the SIU and the DPCI regarding the intelligence report commissioned by the former Group Chief Executive Officer of Eskom. » Meeting with the National Commissioner to obtain an explanation regarding the matter of the non-attendance by Brig Burger on the Eskom-related investigations. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
13 September 2023	PCoP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Briefing by the SAPS on the Resourcing of POP Units and continuation of discussions on implementation plans. » Briefing by the SAPS on the Implementation Plans of Marikana Report. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
20 September 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the quarterly expenditure and performance reports for the 2023/24 financial year – 1 st quarter.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
11 October 2023	PCoP	Consideration of the 2022/23 Annual Report of the SAPS.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued a Budget Review and Recommendations Report, dated 20 October 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions. Written responses were provided to reporting requirements. Written responses were provided to recommendations.
20 October 2023	PCoP	Successes and challenges by the SAPS.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. A written response was provided to an outstanding question.
25 October 2023	Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Briefing by the SAPS on violence and murder of children – mandates, programmes and interventions, statistics and impact of interventions and programmes.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. A written response was provided to an outstanding question.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
7 November 2023	Portfolio Committee on Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	Follow-up briefing by the DPCI on the theft of rhino horns from a stockpile facility, in Mahikeng, North West, in June 2023.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
15 November 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the following human resource-related matters: » Salary packages » Benefits » Housing allowance » Injuries » Well-being programme » Organisational structure of the SAPS	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
17 November 2023	PCoP	Pre-release briefing on the 2 nd quarter 2023/24 SAPS recorded crime statistics.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
22 November 2023	PCoP	Briefing on the responses that emanated from the SAPS 2022/23 Annual Report briefing.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to outstanding questions.
22 November 2023	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Update on the Executive Undertakings made by the Minister of Police during the National Council of Provinces (NCoP) Taking Parliament to the People, Ugu District, KwaZulu-Natal, from 14 to 18 November 2022.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The Committee issued a Report, dated 29 November 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
23 November 2023	Select Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings	To provide the Committee with time frames and plans, if any, within which the Executive Undertakings made by the Minister of Police during the NCoP Plenary, on 30 May 2023, will be implemented.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
28 November 2023	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Raseale Inquest and Missing Body Petition.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The Committee issued a Report, dated 6 December 2023.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses and a progress report were provided to outstanding questions. Written responses were provided to the recommendations.
29 November 2023	PCoP	Further deliberations on the 2 nd quarter crime statistics of the 2023/24 financial year (July to September 2023). Consideration of the SAPS 2023/24 APP Addendum.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
1 December 2023	PCoP	Briefing by Provincial Commissioners on the following reports: » Infrastructure and capital works projects, leases and the condition of police stations. » Safer Festive Season Campaign-operations » Functioning of CPFs	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses and a progress report were provided to outstanding questions.
2 and 3 December 2023	PCoP	Oversight visit to Muyexe Police Station, Giyani, Limpopo Province.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight visit.
		Oversight visit to Bolobedu Police Station, located in Ga-Kgapane. Oversight visit to Mankweng Police Station, located in Mankweng.	The Committee issued a Report, dated 22 February 2024.	
14 February 2024	PCoP	» Continuation of Provincial Commissioner's presentations (Free State, North West and Northern Cape). » Deliberations on the SoNA: Implications for the SAPS, including costing of commitments.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight visit.
21 February 2024	PCoP	Annual Report Presentations of the DNA Board and DPCI Judge for 2022/23.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight visit.
23 February 2024	Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Response to the public inputs on the Older Persons Amendment Bill [B11 – 2022].	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the oversight visit.
28 February 2024	PCoP	» Outcome of Safer Festive Season Operations. » Crime statistics for the 3 rd Quarter of the 2023/24 financial year (October 2023 to December 2023). » CPF funding.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses and a progress report were provided to outstanding questions.
6 March 2024	PCoP	Capital Works Projects	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses and a progress report were provided to outstanding questions.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
13 March 2024	PCoP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implementation and compliance with the Domestic Violence Act, from the period of 1 April to 30 September 2023. » Outcome of Safer Festive Season Operations. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	<p>Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses and a progress report were provided to outstanding questions.</p>
20 March 2024	PCoP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Briefing by the SAPS on their business case for additional resources and funding. » Expenditure related to Telkom Towers. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.
27 March 2024	PCoP	Adoption of the 6 th Administration Legacy Report.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Verbal responses were provided, during the briefing.

8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions for the reporting period.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS 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>Programme 2 – Visible Policing</p> <p>Various indicators</p> <p>“Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the under achievements on the targets were more than reported and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="162 577 783 808"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of identifiable stolen-lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered</td> <td>215</td> <td>245</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of stolen-robbed vehicles recovered</td> <td>28 619</td> <td>31 039</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Various indicators</p> <p>“Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for three indicators did not agree to the achievements reported, but the targets were still not achieved.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="162 965 783 1384"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number or reported contact crimes</td> <td>9,21% reduction</td> <td>7,7% increase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)</td> <td>9,17% reduction</td> <td>8,1% increase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)</td> <td>7,36% reduction</td> <td>2,1% increase</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Target	Reported achievement	Number of identifiable stolen-lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered	215	245	Number of stolen-robbed vehicles recovered	28 619	31 039	Indicator	Target	Reported achievement	Percentage reduction in the number or reported contact crimes	9,21% reduction	7,7% increase	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	9,17% reduction	8,1% increase	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)	7,36% reduction	2,1% increase	2021/22	<p>The PAAP for 2022/23 was crafted following a thorough analysis of audit results and consultation with business units across different organisational tiers.</p> <p>Each audit finding is addressed in the action plan with multiple measures aimed at both preventing and rectifying audit findings.</p> <p>A concerted effort is required across all levels for the implementation of the PAAP.</p> <p>The SAPS Internal Audit performs audit assessments of the PAAP to determine the level of implementation and impact. Recommendations that are provided are to improve the development and implementation of the PAAP.</p> <p>Furthermore, the following actions are to be taken to improve the consistently qualified performance information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Establish clear accountability mechanisms. » Enhance documentation and evidence requirements. » Strengthen consequence management. » Increase support for PAAP implementation. » Address organisational cultural barriers to compliance. » Regular performance reviews and audits.
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<p>“Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations”</p> <p>“An achievement of 5,6% increase in reported contact crime was reported against a target of 8,18% reduction of reported contact crime. However, some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; and, where it was, I identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.”</p> <p>“Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed”</p> <p>“An achievement of 100% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed was reported against a planned target of 100%. The calculation of this achievement consist of two components namely the number of identified liquor outlets closed as a percentage of the illegal liquor outlets identified. Although I could verify the reliability of the identified liquor outlets closed, I could not determine if the number of illegal liquor outlets identified was correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Management indicated that it is impractical to determine the complete population of illegal outlets identified. Consequently, the overall percentage achievement might be less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.”</p>																							

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>Programme 3: Detective Services</p> <p>Various indicators</p> <p>“Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to the achievements reported, but the targets were still achieved.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="164 414 785 739"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of outstanding crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised</td> <td>6,3%</td> <td>57,23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of outstanding Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads finalised</td> <td>13,5%</td> <td>38,14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Various indicators</p> <p>“I could not determine if the reported achievements were correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="164 936 785 1191"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years finalised</td> <td>15,09%</td> <td>13,45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection rate for crimes against children</td> <td>65%</td> <td>62,95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Various indicators</p> <p>“Some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; and, where it was, I identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="164 1379 785 1702"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations finalised</td> <td>12%</td> <td>35,93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised</td> <td>17,5%</td> <td>58,41%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Target	Reported achievement	Percentage of outstanding crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	6,3%	57,23%	Percentage of outstanding Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads finalised	13,5%	38,14%	Indicator	Target	Reported achievement	Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years finalised	15,09%	13,45%	Detection rate for crimes against children	65%	62,95%	Indicator	Target	Reported achievement	Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations finalised	12%	35,93%	Percentage of outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	17,5%	58,41%		
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Percentage of outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	17,5%	58,41%																											

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, in accordance with the King Code on Corporate Governance, under the direction of a Combined Assurance Committee, which reported to the SAPS Audit Committee. The SAPS developed a new Combined Assurance Framework and Methodology (Risk-Based Approach), in accordance with the National Treasury and best practises, such as King IV. The organisational structure includes provisions 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 Treasury Regulations for Departments, Trading Entities, Constitutional Institutions and Public Entities, 2005, state that the Internal Audit function must assist the accounting officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls by evaluating those controls, determining their effectiveness and efficiency and developing recommendations for their enhancement or improvement. The controls subject to evaluation includes the reliability and integrity of performance information.

The purpose of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide management with independent and objective assurance and insight 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, including risk-based and compliance reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audit investigations at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units, are executed in accordance with the approved plan. During 2023/24, Internal Audit projects were conducted and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and SAPS Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has addressed them or is in the process of doing so. The following internal audit activities were completed:

- » 14 risk-based and compliance audits, at Head Office
- » 54 risk-based and compliance audits at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units
- » Eight performance information audits
- » Four performance audits
- » Nine information technology audits
- » 26 follow-up audits
- » One forensic investigation

The completion rate of audits stood at 99,14% or 115 from a total of 116, against a target of 100% at the end 2023/24, underperforming on the target with 0,86%. A total of 127 audits were planned for the year. The SAPS Cost Containment Measures (lack of budget) led to the deferral of 10 audits and the cancellation of three audits. Two ad hoc requests were executed by the Gauteng Province and a Risk-Based and Compliance Audit at Head Office, resulting in the annual target being reduced from 129 to 116. One audit was not concluded within the prescribed time frame, as a result of an expansion of the project scope to incorporate internal audit findings in preparation of AGSA readiness in the Mpumalanga Province.

In 2023/24, only one of the six forensic investigations that were originally planned was finalised. Two projects were deferred, resulting in the annual target being reduced from six to four. Two projects could not be finalised due to the extended scope of investigations and one project could not be finalised due to the late approval of co-sourcing. The actual completion of planned forensic investigations amounted to a performance of 25% falling short of the annual target of 100%.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

KEY ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

The purpose of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the Department's operations. It helps the Department accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. The Internal Audit Activity continues to function in a manner, which monitors that:

- » Risks are appropriately identified and managed.
- » Interaction with the various governance groups occurs as required.
- » Significant financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely.
- » All the Department's assets are appropriately safeguarded and the existence of such assets, where

- applicable, can be verified.
- » Employees' actions are in compliance with prescripts, policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations.
- » Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and adequately protected.
- » Programs, plans and objectives are achieved.
- » Quality and continuous improvement is fostered in the Department's control process.
- » Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting the Department are recognised and addressed appropriately.

The primary objective of Internal Audit Activity is to assist the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. Internal Audit provides them with independent analysis, appraisals, recommendations and information concerning the activities reviewed, with a view to improving accountability and performance.

The Internal Audit Activity provides the Department with the following benefits:

- » Regular presence, which helps to protect the Department's assets by deterring fraud, waste and abuse.
- » Input, which helps employees to improve their overall job performance and adherence to established controls.
- » Keeps the Department accountable to the public by reviewing and reporting on adherence to established policies and procedures, laws and efficiency of operations.

The Internal Audit Activity provides oversight structures, such as the Audit Committee, with required information for them to exercise their monitoring and oversight role and responsibility.

Based on the review of the work of the Internal Audit Activity, the Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit Activity properly discharged its functions and responsibilities during the year under review and operated to the best of its ability to effectively address the risks pertinent to the Department.

The Audit Committee approved all internal audit policies, such as Internal Audit Methodology, Internal Audit Charter and rolling three-year strategic and internal audit annual coverage plans.

The risk-based internal audit annual coverage plan was comprehensively implemented and progress reports were presented to the Audit Committee and recommendations for significant findings were discussed in the presence of programme managers.

The Internal Audit projects are conducted as per risk-based plan approved by the Audit Committee and include assurance reviews, performance audits, compliance reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audits/investigations spread across all provinces, divisions, components, units, colleges and police stations.

The Internal Audit Operational Plan consisted of 129 audits and two ad-hoc requests executed. A total of 10 audits were deferred and three audits were cancelled, due to the SAPS cost containment measures resulting in the reduction of the annual target from 129 to 116. A 99,14% performance was achieved by the end of financial year (31 March 2024). Four forensic audit investigations were planned. Three projects that were co-sourced could not be finalised, due to the stringent cost containment measures. One out of four projects were executed by the end of the financial year with an achievement of 25%.

The table below discloses relevant information on the Audit Committee members and attendance:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Contract lapse date	No of meetings attended
Mr LM Mangquku	Chartered Accountant (South Africa) Masters in Business Leadership Advanced Company Law I&II Honours Bachelor in Accounting Science Honours Bachelor in Commerce	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	Contract renewed 1 June 2024	6
Dr C Motau	Doctor Technologiae; Master degree (IT) Master in Business Leadership B Comm	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	30 May 2024	6
Mr R Tshimomola	B Comm (Accounting)	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	30 May 2024	6

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Contract lapse date	No of meetings attended
Mr T Boltman	Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) Certified Government Auditing Professional (CGAP) Certification in Control Self-Assessment (CCSA) Postgraduate Diploma in Internal Auditing BTech in Internal Auditing Certificate in Forensic Examination	External	Not applicable	1 September 2023	Not applicable	2
Ms T Tukisi	Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) BCom degree	External	Not applicable	1 September 2023	Not applicable	2
Ms U Exner	CISA (Certified Information Systems Auditor) Certified Director (IODSA) MPhil IT Governance (NMU) BCom Informatics CRISC (Certified in Risk and Information System Control) CISSP (Certified Information Systems Security Professional) CGEIT (Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT) CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer)	External	Not applicable	1 September 2023	Not applicable	2

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate 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, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of Internal Audit, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the Department revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

The following represents some of the key internal audit projects that were completed during the year under review:

- » Civil claims and arbitration
- » Procurement of goods/services and assets
- » Access to policing services
- » Bids and contract management
- » Effective investigation of crimes/case docket management
- » National network upgrade
- » Border policing
- » Operational response services
- » Integrity and discipline management
- » Gender-Based Violence
- » Safeguarding of state firearms and ammunition
- » Destruction of firearms
- » Performance information
- » ICDMS

The following are some of the critical areas of concern identified:

- » Legal inspections not conducted in high civil claims contributing police stations.
- » Dormant files are not monitored and updated on the system.
- » High default judgement cost incurred.
- » Assets on the register but not the floor and vice-versa.
- » Delay in the disposal of vehicles, which were recommended for boarding.

- » Concerns with the lack of circulation of all the firearms recovered whether with or without on EFRS.
- » Irregular expenditure not reported, investigated and completed on time.
- » Case dockets not presented for audit purpose.
- » Inadequate safekeeping of filed case dockets.
- » Non-compliance in the quotations process.
- » Exhibits are compromised, due to inadequate storeroom security control.
- » Reported performance information not accurate.
- » Deficiencies on the management of SAPS 13 firearms.
- » Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Offences Plan not implemented.

GOVERNANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

The governance structures and governance of risk management is part of the agenda items discussed in the Board of Commissioners meeting.

The governance structures of the Department are existing and operating as intended, i.e. Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, ICT Governance Committee, RMC, Ethics Committee, Audit Steering Committees, etc.

- » Risk Management Strategy and the Implementation Plan is in place and monitored on a quarterly basis by an independent RMC. The operationalisation of risk is an on-going process across the Department and adjustment to the risk registers are done, based on the changes in the risk landscape of the Department.
- » An adequate internal control system is in place; however, its implementation remains a challenge due to the number of internal control weaknesses that are reported by various assurance providers.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The Department reported monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury as is required by the PFMA.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the Department and wish to congratulate the Department for consistency in producing quality Annual Financial Statements.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA'S REPORT

We have reviewed the Department's implementation plan regarding audit issues raised in the previous year and have noted that there was recurrence of AGSA findings, indicating that the plan was not effective in preventing all the audit issues previously raised.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusion of the Auditor-General on the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report and is of the opinion that the Audited Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report be read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is independent of management in the execution of its duties.

APPRECIATION

The Audit Committee wishes to extend its appreciation to the Executive Authority, Accounting Officer and Management, Internal Auditors and the AGSA for their tireless efforts, commitment and support throughout the year.



Mr Trevor Boltman CIA CGAP

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of Police

31 July 2024

12. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Department has implemented a Preferential Procurement Policy, in accordance with the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022, issued under the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000).

Procurement practitioners are required to apply the 80/20 preference point system to all invitations for the procurement of goods and services that are equal to or below R50 million and the 90-10 preference point system to all invitations for the procurement of goods and services that are above R50 million.

When soliciting bids and written price quotations, bidders will be afforded an opportunity to claim points for specific goals, which includes the following:

- » Persons historically disadvantaged on the basis of race with at least 51% ownership.
- » Persons historically disadvantaged on the basis of gender with at least 51% ownership by women.
- » Persons with at least 51% ownership who are youth.
- » Persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of disability with at least 51% ownership.



PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

THE STATUS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE DEPARTMENT

The SAPS prides itself in employing various specialists in order to overcome the modus operandi of criminals and respond effectively to varying crime patterns in the country. The Department is fully reliant on its members to deliver on its Constitutional mandate of preventing, investigating and maintaining law and order in South Africa. Therefore, the management of the SAPS acknowledges its human resource capacity as the most valuable asset in the fight against crime. The SAPS is committed to ensure that elements impacting on human resource practices, i.e. recruitment, filling of vacancies, service terminations, EHW, performance management, etc. are discussed on a strategic level to provide direction in its implementation across all policing levels.

In accordance with the 2023 ENE for Police, the estimated establishment target for the 2023/24 financial year was 183 708. SAPS managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,22% (an actual workforce of 184 106 at 31 March 2024 in relation to the ENE target). The SAPS has an ideal post requirement that far exceeds the provided wage bill. Therefore, the SAPS's ideal post requirement has to be reduced to be in line with the compensation budget, carefully considering the priority environments and ensuring that the Department delivers on its constitutional mandate.

In order to achieve the establishment target, the SAPS enlisted 10 018 entry-level police trainees during 2023/24, as alluded to by the State President during the 2023 SoNA. In addition to the entry-level enlistment, the SAPS also advertised critical vacant funded posts and managed to fill 2 138 (89,87%) of the 2 379 posts, within the prescribed time frame.

The SAPS lost 5 887 employees during the 2023/24 financial year, with a turnover rate of 3,2%. There was not a significant change in the turnover rate of the Department over the past four years (3,3%, in 2020/21; 3,1%, in 2021/22; and 3,3%, in 2022/23) indicating a reasonably stable workforce. The highest losses experienced by the SAPS were due to retirements, followed by resignations.

The number of retirements increased from 2 139, during 2022/23 to 2 332, during 2023/24. Resignations decreased, by 8,63% from 1 913, in 2022/23 to 1 748, in 2023/24. The most prevalent cases for employees to resign from the Department was due to the prospects of better employment and compensation opportunities. Deaths increased slightly, by 0,13% from 798 during 2022/23 to 799 during 2023/24.

The number of sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees decreased, by 237 701 days (12,24%), from January to December 2022 to January to December 2023, from 1 942 970 days to 1 705 269 days.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The following were the human resource priorities for the year under review:

- » Enlistment of new police trainees to strengthen the frontline and detective environments.
- » Appointment of forensic analysts (external advertisement).
- » Re-enlistment of former police employees (constable/sergeant/warrant officer (production core)) to strengthen detective services.
- » Grade progression (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 2/2018).
- » Post promotion process.
- » Filling of Senior Management Service posts (Levels 13-15) – hereafter referred to as SMS.
- » Filling of critical posts on Levels 2-12 for specialised detectives, visible policing, the Top 30 HCCS, etc.
- » Monetary awards.
- » Recognition for long service (20/30/40 years).
- » Recognition for improved qualifications.

The human resource priorities (needs of the SAPS) for the 2023/24 financial year far exceeded the funds available. The priorities were aligned with the in-year reduction of the compensation budget. The alignment was done in order to ensure that the SAPS still achieves on its mandate, however, due to the budget reduction there were limited achievements of some of the priorities.

WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The SAPS has a draft Recruitment and Selection Strategy, where, amongst others, the main strategic objectives are to improve the Department's ability to:

- » attract and select qualified applicants;
- » attain integrated employment equity targets in recruitment processes;
- » establish a representative workforce, in accordance with the demographics of the RSA; and
- » distribute personnel systematically, in accordance with the strategic priorities of the Department and human resource planning guidelines.

The Recruitment and Selection Strategy was finalised and is in the process of being approved by the Accounting Officer.

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Department has implemented approved performance management and development systems for all employees. Information regarding SMS functionaries who concluded their performance agreements within the required time frame is recorded in the Human Resource Tables. In addition, 99,72% of employees on salary levels 1 to 12 completed their performance plans, by 31 July 2023. By 30 September 2023, 99,9% of employees had completed their annual performance assessments, for 2022/23. The planned dates are in accordance with the provisions of the 2018 SAPS Employment Regulations. Information regarding performance management is recorded on PERSAL.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

EHW promotes the individual wellness of SAPS employees by advocating that they should physically, socially, emotionally, occupationally, spiritually and intellectually be able to realise their own potential, cope with the normal stresses of life and be productive in the workplace. A holistically equipped police officer can function optimally in the fight against crime and also in their personal lives.

Through its awareness and capacity building programmes, 137 psychological professionals, 47 Quality of Work Life professionals, 196 social workers and 186 chaplains reached 96 729 employees, in 2023/24. Prioritised programmes included mental health awareness, choose life, dignity, diversity and policing, disability learning awareness, substance dependency, GBV, dealing with loss and ethical awareness. The 1 366 priority programme sessions presented, contributed to 20 489 employees being reached.

During 2023/24, 34 306 cases were referred to EHW professionals, involving 29 635 employees.

The most prevalent reasons employees were referred to EHW are health-related (with chronic illnesses and hospital admissions being the most common), psychosocial (with stress, depression and trauma affecting employees the most), movement within the SAPS (with transfers required, due to family dynamics and retirement becoming more prevalent) and difficult family relationships. The overwhelming majority of family referrals involved marital issues and divorce.

A total of 3 702 employees that were exposed to traumatic incidents were debriefed. Although increased exposure to traumatic incidents may be concerning, it is encouraging to see more police officers taking the opportunity to use debriefing services, compared with 3 344 employees who consulted EHW in the previous year. The number of employees who declined being debriefed decreased significantly from 15 in the previous year to eight. Trauma debriefing is essential in assisting employees to avoid Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and other mental illnesses. To build employees' resilience, 632 multiple stressor interventions took place, reaching 9 817 employees. Although the number of sessions presented is lower than the previous year, the number of employees reached is higher than the previous year.

EHW spearheaded the discussions and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Planet Fitness and Virgin Active, which will allow SAPS employees to take membership at both these gym clubs at a discount.

With such MoU, more employees may be motivated to exercise regularly. This is a continued commitment in ensuring a holistic approach to employees' wellness.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learnership programmes were not provided by SASSETA, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, due to the unavailability of funds. A total of 631 employees were offered bursaries for their qualifications.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

- » The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 100,22% or 184 106, as opposed to the target of 183 708.
- » A total of 10 018 new police trainees were enlisted, including 146 new police trainees with Bachelor of Science Degrees to strengthen the DPCI.
- » A total of 2 069 post-promotional posts were advertised, of which all were filled within the prescribed time frame.

CHALLENGES

Due to the fiscal challenges, the National Treasury underfunded the 2023 public sector wage agreement by R1,5 billion during the 2023/24 financial year. This required drastic measures to be introduced by the SAPS to prevent overspending of the Vote: Police and to prevent incurring unauthorised expenditure.

The SAPS identified immediate measures to be implemented, in order to effect savings during the latter part of 2023/24. Due to the "forced" savings, several human resource activities had to be deferred to beyond the 2023/24 financial year and those to continue, were discussed and decided upon during meetings with the National Commissioner, Deputy National Commissioners and DPCI management, on 19 October 2023 and 1 November 2023, as well as with the Minister of Police, on 9 November 2023.

Even though some human resource priorities were recommended to be deferred (possibly to the 2024/25 financial year or a later date) a shortfall of R835,9 million on compensation of employees was still projected at the time, which required additional cost saving measures to be implemented, urgently.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- » Enlisting 10 000 entry-level police trainees.
- » The approval of grade progression for constables and sergeants to the next rank (approximately 9 000), subjected to the availability of funds.
- » Advertising critical vacant funded posts through post promotions.
- » The re-enlistment of former police members (approximately 200), subjected to the availability of funds.
- » The appointment of forensic analysts (approximately 150), subjected to the availability of funds.
- » Maintain the approved fixed establishment for new SMS-level appointments.
- » Ad hoc requests for new appointments/promotions, to address the requirements of all business units, in accordance with the approved fixed establishment, subjected to the availability of funds.

SAPS MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK HUMAN RESOURCE PLAN (2023-2026)

The Minister of Public Service and Administration issued an amended directive on the development of and reporting on Human Resource Plans in the Public Service, with effect from 1 April 2021. In accordance with the amended directive, all departments had to develop and submit a new Human Resource Plan during 2023. The SAPS developed its MTEF Human Resource Plan for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26 in terms of the amended directive and submitted it to the DPSA, on 30 June 2023.

In accordance with the accompanying Human Resource Planning guidelines, departments have to identify not more than five Strategic Human Resource priorities to be pursued over the MTEF period. The following five outcomes were identified and indicated in the SAPS MTEF Human Resource Plan (2023/24 to 2025/26):

- » Attract, recruit and retain the best people for the SAPS (*Establish a capable police service whose members have the requisite skills and attitude to ensure that an enhanced service delivery is provided to the community of South Africa*).
- » Establish a professional and capable SAPS (*Develop a highly skilled, trained, ethical and operationally ready workforce*).
- » Ensure diversity and transformation within the SAPS (*Ensure achievement and/or substantial progress with specific reference to the representation of designated groups and people with disabilities*).
- » Improve the morale and well-being of employees (*Provide care to SAPS employees to ensure members have a positive attitude and improved morale*).
- » Establish sound corporate governance through diligent performance management to ensure accountability and subsequent enhancement of organisational performance (*Ensure a culture of effective service delivery in the SAPS*).

In accordance with the mentioned directive, departments are also required to submit annual feedback reports regarding the progress made towards achieving the indicated outcomes included in the MTEF Human Resource Plan. Progress has to be reported on by means of the prescribed Human Resource Planning Implementation Report template. The SAPS has continuously complied with the prescribed directives. The Human Resource Planning Implementation Report for the 2023/24 financial year has to be submitted to the DPSA, by 31 May 2024.

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees, as percentage of total expenditure	Average compensation of employees cost, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Administration	20 366 296	13 718 471	2 911 348	67,4	442	31 036
Visible Policing	56 101 240	45 018 380	0	80,2	437	103 043
Detective Services	21 000 490	17 793 016	0	84,7	485	36 650
Crime Intelligence	4 319 087	3 978 765	0	92,1	521	7 641
Protection and Security Services	3 688 521	3 286 504	0	89,1	573	5 736
Total	105 475 634	83 795 136	2 911 348	79,4	455	184 106

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel cost by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Compensation of employees cost (R'000)	Percentage of total compensation of employees	Average compensation of employees, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1 692 765	2,0	277	6 114
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	22 894 544	27,3	320	71 460
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	50 436 037	60,2	517	97 507
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 541 765	9,0	919	8 203
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1 230 025	1,5	1 496	822
Total	83 795 136	100	455	184 106

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

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	9 272 796	67,6	51 440	0,4	577 674	4,2	1 402 785	10,2	13 718 471
Visible Policing	28 421 568	63,1	382 010	0,8	1 713 851	3,8	5 576 618	12,4	45 018 380
Detective Services	11 696 634	65,7	100 810	0,6	664 879	3,7	2 019 136	11,3	17 793 016
Crime Intelligence	2 638 683	66,3	17 404	0,4	145 976	3,7	436 205	11,0	3 978 765
Protection and Security Services	1 895 208	57,7	414 149	12,6	111 845	3,4	297 146	9,0	3 286 504
Total	53 924 889	64,4	965 813	1,2	3 214 225	3,8	9 731 890	11,6	83 795 136

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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)	1 035 530	61,2	3 381	0,2	93 392	5,5	452 504	26,7	1 692 765
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14 352 132	62,7	147 939	0,6	1 077 939	4,7	4 173 029	18,2	22 894 544
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	32 662 002	64,8	757 048	1,5	1 931 168	3,8	4 690 105	9,3	50 436 037
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 021 951	66,6	57 445	0,8	110 479	1,5	378 465	5,0	7 541 765
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	853 274	69,4	0	0,0	1 247	0,1	37 787	3,1	1 230 025
Total	53 924 889	64,4	965 813	1,2	3 214 225	3,8	9 731 890	11,6	83 795 136

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 2024

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	32 370	31 036	4,1	0
Visible Policing	100 886	103 043	-2,1	0
Detective Services	38 687	36 650	5,3	0
Crime Intelligence	7 400	7 641	-3,3	0
Protection and Security Services	4 365	5 736	-31,4	0
Total	183 708	184 106	-0,2	0

Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band, at the end of the period, 31 March 2024

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6 094	6 114	-0,3	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	71 241	71 460	-0,3	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	97 207	97 507	-0,3	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 265	8 203	0,7	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	899	820	8,8	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
Total	183 708	184 106	-0,2	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2024, a total of 274 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 2024

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	40	40	0,0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	6	6	0,0	0
Chemists	1 838	1 838	0,0	0
Engineers and related professionals	93	93	0,0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	206	203	1,5	0
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0	0
Police	138 901	138 630	0,2	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	140	0,0	0
Total	141 224	140 950	0,2	0

*Note: The Head of the Department/Chief Executive Officer and senior managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Therefore, critical occupations have been addressed in occupational classes of aircraft pilots and related associate professionals, architects, town and traffic planners, chemists (physical science, chemical science, pharmacists and health science related), engineers and related professionals (electronic and engineering science), general legal administration and related professionals (attorneys), natural sciences-related, police (functional personnel) and psychologists and vocational counsellors. The critical occupations (occupational classes) do not reflect all the positions filled in the SAPS, but only those that are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of the SAPS's core functions. As at 31 March 2024, a total of 274 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 provide 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 2024

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)	723	644	89	79	10,9
Band B (Level 14)	150	149	99	1	0,7
Band C (Level 15)	25	26	104	-1	-4,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	899	820	91	79	8,8

*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2023

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)	723	635	88	88	12,2
Band B (Level 14)	150	149	99	1	0,7
Band C (Level 15)	25	28	112	-3	-12,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	899	813	90	86	9,6

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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)	96	75	8
Band B (Level 14)	18	2	4
Band C (Level 15)	2	2	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	116	79	12

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Not applicable

Table 3.3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts, within 12 months, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

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)	6 114	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	71 460	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	97 507	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 203	512	6,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	822	264	32,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	184 106	776	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation.

None

3.5 EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates, by salary band (table 3.5.1) and by critical occupations (table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.1 - Annual turnover rate by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2023)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-3 953	10 256	189	-4,8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	71 895	621	1 056	1,5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	101 167	250	3 910	3,9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 836	25	658	7,4
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	892	4	74	8,3
Total	178 837	11 156	5 887	3,3

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2022/23, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2023/24, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2023.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Critical occupations	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2023)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	45	0	5	11,1
Architects, town and traffic planners	5	1	0	0,0
Chemists	1 839	47	48	2,6
Engineers and related professionals	95	2	4	4,2
General legal administration and related professionals	214	0	11	5,1
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0	0,0
Police	133 240	9 605	4 215	3,2
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	131	15	6	4,6
Total	135 569	9 670	4 289	3,2

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2022/23, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2023/24, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2023.

Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why employees left the Department, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	799	13,6	0,4	5 882	184 106
Resignation	1 748	29,7	0,9	5 882	184 106
Expiry of contract	60	1,0	0,0	5 882	184 106
Discharged, due to ill-health	426	7,2	0,2	5 882	184 106
Dismissal – misconduct	517	8,8	0,3	5 882	184 106
Retirement	2 332	39,6	1,3	5 882	184 106
Other	0	0,0	0,0	5 882	184 106
Total	5 882	100	3,2	5 882	184 106

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Total	0

Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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	40	0	0,0
Architects, town and traffic planners	6	0	0,0
Chemists	1 838	21	1,1
Engineers and related professionals	93	0	0,0
General legal administration and related professionals	203	16	7,9
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0
Police	138 630	1 379	1,0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	1	0,7
Total	140 950	1 417	1,0

Table 3.5.6 - Promotions by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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)	6 114	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	71 460	36	0,1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	97 507	1 941	2,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 203	831	10,1
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	822	87	10,6
Total	184 106	2 895	1,6

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 47 appointments, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 47
Lieutenant General	1
Brigadier	4
Captain	2
Warrant Officer	2
Total	9

*Note: During 2023/24, nine employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 47 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018.

Lieutenant General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	Major General	1

Brigadier: 4

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Provincial Head: Arbitrations	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Operations	Colonel	1
Section Head: Visible Policing Compliance and Operations	Colonel	1
Section Head: Counter Narcotics	Colonel	1

Captain: 2

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Durban Central K9	Warrant Officer	1
Organised Crime Investigation	Sergeant	1

Warrant Officer: 2

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Umlazi K9	Sergeant	1
SAPS Navalsig Detective Service	Constable	1

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 2024

Occupational categories	Male			Female			Total		
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured		Indian	White
Legislators, senior officials and managers	326	57	42	77	236	31	15	38	822
Professionals	3 003	346	183	859	3 691	493	253	1 084	9 912
Clerks	5 100	599	191	304	13 145	2 265	549	2 328	24 481
Service and sales workers	76 504	11 261	2 370	6 410	38 040	4 308	482	1 927	141 302
Craft and related trades workers	779	137	46	158	137	2	0	3	1 262
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	139	5	3	1	7	0	0	0	155
Elementary occupations	2 587	364	18	28	2 859	295	7	14	6 172
Total	88 438	12 769	2 853	7 837	58 115	7 394	1 306	5 394	184 106
Employees with disabilities	799	235	81	699	613	161	58	485	3 131

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as at 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male			Female			Total		
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured		Indian	White
Top management	15	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	29
Senior management	311	56	42	77	223	31	15	38	793
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 177	471	295	982	2 189	280	161	648	8 203
Skilled technical and academically qualified	50 119	7 332	1 716	6 180	24 378	3 252	685	3 845	97 507
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	32 163	4 595	783	581	28 492	3 555	438	853	71 460
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 653	314	17	17	2 820	276	7	10	6 114
Total	88 438	12 769	2 853	7 837	58 115	7 394	1 306	5 394	184 106

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Professionally qualified and experienced	8	0	1	0	14	0	0	2	25
Skilled technical and academically qualified	107	13	7	15	92	11	0	5	250
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	342	25	2	12	232	5	3	0	621
Unskilled and defined decision making	5 952	947	119	48	2 833	341	11	5	10 256
Total	6 411	985	129	75	3 172	358	14	12	11 156

Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
Senior management	224	42	33	55	164	23	8	24	573
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 714	401	227	750	1 866	237	133	505	6 833
Skilled technical and academically qualified	48 843	7 077	1 552	5 543	22 648	2 965	512	2 680	91 820
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	24 291	3 654	594	493	22 783	2 916	329	752	55 812
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 522	179	1	9	2 245	208	5	6	4 175
Total	77 596	11 353	2 407	6 850	49 710	6 349	987	3 967	159 219

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	28	3	2	10	21	4	0	5	73
Professionally qualified and experienced	291	36	33	103	114	13	12	56	658
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 229	369	120	435	408	100	29	220	3 910
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	531	68	21	22	307	71	11	25	1 056
Unskilled and defined decision making	78	19	2	1	75	12	2	0	189
Total	3 158	495	178	571	925	200	54	306	5 887

Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	29	8	0	0	6	1	0	0	44
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	261	28	12	5	43	4	2	1	356
Final written warning	143	31	0	7	24	8	0	0	213
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	56	8	1	1	16	2	0	0	84
Not guilty	396	98	2	16	82	12	0	3	609
Suspended without payment	136	28	8	5	13	4	0	1	195
Verbal warning	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Written warning	81	21	1	5	18	3	0	1	130
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 107	223	24	39	203	35	2	6	1 639

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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	54	13	4	12	42	4	1	7	137
Professionally qualified and experienced	802	87	67	148	670	90	45	123	2 032
Skilled technical and academically qualified	16 019	1 878	540	1 229	9 730	868	223	665	31 152
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	14 778	2 362	370	233	12 188	1 409	102	178	31 620
Unskilled and defined decision making	67 503	10 580	1 550	616	35 237	4 037	151	106	119 780
Non-SAPS members	16	1	0	4	14	0	0	0	35
Total	99 172	14 921	2 531	2 242	57 881	6 408	522	1 079	184 756

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 July 2023

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)	587	584	99,5
Band B (Level 14)	126	125	99,2
Band C (Level 15)	19	18	94,7
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100
Total	733	728	99,3

Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 July 2023

Reasons
<p>A total of 800 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP System, as on 31 July 2023. The information does not include employees within the Office of the Minister of Police or who concluded performance agreements with the Minister of Police, with the exception of the National Commissioner of the SAPS.</p> <p>Of the 800 SMS employees, 67 could not reasonably have been expected to conclude performance agreements by this date, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Three SMS employees were impacted by organisational restructuring. Separate performance management mechanisms were established to deal with these exceptions. » One SMS employee was on a lengthy training course. » Three SMS employees had recently been transferred. » Four SMS employees were in a dispute regarding the content of their performance agreements. » 17 SMS employees were newly appointed. » 20 SMS employees showed good cause for not concluding performance agreements by this date, due to an administrative matter. (All of the above SMS employees subsequently signed performance agreements). » One SMS employee was due to retire. » Three SMS employees were on deployed duties outside of South Africa. » 12 SMS employees were on lengthy sick leave. » Three SMS employees were suspended. <p>Table 3.7.1 reports on the remaining 733 SMS employees that were in a position to conclude performance agreements.</p> <p>Five SMS employees did not conclude performance agreements by, 31 July 2023. The following can be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » One SMS employee provided evidence of a timely submission of his performance agreement, but due to quality control procedures the performance agreement was not timeously signed and registered on the PERSAP System. No further action was warranted. » One SMS employee was due to retire at the end of September 2023, therefore taking of disciplinary action was not deemed appropriate. » One SMS employee was placed in a post where his responsibilities and functions were not clearly defined. It was decided to deal with this individual in terms of "restructuring". » No reasons were provided in relation to two SMS employees. Both subsequently signed performance agreements.

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2023

Reasons
No evidence of disciplinary action against the two SMS employees was provided.

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nothing to report on.

Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nothing to report on.

Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nothing to report on.

Table 3.8.4 - Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nothing to report on.

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	1 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	14,3	1	16,7	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	28,6	2	33,3	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2	28,6	1	16,7	-1	100
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	14,3	1	16,7	0	0,0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1	14,3	1	16,7	1	0,0
Total	7	100	6	100	-1	100

Table 3.9.2 - Foreign workers, by major occupation, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Major occupation	1 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	1	14,3	1	16,7	0	0,0
Craft and related trade workers	1	14,3	1	16,7	0	0,0
Drivers, operations and ship's crew	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Elementary occupations	1	14,3	1	16,7	0	0,0
National security and custodian personnel	2	28,6	1	16,7	-1	100
Professionals and managers	2	28,6	2	33,3	0	0,0
Service workers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Technical associated professionals	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	7	100	6	100	-1	100

3.10 LEAVE UTILISATION

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave in the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (table 3.10.1) and incapacity leave (table 3.10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also indicated.

Table 3.10.1 - Sick leave, for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

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)	38 982	94,1	4 228	2,9	9	26 221	144 950	36 667
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	477 064	92,2	54 312	37,5	9	532 249	144 950	439 785
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	698 727	92,6	79 780	55,0	9	1 168 055	144 950	647 251
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 -12)	52 782	93,3	6 119	4,2	9	163 391	144 950	49 252
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	4 239	95,4	511	0,4	8	20 502	144 950	4 045
Total	1 271 794	92,5	144 950	100	9	1 910 418	144 950	1 177 000

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent), for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

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)	13 429	100	324	3,9	41	9 070	13 429	8 249
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	99 167	99,9	2 383	28,9	42	110 734	99 072	8 249
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	288 752	100	5 010	60,7	58	536 397	288 639	8 249
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	30 116	100	492	6,0	61	95 408	30 116	8 249
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	2 011	100	40	0,5	50	9 870	2 011	8 249
Total	433 475	100	8 249	100	53	761 479	433 267	8 249

Table 3.10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave, for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short-term incapacity	3 294	0	0	Not applicable
Long-term incapacity	1 094	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement, for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	1 681	32	60	Resolved by representations.

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager), for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
38 107	5 days

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave, for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	132 591	26	5 138
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 409 927	23	62 134
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 797 875	28	100 853
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	228 955	27	8 550
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	21 838	26	839
Total	4 591 187	26	177 514

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave, for the period, 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

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 2023
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	253
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	225	3	65	37 769
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	8 588	8	1 121	1 050 190
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 783	11	253	359 754
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	420	13	33	45 325
Total	12 016	8	1 472	1 493 292

The following table summarises payments made to employees, as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.8 - Leave payouts, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2023/24, due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	2 148	44	48 818
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24	432 534	2 903	180 077
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2023/24	190 458	5 038	89 773
Total	625 140	7 985	78 289

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
<p>Operational Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Visible Policing – Operational Response Services – Detective Service – Forensic Services – Protection and Security Services <p>Key and other priority populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Members of official deployments – Operational members i.e. Visible Policing and Operational Response Services – LGBTQI persons – People with mental and physical disabilities 	<p>GOAL 1: TO BREAK DOWN BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS), TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STI) SOLUTIONS</p> <p><i>Objective 1.1 Strengthen SAPS community-led HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs responses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Build an enabling environment for cohesive and inclusive communities with a focus on key and other priority populations. » Development of a multi-sectoral and integrated plan to build resilient employees and their immediate families. » Develop an integrated service delivery model scaling up early intervention programme. <p><i>Objective 1.2 Reduce stigma and discrimination to advance rights and access to services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Capacity development. » Implementation of the revised HIV/AIDS and TB policy to address issues of stigma and discrimination. » Mainstream the HIV/AIDS and TB policy to all the Human Resource policies and programmes. <p><i>Objective 1.3 Protect and promote human rights and advance access to justice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Awareness raising campaigns. » Capacity development on HIV/AIDS, TB and human rights. <p>GOAL 2: TO MAXIMIZE EQUITABLE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, TB AND STIS SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS</p> <p><i>Objective 2.1 Increase knowledge, attitude and behaviour that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhance access to HIV/AIDS and TB screening and other related programmes. » Capacity development. » Awareness campaigns. <p><i>Objective 2.2 Ensure that 95% of people living with HIV especially the key and other priority populations know their status and 95% of them are on treatment and 95% of those on treatment receive care and support and achieve long term viral suppression</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Scale up the HIV/AIDS counselling and testing. » Capacity building sessions. » Support structures. » Enhance partnership with medical aid schemes. <p><i>Objective 2.3 Strengthen TB prevention, interventions and support for all SAPS members</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » TB education and awareness sessions. » Sale up TB screening services. <p>GOAL 3: TO BUILD RESILIENT SYSTEM FOR HIV/AIDS, TB AND STIS THAT ARE INTEGRATED INTO SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PANDEMIC RESPONSE</p> <p><i>Objective 3.1 Engage adequate human resources to ensure equitable access services for HIV/AIDS, TB, STIs and other conditions that contribute to these diseases</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Capacity development for the HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs Coordinators on latest developments on HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs. <p>GOAL 4: FULL RESOURCE AND SUSTAIN AN EFFICIENT NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN LED BY REVITALISED, INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS</p> <p><i>Objective 4.1 Sufficient domestic and external funds are mobilised and allocated to facilitate the efficient implementation of HIV and AIDS/STI/TB (HAST) Programmes and to address the underlying associated risk factors that have direct consequences for these conditions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Allocation of sufficient financial resources to implement the HAST Programme. <p><i>Objective 4.2 Optimisation of the synergies through forging mutually rewarding partnerships and alliances across the entire response value chain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Establish and sustain partnerships with internal and external organisations to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

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 Nkhua SAPS Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001 Telephone number: 012 393 1504
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 EHW Component of the SAPS consists of four Sections: Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life. These Sections employ a variety of specialists, including social workers, psychologists, psychometricians, chaplains and others. These professionals are primarily responsible for providing psychological, social, physical and spiritual interventions that are holistic in nature to all SAPS employees and their immediate families. Nationally, EHW employs just under 600 professionals who provide care and support services to SAPS employees. The nature of the provided services is both proactive and reactive. The Quality of Work Life Section includes budgeted HIV/AIDS and Disability Management programmes. The HIV/AIDS management programmes receive an annual budget of R1 million, while the Disability Management Programme receives an annual budget of R1 million. This caters for both national and provincial environments.
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 provides wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, mental health, suicide prevention, spiritually-based programmes, life skills, financial management, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence, as the core elements of its services. The wellness support programmes are being expanded to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are tested voluntarily for HIV/AIDS, 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 oversees all aspects pertaining to the health and wellness of SAPS employees and their immediate families. The forum is comprised of representatives from various SAPS divisions, such as the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal Services and Supply Chain Management, as well as representatives from organised labour unions (Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union and South African Police Union). The National Wellness Forum is presided over by the Deputy National Commissioner for Support Services. The NDPWI, the DPSA, the Department of Health, POLMED, the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS) and the SAPS Health Risk Manager are also important external role players. A similar structure has been implemented in all provinces. The national and provincial wellness forums are held quarterly and strategic reports regarding the health and wellness of employees are distributed to all stakeholders.
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 and operational plans: 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, STIs and TB Policy was approved, in August 2017 and is due for review/ amendment, during 2023/24. Since HIV/AIDS is not a reportable disease, SAPS structures adhere to applicable laws, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit HIV/TB-related discrimination against employees.
Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that the Department have achieved.	X		A growing number of SAPS employees participate in the HIV Counselling and Testing Programme. In all provinces, Wellness on Wheels services are available. The EHW Component and other service providers, including POLMED, GEMS and related healthcare providers, formed a partnership to promote health week campaigns within the SAPS. In addition, the Health Risk Manager ensures that HIV testing and counselling sessions are conducted continuously at a larger number of testing sites. Employees are encouraged to make optimal use of the available testing services, in order to determine their general health status, manage it accordingly and register for the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes when necessary. In addition, the SAPS provides care and assistance to all employees who require it through a variety of wellness support groups. Through the Peer Education Programme and the HIV/AIDS and TB Ambassadors, the Department embarks on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers with the aim 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 that identifies the wellness status of its employees. This is derived from the health and wellness assessments conducted in collaboration with the EHW Component, POLMED, GEMS and the contracted Health Risk Manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for collecting and analysing of data, in order to establish trends and a profile of the organisation. In addition, there are continuously monitored organisational indicators, such as suicide rates and health trends, regarding referrals and medical boards.

3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 2/2023: Amendments to Schedule 1: Dispute Resolution Procedure	20 July 2023
SSSBC Agreement 3/2023: Adoption of Dispute Resolution Rules	20 July 2023

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	44	2,7
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	356	21,7
Final written warning	213	13,0
Fine	0	0,0
Suspended action	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	84	5,1
Not guilty	609	37,2
Suspended without payment	195	11,9
Verbal warning	8	0,5
Written warning	130	7,9
Total	1 639	100

Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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.	527	18,4
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.	154	5,4
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.	58	2,0
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	64	2,2
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	57	2,0
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	72	2,5
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the Service, to promote the interest of a political party.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(i)	Accepted any compensation, in cash, or otherwise, from a member of the public or another employee for performing his or her duties without written approval from the employer.	15	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	107	3,7
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	133	4,6
Regulation 5(3)(l)	Failed without sufficient cause, to report for duty at the stipulated time at his or her station, place of work or any other place stipulated by a commander or his or her superior.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	8	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	9	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	7	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	1	0,0
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.	1	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty, whilst under the influence of liquor.	46	1,6

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
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.	8	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	489	17,1
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened the prescribed Code of Conduct of the Service.	316	11,0
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees to unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	26	0,9
Regulation 5(3)(y)	Prevented another employee from belonging to any trade union.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(z)	Operated any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from premises of the Service.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	10	0,3
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.	21	0,7
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	53	1,9
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	70	2,4
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	94	3,3
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	25	0,9
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.	13	0,5
Regulation 5(4) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escapee	11	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	17	0,6
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	30	1,0
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	7	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	48	1,7
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	4	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	41	1,4
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	13	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	4	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	27	0,9
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hijacking	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	9	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	6	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	20	0,7
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	22	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	81	2,8
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	15	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	3	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	3	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.	66	2,3
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.	29	1,0
Total		2 862	100

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances lodged, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	80	10,1
Resolved	716	89,9
Total	796	100

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
SSSBC	837	93,1
Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council	24	2,7
Commissioner for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration	29	3,2
Private arbitrations	9	1,0
Total	899	100

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Strike actions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	One employee for a period of 6 hours
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	R0,00 Employee was given a verbal warning and hours were deducted from his time due
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0,00

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of employees suspended	163
Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days	7
Average number of days suspended	58,48
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R7 992 256,68

*Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 10 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions:

Section 43 - Imprisonments/detention

Regulation 15 (5) - Fail to appear at disciplinary hearing

In terms of Regulation 10 of the SAPS Discipline Regulations 2016, suspensions are regarded to have exceeded the prescribed time frame only when they are beyond 90 calendar days. In terms of these provisions, suspensions are automatically terminated, on the 90th calendar day. This implies that after 90 calendar days, employees will automatically resume their duties. If an employee is not at work, on the 1st day succeeding the 90 calendar days, the absence is no more as a result of a suspension.

3.13 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the Department, with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 - Employees attending training, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	49	0	0	0	0	0	5	54
	Male	76	0	0	0	0	0	7	83
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	534	0	70	1	1	2	320	928
	Male	655	0	78	2	3	6	360	1 104
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7 819	0	405	56	7	102	3 097	11 486
	Male	13 011	0	595	129	194	205	5 532	19 666
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	9 983	0	143	24	2	46	3 679	13 877
	Male	12 754	0	187	50	9	199	4 544	17 743
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	22 641	0	0	15 496	0	5	1 389	39 531
	Male	45 785	0	0	32 631	0	0	1 833	80 249
Non-SAPS members	Female	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	14
	Male	13	0	0	3	0	0	5	21
Total		113 328	0	1 478	48 393	216	565	20 776	184 756

Table 3.13.2 - Employees found competent in training, for the period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	49	0	0	0	0	0	5	54
	Male	76	0	0	0	0	0	7	83
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	533	0	70	1	1	2	320	927
	Male	654	0	78	2	3	6	360	1 103
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7 760	0	403	56	7	101	3 097	11 424
	Male	12 927	0	592	129	193	205	5 531	19 577
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	9 861	0	142	24	2	46	3 663	13 738
	Male	12 517	0	187	50	9	199	4 538	17 500
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	22 631	0	0	15 496	0	5	1 389	39 521
	Male	45 775	0	0	32 631	0	0	1 833	80 239
Non-SAPS members	Female	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	14
	Male	13	0	0	3	0	0	5	21
Total		112 804	0	1 472	48 393	215	564	20 753	184 201

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 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	1 226	30,5
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 593	64,4
Permanent disablement	143	3,6
Fatal	64	1,6
Total	4 026	100

3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 367 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.

3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

Nothing to report on.



PART E

PFMA COMPLIANCE
REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

(a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 038 850	1 847 295
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	275 315	191 577
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	(24)	(23)
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	0	0
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	0	0
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	0	0
Closing balance	2 314 141	2 038 850

The opening balance for 2022/23 to the amount of R1 847 295 000 consist of:
 2022/23 Annual Financial Statements: Opening balance R1 885 596 000
 irregular expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to prior 2022/23: R1 053 000
 Prior year error on 2022/23 opening balance: (R39 354 000)

Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed relating to 2022/23 R191 577 000 which consist of:
 irregular expenditure confirmed in 2022/23 relating to 2022/23: R185 995 000
 Add Irregular expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to 2022/23: R12 395 000
 Prior year error on 2022/23 confirmed balance: (R6 813 000)

Reconciling notes

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	0	8 001
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2022/23 and identified in 2023/24	0	4 394
Irregular expenditure for the current year	275 315	179 182
Total	275 315	191 577

(b) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	273 487	316 818
Irregular expenditure under determination	2 314 141	2 071 568
Irregular expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total¹²³	2 587 628	2 388 387

(c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	(24)	(23)
Total	(24)	(23)

(d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

None

(e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

None

(f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

None

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements**(g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)**

None

(h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

None

(i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	2023/24
		R'000
Corrective counselling	1	258 593
No disciplinary steps taken	5	4 461
Discipline in progress	24	202 509
Service termination	1	3
Not guilty	1	323
Verbal warning	2	995
Written warning	2	8
Total	36	466 892

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE**(a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	201 610	202 733
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	837	1 843
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(533)	(170)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(8 154)	(2 796)
Closing balance	193 760	201 610

Revised opening balance for 2022/23 amounting to R202 733 000 consist of:

2022/23 Annual Financial Statements: Opening balance: R202 154 000

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to prior 2022/23: R579 000

Add: Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure confirmed relating to 2022/23 R1 843 000 consist of:

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2022/23 relating to 2022/23: R1 493 000

2022/23: Add fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to 2022/23: R348 000

Prior year error for 2022/23 R2 000

Reconciling notes

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	0	44
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2022/23 and identified in 2023/24	0	304
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	837	1 495
Total	837	1 843

(b) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description ¹²⁴	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	27	3 780
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	193 760	200 681
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total¹²⁵	193 787	204 461

(c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	(533)	(170)
Total	(533)	(170)

(d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(8 154)	(2 796)
Total	(8 154)	(2 796)

(e) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	2023/24
		R'000
Corrective counselling	4	19
Final written warning	4	19
No disciplinary steps taken	179	906
Discipline in progress	372	1 670
Verbal warning	15	29
Service termination	6	4
Written warning	16	33
Total	596	2 680

1.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE**(a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure**

None

Reconciling notes

None

(b) Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

None

1.4 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO MATERIAL LOSSES IN TERMS OF THE PFMA, SECTION 40(3)(B)(I) &(III)**(a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct**

None

(b) Details of other material losses

None

(c) Other material losses recovered

None

(d) Other material losses written off

None

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	810 059	12 119 376
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	807 617	11 807 461
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	2 442	311 916
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (<i>unpaid and without dispute</i>)	0	0
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (<i>unpaid and in dispute</i>)	0	0

The department processed and paid more than eight hundred thousand invoices to a value exceeding R12 billion for the 2023/24 financial year. Therefore the 2 442 invoices paid after 30 days, represents a deviation of 0,30%. This translates to 99,70% of invoices still being paid within the 30 day period from receipt of an invoice. On average, invoices are being paid within 8,16 days from receipt of an invoice.

No invoices older than 30 days remained unpaid at the end of a month, for all twelve months of the 2023/24 financial year. Invoices paid after 30 days, were inter alia due to suppliers changing banking details which was subsequently not verified by the Central Supplier Database/Safety Net, incorrect deliveries from suppliers, incorrect invoicing from suppliers when compared to the quotation and the order form issued, duplicate invoice numbering from suppliers, etc. Consequence management was implemented when it was found that an official of the Department did not process an invoice timeously.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**3.1 PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS**

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
None				

3.2 CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Appointment of contractor for the supply, delivery, installation and commissioning of pre-manufactured collapsible units for the period of five years to the SAPS	Fabricated Steel MFG.CO (Pty) Ltd	Expansion of contract	19/1/9/1/121 TB (22)	As per bill of quantities	8	Not applicable
Construction of Ennerdale Police Station	Temi Construction	Variation order 1-5	19/1/9/1/48 TB (20)	77 262	3 079	Not applicable
Construction of Ennerdale Police Station	Temi Construction	Variation order 5	19/1/9/1/48 TB (20)	77 262	410	Not applicable
Total					3 497	



PART F

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 315 to 390, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, 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 2024 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 responsibilities of the auditor-general 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 MATTER

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE OUTCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL LITIGATION

7. With reference to note 18 to the financial statements, the department is the defendant in a number of lawsuits. The department is opposing the claims, as it believes that the claims are invalid. The ultimate outcome of the matters could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

OTHER MATTER

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 391 to 403 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

10. 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.
11. 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. 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.
13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page 313, forms part of my auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
15. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2024 for auditing. I selected programmes that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Visible policing	93 to 107	To enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders.
Detective services	147 to 168 and 185 to 186	To enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

16. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
17. I performed procedures to test whether:
 - » the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives;
 - » all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included;

- » the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements;
 - » the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated;
 - » the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents;
 - » the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable; and
 - » there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.
18. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
19. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes are as follows:

VISIBLE POLICING

MISSING INDICATORS

20. The department contributes to the country's priority 6 on social cohesion and safer communities in terms of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). However, some of the indicators to measure performance on this objective were omitted from the approved planning documents. Consequently, the achievement of these indicators was not planned and accounted for, which undermines transparency and accountability on the progress towards achieving the MTSF objective.

Indicator	Reasons provided by accounting officer for non-inclusion
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	The indicator is planned to be reported on in the annual report under statistical indicators. However, the indicators included as part of statistical indicators are not measuring the outcome of the indicators.
Percentage reduction in the number of crime against children	The indicator is planned to be reported on in the annual report under statistical indicators. However, the indicators included as part of statistical indicators are not measuring the outcome of the indicators.

VARIOUS INDICATORS

21. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for three indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially more. Consequently, it is likely that achievement against the target was better than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 31 124	30 650 vehicles were recovered, including 29 812 identified vehicles, 666 unidentified vehicles and 172 cross-border vehicles.
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations (HCCS)	Reduced by 10,30% to 80 991	Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,4% from 90 291, in 2022/23, compared to 90 669, in 2023/24.
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	12,15% (590 803)	Reported contact crimes increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23, compared to 679 460, in 2023/24

VARIOUS INDICATORS

22. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the under achievements on the targets were more than reported and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes	17 456	4 562
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs	4 883	1 637

DETECTIVE SERVICES

PERCENTAGE OF INTEGRATED BALLISTICS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (IBIS) LEADS FINALISED

23. An achievement of 44,44% was reported against a target of 28%. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially less than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was lower than reported.

PERCENTAGE OF DNA CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES) NOT YET FINALISED, EXCEEDING THE PRESCRIBED TIME FRAMES

24. An achievement of 19,31% was reported against a target of 10%. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially more than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was better than reported.

VARIOUS INDICATORS

25. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for seven indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the under achievements on the targets were more than reported and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)	164	145 arrests in 222 cases investigated
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days	70%	41.28%
Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	48%	57,54% (1 625 from a total of 2 824)
Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	45,80%	60,34% (394 from a total of 653)
Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	40,20%	55,92% (439 from a total of 785)
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	25.31%
Percentage of Ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	95%	95.07%

OTHER MATTER

26. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

27. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements and measures taken to improve performance. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.
28. The following tables provide information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key service delivery indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 72 to 79, 93 to 107, 147 to 168, 185 to 186, 203 to 207 and 212 to 215.

VISIBLE POLICING

<i>Targets achieved: 62%</i>		
<i>Budget spent: 100%</i>		
Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS.	Reduced by 10,30%	Increased by 0,4%
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes.	Reduced by 12,15%	Reported contact crimes increased by 3,8%
Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project	4 quarterly project progress reports to the Presidency	2
Number of cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites.	7	1
Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites for cases investigated by EITTs.	26	6
Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes.	17 456	4 562
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs	4 883	1 637
Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs)	2	0
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered.	31 039	30 650
Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Presentation and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP) within the National Policing Strategy	2	1

DETECTIVE SERVICES

<i>Targets achieved: 35%</i>		
<i>Budget spent: 100%</i>		
Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	75%	30,39%
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days	70%	41,28%
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	25,31%
Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	19,31%
Percentage of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days	80%	66,40%
Detection rate for contact crimes	51,25%	45,89%
Detection rate for contact crimes the Top 30 HCCS	35%	32,96%
Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above)	71,25%	69,24%
Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)	65,25%	63,07%
Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)	164	145 arrests in 222 cases investigated.
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI	501	139 arrests in 206 cases investigated.
Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	70%	60% (12 from a total of 20) with 38 arrests.
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups that are related to prioritised crime threats neutralised with arrests	70%	22,58% (7 from a total of 31) with 40 arrests
Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders	100%	82,58% (300 997 from a total of 364 477).
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	92%	88,87% (915 393 from a total of 1 030 009) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

29. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.
30. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
31. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
32. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

33. Some contracts and quotations were awarded to bidders that did not score the highest points in the evaluation process, as required by section 2(1)(f) of Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000 and the Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2022.
34. Some contracts were awarded to bidders based on pre-qualification criteria that were not stipulated and/or differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding, in contravention of preferential procurement regulation 4(1) and 4(2) of 2017. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

35. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with Preferential Procurement Regulations.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

36. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to 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 on in this auditor's report.
37. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
38. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it 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.
39. 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.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

40. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
41. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
42. Management did not implement adequate procurement processes to ensure compliance with supply chain management laws and regulations.
43. Ineffective implementation of post audit action plan by the right level of management to improve audit outcomes on performance information and compliance with laws and regulations.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

44. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES IDENTIFIED DURING THE AUDIT

45. The material irregularities identified are as follows:

INEFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF 10111 CALL CENTRES

46. The department has failed to adequately establish capacity to operate the 10111 emergency call centres as required by SAPS employment regulations 21(1)(a) and (d). This is evident from the high number of abandoned calls on the system. The national average rate of abandoned calls was calculated to be 26.44%, with some centres, recording an average response time ranging from 8 to 35 minutes.
47. These call centres provide the national emergency call centre service where complaints support calls for crime, safety, medical, fire or road accident emergencies are reported by the public and the necessary emergency response is dispatched.
48. With the 10111 emergency call centres not operating as intended, the department might not be able to effectively attend to community emergency incidents, which in turn poses a risk to the safety of citizens. The non-compliance is therefore likely to result in substantial harm to the general public.
49. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 7 February 2024 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and to be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer approved a 10111 Project plan as a strategy to rectify the deficiencies noted at the 10111 call centres. A 10111 project steering committee and technical committees were established to drive and implement actions included in the project plan.
 - » A revised fixed establishment for 2024/25 was in the process of being finalised, which provided for 535 new constables to be allocated to 10111 call centres.
 - » The Midrand 10111 call centre was identified as a pilot site for the identification of call centre deficiencies. A site visit was performed, from which input was received on the support required from the appointed service providers in ensuring the operational efficacy of the call centre.
 - » A total of 535 constables have been allocated to the 10111 call centres from the 2023/24 recruitment process. The constables are partaking in the workplace exposure programme and are being taken through psychometric tests. The official placement of the additional staff is contingent on the successful completion of the psychometric assessments.
50. I will follow up on the progress of these actions during my next audit.

CLAIMS PAID TO CLAIMANTS WHO WERE DETAINED FOR LONGER THAN 48 HOURS WITHOUT APPEARING IN FRONT OF A LOWER COURT

51. Persons who were arrested with or without warrant for allegedly committing offence were not brought before a lower court as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than 48 hours after the arrest, as required by section 50(1)(a) and (c) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977.
52. The department made payments for claims from detainees who sued the department for having been detained longer than the prescribed period without appearing in court, in contravention of section 50(1)(a) and (c) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977. These claims are either settled through court processes or settled out of court. In addition to the actual amount paid for these claims, an amount is disclosed as part of contingent liabilities that represents unconfirmed claims that are still going through internal or court processes.
53. The non-compliance resulting in payments for claims against the department is likely to result in a material financial loss, as disclosed in note 7 to the annual financial statements.
54. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 28 March 2024 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer has implemented the following actions since the notification:
 - » Conducted training and awareness sessions with station commanders on national instructions, which deal with the management of persons in custody and the bail, release, arrest, treatment and transportation of an arrested person.
 - » Approved the action plan on the work stream on contingent liabilities and down-management of civil claims. The action plan was approved on 9 March 2022.
 - » Established the national steering committee on contingent liabilities and down-management of civil claims. The terms of reference of this committee were approved on 9 January 2023.
55. The accounting officer also planned to implement, amongst others, the following deliverables, as contained in the action plan and national steering committee deliverables:
 - » System design and solution for an integrated and standardised system to record civil claims and optimise process flow, including implementing an integrated persons management system. The system will have a functionality to record the time that a person is arrested and should also be able to send notifications to the station commissioners on the number of hours a person has been detained. This deliverable will be implemented from 1 July 2024 to 1 July 2025.
 - » Conduct contingent liability case analysis and root cause analysis on civil claims. This deliverable will be implemented from 1 July 2024 to 1 July 2025.
 - » Investigate allegations of collusion and corruption. This deliverable will be implemented from 1 July 2024 to 1 July 2025.
56. I will follow up on the progress of these actions during my next audit.

PAYMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF NETWORK ASSETS NOT RECEIVED

57. Resources of the department were not utilised economically, as required by section 45(b) of the PFMA.
58. On 31 March 2016, an official within the department certified on the invoice that the services as indicated on the invoice had been delivered. However, as at 31 March 2023, the supplier had not installed all equipment and other hardware as part of the contract. The actions of the official resulted in the contravention of section 45(b) of the PFMA. This payment is likely to result in a material financial loss to the department if not recovered.
59. This amount included support and maintenance for three years for an amount of R54 844 599. According to the certificate of service entitlement, the support and maintenance period was from 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2019. The supplier invoiced the department on 31 March 2016 for maintenance and support services. The full invoice amount was paid by the department on the same day it was received.

60. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 28 March 2024 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded to the notification on 30 April 2024 and highlighted that a formal investigation into the matter by the department's forensic investigation unit was completed on 10 August 2021. The investigation report's recommendations included the following:
- » Criminal charges be laid against, amongst others, the supplier and implicated officials.
 - » A legal opinion to be obtained on the recovery of a total amount of R174 681 745, for service not rendered on cabling of Telkom Tower including support and maintenance, that was invoiced and received by the supplier for services not rendered on the cabling of Telkom Towers, including support and maintenance.
61. The accounting officer referred the forensic report to a legal services provider on 12 December 2022, which recommended the following in a letter dated 17 January 2023:
- » In relation to the criminal charges to be laid based on the recommendations from the forensic investigation report, it is clear that there is *prima facie* evidence of possible corruption or collusion between the service providers that were appointed in the same contract and between service providers and members. Due to the complexity and the different investigative institutions that will possibly be involved in the investigation of these matters, it is recommended that the divisional commissioner: Detective Service be consulted in order to obtain their guidance in taking the matter forward.
 - » In relation to the corrective action that is to be instituted, an investigation officer will be appointed in terms of SAPS disciplinary regulation 8, in order to determine if the grounds of misconduct are of a serious nature, and whether the holding of a disciplinary hearing is justifiable.
62. As advised by the legal unit, the matter was referred to the divisional commissioner: Detective Service on 9 May 2023 for further advice, who referred the matter to the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation on 26 October 2023.
63. The accounting officer further investigated the loss suffered by the department on 3 April 2024 and reached the same conclusion as per the forensic investigation report.
64. I will follow up on the investigation during my next audit.

STATUS OF PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

BREACH OF CONTRACT, WHICH RESULTED IN ARBITRATION AWARD AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE PAYMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE SUPPLIER

65. Resources of the department were not utilised economically, as required by section 45(b) of the PFMA.
66. The supplier approached the court on 10 August 2016 and summons were served to the department on 28 September 2016 for a breach of contract. The matter was referred to court and it was determined that it will be resolved through arbitration.
67. On 09 April 2019 the Arbitrator made a final arbitral award and ordered the department to pay the claimant an amount of R24 494 080.64, plus interest cost amounting to R7 000 507 effective from the summons date to the date of payment.
68. Due to the arbitration award being in favour of the supplier and the department neglecting to cancel the contract in terms of the agreement, a payment was made to the supplier for goods and services that were not ordered, delivered and used by the department. This therefore meant that financial resources were not effectively, efficiently and economically used as the payments made were in vain, in contravention of Section 45(b) of the PFMA.
69. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 27 January 2023 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded to the notification on 12 April 2023 and confirmed that the matter was investigated in terms of regulation 8(1) of SAPS disciplinary regulations. The outcome of the investigation concluded that the employee did not act in the best interest of the department. The employee was subsequently dismissed on 11 August 2020. The accounting officer also stated that, the employee did not forfeit state protection and no recovery was instituted, and no member was found liable for the interest

portion. I determined that the accounting officer is not taking appropriate actions recover the financial loss suffered by the department.

70. I notified the accounting officer on 14 September 2023 of the following recommendations, which had to be implemented by 15 April 2024.
- » Appropriate action should be taken based on the investigation outcome, after the assessment made by the State Attorney to determine whether the responsible official is liable in law for the losses suffered by the Department for the purpose of recovery, as required by Treasury Regulations 12.7.1 and 12.7.4.
71. The accounting officer submitted a written response with substantiating documentation on the implementation of the recommendation on 18 March 2024. The accounting officer in the response indicated that a legal opinion was requested from the Office of the State Attorney and the department is still awaiting the legal opinion. On this basis, the accounting officer requested an extension up 30 June 2024 to provide the said legal opinion.
72. On 11 July 2024, the AO provided a status update on the legal opinion requested from Office of the State Attorney and indicated that Office of the State Attorney appointed Counsel on 26 June 2024 to provide the legal opinion. The department is still awaiting the legal opinion.
73. I will follow up on the progress of these actions during my next audit.

Pretoria

30 July 2024

Auditor - General



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

- » The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- » The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

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 selected requirements in key legislation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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
- » conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 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

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.

I also provide the department with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them 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.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION – SELECTED LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA)	Section 38(1)(b), (c)(ii), (d), (h)(iii) Section 39(1)(a), (2)(a) Section 40(1)(a), (b), (c)(i) Section 43(4) Section 45(b) Section 57(b)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 2(1)(a), (b), (f)
Public Service Regulations 2016	Paragraph 18(1), (2) Paragraph 25(1)(e)(i) and (iii)
Treasury Regulations 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); Regulation 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); Regulation 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1 Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; Regulation 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; Regulation 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; Regulation 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); Regulation 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); Regulation 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; Regulation 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; Regulation 16A7.7; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); Regulation 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; Regulation 16A9.2(a)(ii); 16A9.2(a)(iii); 17.1.1; 18.2 Regulation 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
National Treasury Instruction No 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; Paragraph 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
Practice Note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 2.1; 3.1(b)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; Regulation 6.5; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8; Regulation 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2;
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Appropriation per Programme									
	2023/24					2022/23			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	20 623 254	0	(256 957)	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	100.0%	20 247 725	20 244 603
2. Visible Policing	55 432 096	0	669 144	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	100.0%	53 286 001	53 286 001
3. Detective Services	21 152 197	0	(151 707)	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	100.0%	20 942 890	20 890 934
4. Crime Intelligence	4 424 959	0	(105 872)	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	100.0%	4 340 556	4 340 556
5. Protection and Security Services	3 843 129	0	(154 608)	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	100.0%	3 737 790	3 737 790
Total	105 475 635	0	0	105 475 635	105 475 634	1	100.0%	102 554 962	102 499 884
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add:	Departmental receipts			750 424				762 036	
	Aid assistance			498 188				0	
				106 724 247				103 316 998	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)					323 773				0
Add:	Aid assistance								
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)					105 799 407				102 499 884

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2023/24					2022/23				
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
Current payments	101 175 076	(584 087)	385 143	100 976 132	100 976 131	1	100.0%	97 653 822	97 601 333	
Compensation of employees	83 795 136	0	0	83 795 136	83 795 136	0	100.0%	80 864 575	80 864 051	
Salaries and wages	65 644 687	0	11 653	65 656 339	65 656 339	0	100.0%	63 131 455	63 130 931	
Social contributions	18 150 449	0	(11 653)	18 138 797	18 138 797	0	100.0%	17 733 120	17 733 120	
Goods and services	17 379 940	(584 087)	385 143	17 180 996	17 180 995	1	100.0%	16 789 247	16 737 282	
Administrative fees	113 876	7 766	322	121 964	121 963	1	100.0%	104 202	104 202	
Advertising	21 282	(11 415)	59	9 926	9 926	0	100.0%	20 381	20 381	
Minor assets	211 246	(62 771)	(2 883)	145 592	145 592	0	100.0%	200 026	200 026	
Audit costs: External	42 195	1 369	0	43 564	43 564	0	100.0%	43 802	43 802	
Bursaries: Employees	10 665	(1 076)	0	9 589	9 589	0	100.0%	9 821	9 821	
Catering: Departmental activities	36 923	(17 020)	(382)	19 521	19 521	0	100.0%	18 603	18 603	
Communication (G&S)	505 695	(84 491)	(69 905)	351 299	351 299	0	100.0%	349 389	349 380	
Computer services	2 357 423	(247 090)	(2 183)	2 108 150	2 108 150	0	100.0%	1 774 434	1 774 434	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	18 985	22 746	(38)	41 693	41 693	0	100.0%	34 694	34 694	
Laboratory services	4 811	(2 226)	0	2 585	2 585	0	100.0%	934	934	
Legal services	388 083	(41 978)	0	346 105	346 105	0	100.0%	302 493	302 493	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2023/24					2022/23			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Contractors	446 164	(82 447)	(1 036)	362 681	362 681	0	100.0%	338 746	321 170
Agency and support / outsourced services	781 366	75 015	(16)	856 365	856 365	0	100.0%	746 781	746 781
Entertainment	2 527	(1 747)	(56)	724	724	0	100.0%	759	759
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 819 071	(68 084)	199 572	4 950 559	4 950 559	0	100.0%	4 894 959	4 894 959
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	299 538	(74 530)	0	225 008	225 008	0	100.0%	292 006	292 006
Inventory: Other supplies	76 465	(2 591)	0	73 874	73 874	0	100.0%	152 166	152 166
Consumable supplies	519 245	(9 570)	106 552	616 227	616 227	0	100.0%	672 715	649 690
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	317 497	(43 454)	(8 597)	265 446	265 446	0	100.0%	255 686	244 331
Operating leases	3 417 763	(2 901)	(3 018)	3 411 844	3 411 844	0	100.0%	3 378 459	3 378 459
Property payments	1 497 129	32 070	(795)	1 528 404	1 528 404	0	100.0%	1 520 137	1 520 137
Transport provided: Departmental activity	3 205	(2 364)	(98)	743	743	0	100.0%	590	590
Travel and subsistence	1 264 786	71 365	174 960	1 511 111	1 511 111	0	100.0%	1 491 600	1 491 600
Training and development	41 558	(27 164)	(7 338)	7 056	7 056	0	100.0%	6 193	6 193
Operating payments	153 767	8 267	201	162 235	162 235	0	100.0%	164 632	164 632
Venues and facilities	28 675	(19 766)	(178)	8 731	8 731	0	100.0%	15 039	15 039

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2023/24					2022/23				
	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	
Transfers and subsidies	1 268 160	287 761	1 144	1 557 065	1 557 065	0	100.0%	1 533 747	1 533 747	
Provinces and municipalities	61 414	(2 368)	57	59 103	59 103	0	100.0%	59 121	59 121	
Municipalities	61 414	(2 368)	57	59 103	59 103	0	100.0%	59 121	59 121	
Departmental agencies and accounts	53 514	40	0	53 554	53 554	0	100.0%	48 770	48 770	
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	53 514	40	0	53 554	53 554	0	100.0%	48 770	48 770	
Non-profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100.0%	1 000	1 000	
Households	1 152 232	290 089	1 087	1 443 408	1 443 408	0	100.0%	1 424 856	1 424 856	
Social benefits	691 462	88 049	291	779 802	779 802	0	100.0%	712 063	712 063	
Other transfers to households	460 770	202 040	796	663 606	663 606	0	100.0%	712 793	712 793	
Payment for capital assets	3 032 399	272 264	(386 287)	2 918 376	2 918 376	0	100.0%	3 292 630	3 290 041	
Buildings and other fixed structures	465 226	198 125	0	663 351	663 351	0	100.0%	446 127	443 538	
Buildings	465 226	151 554	0	616 780	616 780	0	100.0%	377 092	374 503	
Other fixed structure	0	46 571	0	46 571	46 571	0	100.0%	69 035	69 035	
Machinery and equipment	2 519 359	(9 906)	(385 933)	2 123 520	2 123 520	0	100.0%	2 728 478	2 728 478	
Transport equipment	1 777 164	(76 056)	(249 415)	1 451 693	1 451 693	0	100.0%	1 706 104	1 706 104	
Other machinery and equipment	742 195	66 150	(136 518)	671 827	671 827	0	100.0%	1 022 374	1 022 374	
Biological assets	7 915	(686)	(354)	6 875	6 875	0	100.0%	4 732	4 732	
Software and other intangible assets	39 899	84 731	0	124 630	124 630	0	100.0%	113 293	113 293	
Payment for financial assets	0	24 062	0	24 062	24 062	0	100.0%	74 763	74 763	
Total	105 475 635	0	0	105 475 635	105 475 634	1	100.0%	102 554 962	102 499 884	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Detail per programme 1 - Administration	2023/24										2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
1.1 MINISTRY	64 186	(12 384)	(2 391)	49 411	49 411	0	100.0%	55 150	55 150				
1.2 MANAGEMENT	107 156	(9 566)	(2 631)	94 959	94 959	0	100.0%	101 274	101 274				
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES	20 451 912	21 950	(251 935)	20 221 927	20 221 926	1	100.0%	20 091 301	20 088 179				
Total for sub programmes	20 623 254	0	(256 957)	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	100.0%	20 247 725	20 244 603				
Economic classification	2023/24										2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Current payments	19 062 094	(545 207)	(256 957)	18 259 930	18 259 929	1	100.0%	18 011 202	18 010 669				
Compensation of employees	13 899 531	0	(181 060)	13 718 471	13 718 471	0	100.0%	13 766 319	13 765 795				
Salaries and wages	11 122 590	0	(171 114)	10 951 476	10 951 476	0	100.0%	10 929 386	10 928 862				
Social contributions	2 776 941	0	(9 946)	2 766 995	2 766 995	0	100.0%	2 836 933	2 836 933				
Goods and services	5 162 563	(545 207)	(75 897)	4 541 459	4 541 458	1	100.0%	4 244 883	4 244 874				
Administrative fees	30 458	1 425	0	31 883	31 882	1	100.0%	23 254	23 254				
Advertising	16 906	(11 544)	0	5 362	5 362	0	100.0%	8 786	8 786				
Minor assets	61 263	(14 044)	0	47 219	47 219	0	100.0%	55 312	55 312				

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Audit costs: External	42 195	1 369	0	43 564	43 564	0	100.0%	43 802	43 802
Bursaries: Employees	10 665	(1 076)	0	9 589	9 589	0	100.0%	9 821	9 821
Catering: Departmental activities	14 141	(11 279)	0	2 862	2 862	0	100.0%	4 250	4 250
Communication (G&S)	100 336	(26 443)	0	73 893	73 893	0	100.0%	69 102	69 093
Computer services	2 308 730	(244 725)	0	2 064 005	2 064 005	0	100.0%	1 738 697	1 738 697
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14 937	(1 826)	0	13 111	13 111	0	100.0%	24 519	24 519
Legal services	388 083	(41 978)	0	346 105	346 105	0	100.0%	302 451	302 451
Contractors	205 206	(33 070)	0	172 136	172 136	0	100.0%	141 929	141 929
Agency and support / outsourced services	488 882	(27 696)	0	461 186	461 186	0	100.0%	453 326	453 326
Entertainment	1 582	(1 316)	0	266	266	0	100.0%	245	245
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	474 777	(10 542)	(75 897)	388 338	388 338	0	100.0%	392 148	392 148
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	299 538	(74 530)	0	225 008	225 008	0	100.0%	292 006	292 006
Inventory: Other supplies	75 224	(1 528)	0	73 696	73 696	0	100.0%	152 165	152 165
Consumable supplies	76 882	809	0	77 691	77 691	0	100.0%	114 708	114 708
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	80 119	(7 098)	0	73 021	73 021	0	100.0%	55 462	55 462

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Operating leases	42 612	1 949	0	44 561	44 561	0	100.0%	45 644	45 644
Property payments	11 745	5 552	0	17 297	17 297	0	100.0%	21 361	21 361
Transport provided: Departmental activity	184	(178)	0	6	6	0	100.0%	1	1
Travel and subsistence	339 574	(29 408)	0	310 166	310 166	0	100.0%	240 511	240 511
Training and development	19 171	(14 107)	0	5 064	5 064	0	100.0%	5 520	5 520
Operating payments	43 527	8 195	0	51 722	51 722	0	100.0%	39 973	39 973
Venues and facilities	15 826	(12 118)	0	3 708	3 708	0	100.0%	9 890	9 890
Transfers and subsidies	679 072	248 881	0	927 953	927 953	0	100.0%	926 523	926 523
Provinces and municipalities	9 899	(459)	0	9 440	9 440	0	100.0%	8 231	8 231
Municipalities	9 899	(459)	0	9 440	9 440	0	100.0%	8 231	8 231
Departmental agencies and accounts	53 514	40	0	53 554	53 554	0	100.0%	48 770	48 770
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	53 514	40	0	53 554	53 554	0	100.0%	48 770	48 770
Households	615 659	249 300	0	864 959	864 959	0	100.0%	869 522	869 522
Social benefits	227 046	17 822	0	244 868	244 868	0	100.0%	219 606	219 606
Other transfers to households	388 613	231 478	0	620 091	620 091	0	100.0%	649 916	649 916

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Payment for capital assets	882 088	272 264	0	1 154 352	1 154 352	0	100.0%	1 235 237	1 232 648
Buildings and other fixed structures	465 226	193 899	0	659 125	659 125	0	100.0%	440 594	438 005
Buildings	465 226	150 104	0	615 330	615 330	0	100.0%	372 948	370 359
Other fixed structures	0	43 795	0	43 795	43 795	0	100.0%	67 646	67 646
Machinery and equipment	375 963	18 377	0	394 340	394 340	0	100.0%	701 361	701 361
Transport equipment	121 938	(52 315)	0	69 623	69 623	0	100.0%	104 586	104 586
Other machinery and equipment	254 025	70 692	0	324 717	324 717	0	100.0%	596 775	596 775
Biological assets	1 000	(686)	0	314	314	0	100.0%	292	292
Software and other intangible assets	39 899	60 674	0	100 573	100 573	0	100.0%	92 990	92 990
Payment for financial assets	0	24 062	0	24 062	24 062	0	100.0%	74 763	74 763
Total	20 623 254	0	(256 957)	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	100.0%	20 247 725	20 244 603

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1.1 Ministry

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	irement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments	58 931	(8 375)	(2 391)	48 165	48 165	0	100.0%	52 187	52 187
Compensation of employees	27 966	0	(2 391)	25 575	25 575	0	100.0%	25 320	25 320
Goods and services	30 965	(8 375)	0	22 590	22 590	0	100.0%	26 867	26 867
Transfers and subsidies	20	(19)	0	1	1	0	100.0%	57	57
Provinces and municipalities	20	(19)	0	1	1	0	100.0%	2	2
Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	55	55
Payment for capital assets	5 235	(3 990)	0	1 245	1 245	0	100.0%	2 906	2 906
Machinery and equipment	5 235	(3 990)	0	1 245	1 245	0	100.0%	2 906	2 906
Total	64 186	(12 384)	(2 391)	49 411	49 411	0	100.0%	55 150	55 150

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1.2 Management

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments	100 944	(6 974)	(2 631)	91 339	91 339	0	100.0%	93 950	93 950
Compensation of employees	71 112	0	(2 631)	68 481	68 481	0	100.0%	68 885	68 885
Goods and services	29 832	(6 974)	0	22 858	22 858	0	100.0%	25 065	25 065
Transfers and subsidies	1 995	(691)	0	1 304	1 304	0	100.0%	746	746
Provinces and municipalities	37	53	0	90	90	0	100.0%	91	91
Households	1 958	(744)	0	1 214	1 214	0	100.0%	655	655
Payment for capital assets	4 217	(1 901)	0	2 316	2 316	0	100.0%	6 578	6 578
Machinery and equipment	4 217	(1 901)	0	2 316	2 316	0	100.0%	6 578	6 578
Total	107 156	(9 566)	(2 631)	94 959	94 959	0	100.0%	101 274	101 274

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
1.3 Corporate Services									
Current payments	18 902 219	(529 858)	(251 935)	18 120 426	18 120 425	1	100.0%	17 865 065	17 864 532
Compensation of employees	13 800 453	0	(176 038)	13 624 415	13 624 415	0	100.0%	13 672 114	13 671 590
Goods and services	5 101 766	(529 858)	(75 897)	4 496 011	4 496 010	1	100.0%	4 192 951	4 192 942
Transfers and subsidies	677 057	249 591	0	926 648	926 648	0	100.0%	925 720	925 720
Provinces and municipalities	9 842	(493)	0	9 349	9 349	0	100.0%	8 138	8 138
Departmental agencies and accounts	53 514	40	0	53 554	53 554	0	100.0%	48 770	48 770
Households	613 701	250 044	0	863 745	863 745	0	100.0%	868 812	868 812
Payment for capital assets	872 636	278 155	0	1 150 791	1 150 791	0	100.0%	1 225 753	1 223 164
Buildings and other fixed structures	465 226	193 899	0	659 125	659 125	0	100.0%	440 594	438 005
Machinery and equipment	366 511	24 268	0	390 779	390 779	0	100.0%	691 877	691 877
Biological assets	1 000	(686)	0	314	314	0	100.0%	292	292
Software and other intangible assets	39 899	60 674	0	100 573	100 573	0	100.0%	92 990	92 990
Payment for financial assets	0	24 062	0	24 062	24 062	0	100.0%	74 763	74 763
Total	20 451 912	21 950	(251 935)	20 221 927	20 221 926	1	100.0%	20 091 301	20 088 179

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing	2023/24											2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
2.1 CRIME PREVENTION	42 544 367	42 342	414 928	43 001 637	43 001 637	0	100.0%	41 004 221	41 004 221	41 004 221	41 004 221			
2.2 BORDER SECURITY	2 355 181	(64 562)	0	2 290 619	2 290 619	0	100.0%	2 268 358	2 268 358	2 268 358	2 268 358			
2.3 SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS	5 789 665	23 737	254 216	6 067 618	6 067 618	0	100.0%	5 332 998	5 332 998	5 332 998	5 332 998			
2.4 FACILITIES	4 742 883	(1 517)	0	4 741 366	4 741 366	0	100.0%	4 680 424	4 680 424	4 680 424	4 680 424			
Total for sub programmes	55 432 096	0	669 144	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	100.0%	53 286 001	53 286 001	53 286 001	53 286 001			
Economic classification	2023/24											2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
Current payments	53 691 336	2 770	887 210	54 581 316	54 581 316	0	100.0%	51 504 500	51 504 500	51 504 500	51 504 500			
Compensation of employees	44 483 104	0	535 276	45 018 380	45 018 380	0	100.0%	42 088 749	42 088 749	42 088 749	42 088 749			
Salaries and wages	34 464 862	0	484 926	34 949 788	34 949 788	0	100.0%	32 730 603	32 730 603	32 730 603	32 730 603			
Social contributions	10 018 242	0	50 350	10 068 592	10 068 592	0	100.0%	9 358 146	9 358 146	9 358 146	9 358 146			
Goods and services	9 208 232	2 770	351 934	9 562 936	9 562 936	0	100.0%	9 415 751	9 415 751	9 415 751	9 415 751			
Administrative fees	45 030	4 451	0	49 481	49 481	0	100.0%	43 885	43 885	43 885	43 885			
Advertising	2 251	(415)	0	1 836	1 836	0	100.0%	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244			
Minor assets	122 504	(44 348)	0	78 156	78 156	0	100.0%	109 634	109 634	109 634	109 634			

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Catering: Departmental activities	16 375	(1 756)	0	14 619	14 619	0	100.0%	12 098	12 098
Communication (G&S)	278 538	(31 389)	(55 382)	191 767	191 767	0	100.0%	195 183	195 183
Computer services	3 233	(1 239)	0	1 994	1 994	0	100.0%	1 007	1 007
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 878	391	0	2 269	2 269	0	100.0%	1 238	1 238
Laboratory services	14	10	0	24	24	0	100.0%	30	30
Legal services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	2
Contractors	202 670	(61 664)	0	141 006	141 006	0	100.0%	130 298	130 298
Agency and support / outsourced services	278 571	62 497	0	341 068	341 068	0	100.0%	271 138	271 138
Entertainment	412	(210)	0	202	202	0	100.0%	270	270
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 650 913	(26 382)	156 838	2 781 369	2 781 369	0	100.0%	2 716 239	2 716 239
Inventory: Other supplies	1 241	(1 231)	0	10	10	0	100.0%	1	1
Consumable supplies	182 842	(1 881)	107 476	288 437	288 437	0	100.0%	228 851	228 851
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	138 746	(13 688)	0	125 058	125 058	0	100.0%	119 909	119 909
Operating leases	3 310 063	(1 505)	0	3 308 558	3 308 558	0	100.0%	3 271 990	3 271 990
Property payments	1 475 969	30 855	0	1 506 824	1 506 824	0	100.0%	1 493 938	1 493 938
Transport provided: Departmental activity	2 757	(2 112)	0	645	645	0	100.0%	546	546

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Travel and subsistence	449 675	104 940	143 002	697 617	697 617	0	100.0%	777 411	777 411
Training and development	1 876	(1 634)	0	242	242	0	100.0%	9	9
Operating payments	33 810	(6 145)	0	27 665	27 665	0	100.0%	36 211	36 211
Venues and facilities	8 864	(4 775)	0	4 089	4 089	0	100.0%	3 619	3 619
Transfers and subsidies	381 211	(2 770)	0	378 441	378 441	0	100.0%	386 277	386 277
Provinces and municipalities	36 590	(877)	0	35 713	35 713	0	100.0%	35 985	35 985
Municipalities	36 590	(877)	0	35 713	35 713	0	100.0%	35 985	35 985
Non-profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100.0%	1 000	1 000
Households	343 621	(1 893)	0	341 728	341 728	0	100.0%	349 292	349 292
Social benefits	271 464	28 504	0	299 968	299 968	0	100.0%	289 654	289 654
Other transfers to households	72 157	(30 397)	0	41 760	41 760	0	100.0%	59 638	59 638
Payment for capital assets	1 359 549	0	(218 066)	1 141 483	1 141 483	0	100.0%	1 395 224	1 395 224
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	751	0	751	751	0	100.0%	2 777	2 777
Buildings	0	751	0	751	751	0	100.0%	2 777	2 777
Machinery and equipment	1 352 634	(751)	(217 712)	1 134 171	1 134 171	0	100.0%	1 388 007	1 388 007
Transport equipment	1 152 653	(751)	(161 166)	990 736	990 736	0	100.0%	1 219 373	1 219 373
Other machinery and equipment	199 981	0	(56 546)	143 435	143 435	0	100.0%	168 634	168 634
Biological assets	6 915	0	(354)	6 561	6 561	0	100.0%	4 440	4 440
Total	55 432 096	0	669 144	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	100.0%	53 286 001	53 286 001

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	40 962 514	66 348	600 023	41 628 885	41 628 885	0	100.0%	39 525 427	39 525 427
Compensation of employees	37 339 145	21 928	281 060	37 642 133	37 642 133	0	100.0%	35 752 775	35 752 775
Goods and services	3 623 369	44 420	318 963	3 986 752	3 986 752	0	100.0%	3 772 652	3 772 652
Transfers and subsidies	348 682	(24 006)	0	324 676	324 676	0	100.0%	339 563	339 563
Provinces and municipalities	27 407	(3 358)	0	24 049	24 049	0	100.0%	24 606	24 606
Non profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100.0%	1 000	1 000
Households	320 275	(20 648)	0	299 627	299 627	0	100.0%	313 957	313 957
Payment for capital assets	1 233 171	0	(185 095)	1 048 076	1 048 076	0	100.0%	1 139 231	1 139 231
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	751	0	751	751	0	100.0%	2 446	2 446
Machinery and equipment	1 226 256	(751)	(184 741)	1 040 764	1 040 764	0	100.0%	1 132 345	1 132 345
Biological assets	6 915	0	(354)	6 561	6 561	0	100.0%	4 440	4 440
Total	42 544 367	42 342	414 928	43 001 637	43 001 637	0	100.0%	41 004 221	41 004 221

2.1 Crime Prevention

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
2.2 Border Security									
Current payments	2 317 337	(68 623)	12 380	2 261 094	2 261 094	0	100.0%	2 250 372	2 250 372
Compensation of employees	2 192 997	(21 928)	0	2 171 069	2 171 069	0	100.0%	2 151 030	2 151 030
Goods and services	124 340	(46 695)	12 380	90 025	90 025	0	100.0%	99 342	99 342
Transfers and subsidies	5 910	4 061	0	9 971	9 971	0	100.0%	7 477	7 477
Provinces and municipalities	951	(145)	0	806	806	0	100.0%	1 003	1 003
Households	4 959	4 206	0	9 165	9 165	0	100.0%	6 474	6 474
Payment for capital assets	31 934	0	(12 380)	19 554	19 554	0	100.0%	10 509	10 509
Machinery and equipment	31 934	0	(12 380)	19 554	19 554	0	100.0%	10 509	10 509
Total	2 355 181	(64 562)	0	2 290 619	2 290 619	0	100.0%	2 268 358	2 268 358

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Current payments	5 668 602	6 562	274 807	5 949 971	5 949 971	0	100.0%	5 048 277	5 048 277
Compensation of employees	4 950 962	0	254 216	5 205 178	5 205 178	0	100.0%	4 184 944	4 184 944
Goods and services	717 640	6 562	20 591	744 793	744 793	0	100.0%	863 333	863 333
Transfers and subsidies	26 619	17 175	0	43 794	43 794	0	100.0%	39 237	39 237
Provinces and municipalities	8 232	2 626	0	10 858	10 858	0	100.0%	10 376	10 376
Households	18 387	14 549	0	32 936	32 936	0	100.0%	28 861	28 861
Payment for capital assets	94 444	0	(20 591)	73 853	73 853	0	100.0%	245 484	245 484
Building and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	331	331
Machinery and equipment	94 444	0	(20 591)	73 853	73 853	0	100.0%	245 153	245 153
Total	5 789 665	23 737	254 216	6 067 618	6 067 618	0	100.0%	5 332 998	5 332 998
2.4 Facilities									
Economic classification									
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	4 742 883	(1 517)	0	4 741 366	4 741 366	0	100.0%	4 680 424	4 680 424
Goods and services	4 742 883	(1 517)	0	4 741 366	4 741 366	0	100.0%	4 680 424	4 680 424
Total	4 742 883	(1 517)	0	4 741 366	4 741 366	0	100.0%	4 680 424	4 680 424

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services

Sub programme	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 CRIME INVESTIGATIONS	14 387 783	31 270	(14 956)	14 404 097	14 404 097	0	100.0%	14 382 616	14 382 616
3.2 CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2 860 745	(120 184)	(26 469)	2 714 092	2 714 092	0	100.0%	2 733 513	2 681 557
3.3 FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1 598 777	14 827	(111 383)	1 502 221	1 502 221	0	100.0%	1 580 480	1 580 480
3.4 SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	2 304 892	74 087	1 101	2 380 080	2 380 080	0	100.0%	2 246 281	2 246 281
Total for sub programmes	21 152 197	0	(151 707)	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	100.0%	20 942 890	20 890 934

Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	20 343 659	(36 700)	(43 481)	20 263 478	20 263 478	0	100.0%	20 224 513	20 172 557
Compensation of employees	17 912 885	0	(119 869)	17 793 016	17 793 016	0	100.0%	17 657 139	17 657 139
Salaries and wages	14 044 445	0	(108 198)	13 936 247	13 936 247	0	100.0%	13 599 257	13 599 257
Social contributions	3 868 440	0	(11 671)	3 856 769	3 856 769	0	100.0%	4 057 882	4 057 882
Goods and services	2 430 774	(36 700)	76 388	2 470 462	2 470 462	0	100.0%	2 567 374	2 515 418
Administrative fees	32 301	959	0	33 260	33 260	0	100.0%	29 848	29 848
Advertising	2 104	561	0	2 665	2 665	0	100.0%	9 036	9 036
Minor assets	19 354	(1 261)	(2 952)	15 141	15 141	0	100.0%	27 897	27 897
Catering: Departmental activities	5 213	(3 424)	0	1 789	1 789	0	100.0%	1 743	1 743
Communication (G&S)	95 842	(23 945)	(1 068)	70 829	70 829	0	100.0%	71 858	71 858
Computer services	44 232	(1 134)	(1 963)	41 135	41 135	0	100.0%	34 672	34 672

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 122	24 181	0	26 303	26 303	0	100.0%	8 896	8 896
Laboratory services	4 797	(2 236)	0	2 561	2 561	0	100.0%	904	904
Contractors	31 022	13 671	0	44 693	44 693	0	100.0%	61 963	44 387
Agency and support / outsourced services	12 786	41 078	0	53 864	53 864	0	100.0%	22 068	22 068
Entertainment	323	(200)	0	123	123	0	100.0%	110	110
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 470 930	(33 103)	95 384	1 533 211	1 533 211	0	100.0%	1 548 175	1 548 175
Inventory: Other supplies	0	168	0	168	168	0	100.0%	0	0
Consumable supplies	243 970	(9 142)	0	234 828	234 828	0	100.0%	313 154	290 129
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	79 039	(21 107)	(3 705)	54 227	54 227	0	100.0%	66 164	54 809
Operating leases	46 439	(4 154)	(1 885)	40 400	40 400	0	100.0%	38 181	38 181
Property payments	6 972	(4 261)	(85)	2 626	2 626	0	100.0%	2 882	2 882
Transport provided: Departmental activity	117	(98)	0	19	19	0	100.0%	19	19
Travel and subsistence	249 398	(8 265)	0	241 133	241 133	0	100.0%	259 755	259 755
Training and development	20 412	(11 324)	(7 338)	1 750	1 750	0	100.0%	619	619
Operating payments	59 827	9 000	0	68 827	68 827	0	100.0%	67 961	67 961
Venues and facilities	3 574	(2 664)	0	910	910	0	100.0%	1 469	1 469

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	160 616	36 700	0	197 316	197 316	0	100.0%	171 694	171 694
Provinces and municipalities	12 153	(936)	0	11 217	11 217	0	100.0%	11 885	11 885
Municipalities	12 153	(936)	0	11 217	11 217	0	100.0%	11 885	11 885
Households	148 463	37 636	0	186 099	186 099	0	100.0%	159 809	159 809
Social benefits	148 463	36 677	0	185 140	185 140	0	100.0%	156 734	156 734
Other transfers to households	0	959	0	959	959	0	100.0%	3 075	3 075
Payment for capital assets	647 922	0	(108 226)	539 696	539 696	0	100.0%	546 683	546 683
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	3 475	0	3 475	3 475	0	100.0%	2 756	2 756
Buildings	0	699	0	699	699	0	100.0%	1 367	1 367
Other fixed structures	0	2 776	0	2 776	2 776	0	100.0%	1 389	1 389
Machinery and equipment	647 922	(27 532)	(108 226)	512 164	512 164	0	100.0%	523 624	523 624
Transport equipment	383 853	(18 659)	(26 784)	338 410	338 410	0	100.0%	288 792	288 792
Other machinery and equipment	264 069	(8 873)	(81 442)	173 754	173 754	0	100.0%	234 832	234 832
Software and other intangible assets	0	24 057	0	24 057	24 057	0	100.0%	20 303	20 303
Total	21 152 197	0	(151 707)	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	100.0%	20 942 890	20 890 934

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

3.1 Crime Investigations

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	13 906 645	16 173	13 907	13 936 725	13 936 725	0	100.0%	13 965 367	13 965 367
Compensation of employees	12 380 594	0	(81 477)	12 299 117	12 299 117	0	100.0%	12 313 096	12 313 096
Goods and services	1 526 051	16 173	95 384	1 637 608	1 637 608	0	100.0%	1 652 271	1 652 271
Transfers and subsidies	134 724	15 474	0	150 198	150 198	0	100.0%	138 305	138 305
Provinces and municipalities	9 346	(755)	0	8 591	8 591	0	100.0%	9 124	9 124
Households	125 378	16 229	0	141 607	141 607	0	100.0%	129 181	129 181
Payment for capital assets	346 414	(377)	(28 863)	317 174	317 174	0	100.0%	278 944	278 944
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	699	0	699	699	0	100.0%	935	935
Machinery and equipment	346 414	(1 076)	(28 863)	316 475	316 475	0	100.0%	278 009	278 009
Total	14 387 783	31 270	(14 956)	14 404 097	14 404 097	0	100.0%	14 382 616	14 382 616

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
3.2 Criminal Record Centre									
Current payments	2 730 858	(123 621)	(28 354)	2 578 883	2 578 883	0	100.0%	2 603 400	2 551 444
Compensation of employees	2 391 937	0	(26 469)	2 365 468	2 365 468	0	100.0%	2 341 621	2 341 621
Goods and services	338 921	(123 621)	(1 885)	213 415	213 415	0	100.0%	261 779	209 823
Transfers and subsidies	9 250	7 308	0	16 558	16 558	0	100.0%	6 272	6 272
Provinces and municipalities	1 318	(253)	0	1 065	1 065	0	100.0%	1 126	1 126
Households	7 932	7 561	0	15 493	15 493	0	100.0%	5 146	5 146
Payment for capital assets	120 637	(3 871)	1 885	118 651	118 651	0	100.0%	123 841	123 841
Machinery and equipment	120 637	(3 871)	1 885	118 651	118 651	0	100.0%	123 841	123 841
Total	2 860 745	(120 184)	(26 469)	2 714 092	2 714 092	0	100.0%	2 733 513	2 681 557

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Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 469 342	13 879	(30 135)	1 453 086	1 453 086	0	100.0%	1 488 355	1 488 355
Compensation of employees	1 185 203	0	(13 024)	1 172 179	1 172 179	0	100.0%	1 172 203	1 172 203
Goods and services	284 139	13 879	(17 111)	280 907	280 907	0	100.0%	316 152	316 152
Transfers and subsidies	1 693	948	0	2 641	2 641	0	100.0%	1 572	1 572
Provinces and municipalities	270	53	0	323	323	0	100.0%	265	265
Households	1 423	895	0	2 318	2 318	0	100.0%	1 307	1 307
Payment for capital assets	127 742	0	(81 248)	46 494	46 494	0	100.0%	90 553	90 553
Building and other fixed structure	0	2 776	0	2 776	2 776	0	100.0%	1 389	1 389
Machinery and equipment	127 742	(26 833)	(81 248)	19 661	19 661	0	100.0%	68 861	68 861
Software and other intangible assets	0	24 057	0	24 057	24 057	0	100.0%	20 303	20 303
Total	1 598 777	14 827	(111 383)	1 502 221	1 502 221	0	100.0%	1 580 480	1 580 480

3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
3.4 Specialised Investigations									
Current payments	2 236 814	56 869	1 101	2 294 784	2 294 784	0	100.0%	2 167 391	2 167 391
Compensation of employees	1 955 151	0	1 101	1 956 252	1 956 252	0	100.0%	1 830 219	1 830 219
Goods and services	281 663	56 869	0	338 532	338 532	0	100.0%	337 172	337 172
Transfers and subsidies	14 949	12 970	0	27 919	27 919	0	100.0%	25 545	25 545
Provinces and municipalities	1 219	19	0	1 238	1 238	0	100.0%	1 370	1 370
Households	13 730	12 951	0	26 681	26 681	0	100.0%	24 175	24 175
Payment for capital assets	53 129	4 248	0	57 377	57 377	0	100.0%	53 345	53 345
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	432	432
Machinery and equipment	53 129	4 248	0	57 377	57 377	0	100.0%	52 913	52 913
Total	2 304 892	74 087	1 101	2 380 080	2 380 080	0	100.0%	2 246 281	2 246 281

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Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence	Sub programme	2023/24						2022/23		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
	4.1 CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	1 831 441	0	(98 158)	1 733 283	1 733 283	0	100.0%	1 773 406	1 773 406
	4.2 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2 593 518	0	(7 714)	2 585 804	2 585 804	0	100.0%	2 567 150	2 567 150
	Total for sub programmes	4 424 959	0	(105 872)	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	100.0%	4 340 556	4 340 556
Economic classification	Sub programme	2023/24						2022/23		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
	Current payments	4 327 082	0	(91 689)	4 235 393	4 235 393	0	100.0%	4 245 986	4 245 986
	Compensation of employees	4 038 536	0	(59 771)	3 978 765	3 978 765	0	100.0%	3 977 485	3 977 485
	Salaries and wages	3 184 350	0	(54 799)	3 129 551	3 129 551	0	100.0%	3 122 962	3 122 962
	Social contributions	854 186	0	(4 972)	849 214	849 214	0	100.0%	854 523	854 523
	Goods and services	288 546	0	(31 918)	256 628	256 628	0	100.0%	268 501	268 501
	Administrative fees	3 851	0	290	4 141	4 141	0	100.0%	3 690	3 690
	Advertising	0	0	55	55	55	0	100.0%	208	208

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Minor assets	2 709	0	69	2 778	2 778	0	100.0%	4 349	4 349
Catering: Departmental activities	442	0	(382)	60	60	0	100.0%	208	208
Communication (G&S)	22 332	0	(12 977)	9 355	9 355	0	100.0%	9 662	9 662
Computer services	1 210	0	(1 174)	36	36	0	100.0%	40	40
Consultants: Business and advisory services	48	0	(38)	10	10	0	100.0%	41	41
Legal services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	40	40
Contractors	3 046	0	(1 341)	1 705	1 705	0	100.0%	1 355	1 355
Agency and support / outsourced services	100	0	(22)	78	78	0	100.0%	88	88
Entertainment	148	0	(56)	92	92	0	100.0%	65	65
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	136 876	0	106	136 982	136 982	0	100.0%	135 962	135 962
Consumable supplies	10 976	0	(1 072)	9 904	9 904	0	100.0%	10 771	10 771
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	13 399	0	(4 892)	8 507	8 507	0	100.0%	10 117	10 117
Operating leases	15 552	0	(1 799)	13 753	13 753	0	100.0%	16 169	16 169
Property payments	1 846	0	(710)	1 136	1 136	0	100.0%	1 518	1 518
Transport provided: Departmental activity	147	0	(103)	44	44	0	100.0%	24	24

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Travel and subsistence	62 939	0	(8 270)	54 669	54 669	0	100.0%	54 504	54 504
Operating payments	12 733	0	576	13 309	13 309	0	100.0%	19 690	19 690
Venues and facilities	192	0	(178)	14	14	0	100.0%	0	0
Transfers and subsidies	38 279	0	167	38 446	38 446	0	100.0%	39 512	39 512
Provinces and municipalities	1 420	0	39	1 459	1 459	0	100.0%	1 648	1 648
Municipalities	1 420	0	39	1 459	1 459	0	100.0%	1 648	1 648
Households	36 859	0	128	36 987	36 987	0	100.0%	37 864	37 864
Social benefits	36 859	0	(668)	36 191	36 191	0	100.0%	37 036	37 036
Other transfers to households	0	0	796	796	796	0	100.0%	828	828
Payment for capital assets	59 598	0	(14 350)	45 248	45 248	0	100.0%	55 058	55 058
Machinery and equipment	59 598	0	(14 350)	45 248	45 248	0	100.0%	55 058	55 058
Transport equipment	48 827	0	(19 843)	28 984	28 984	0	100.0%	40 940	40 940
Other machinery and equipment	10 771	0	5 493	16 264	16 264	0	100.0%	14 118	14 118
Total	4 424 959	0	(105 872)	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	100.0%	4 340 556	4 340 556

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Current payments	1 785 848	0	(78 895)	1 706 953	1 706 953	0	100.0%	1 735 970	1 735 970
Compensation of employees	1 673 353	0	(48 192)	1 625 161	1 625 161	0	100.0%	1 651 607	1 651 607
Goods and services	112 495	0	(30 703)	81 792	81 792	0	100.0%	84 363	84 363
Transfers and subsidies	13 900	0	4 909	18 809	18 809	0	100.0%	14 261	14 261
Provinces and municipalities	807	0	(9)	798	798	0	100.0%	840	840
Households	13 093	0	49 18	18 011	18 011	0	100.0%	13 421	13 421
Payment for capital assets	31 693	0	(24 172)	7 521	7 521	0	100.0%	23 175	23 175
Machinery and equipment	31 693	0	(24 172)	7 521	7 521	0	100.0%	23 175	23 175
Total	1 831 441	0	(98 158)	1 733 283	1 733 283	0	100.0%	1 773 406	1 773 406

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4.2 Intelligence and Information Management

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 541 234	0	(12 794)	2 528 440	2 528 440	0	100.0%	2 510 016	2 510 016
Compensation of employees	2 365 183	0	(11 579)	2 353 604	2 353 604	0	100.0%	2 325 878	2 325 878
Goods and services	176 051	0	(1 215)	174 836	174 836	0	100.0%	184 138	184 138
Transfers and subsidies	24 379	0	(4 742)	19 637	19 637	0	100.0%	25 251	25 251
Provinces and municipalities	613	0	48	661	661	0	100.0%	808	808
Households	23 766	0	(4 790)	18 976	18 976	0	100.0%	24 443	24 443
Payment for capital assets	27 905	0	9 822	37 727	37 727	0	100.0%	31 883	31 883
Machinery and equipment	27 905	0	9 822	37 727	37 727	0	100.0%	31 883	31 883
Total	2 593 518	0	(7 714)	2 585 804	2 585 804	0	100.0%	2 567 150	2 567 150

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Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services

Sub programme	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1 VIP PROTECTION SERVICES	2 024 742	8 426	(41 208)	1 991 960	1 991 960	0	100.0%	1 967 133	1 967 133
5.2 STATIC PROTECTION	1 406 100	8 246	(99 510)	1 314 836	1 314 836	0	100.0%	1 403 848	1 403 848
5.3 GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR	105 396	(4 662)	(1 494)	99 240	99 240	0	100.0%	88 407	88 407
5.4 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	306 891	(12 010)	(12 396)	282 485	282 485	0	100.0%	278 402	278 402
Total for sub programmes	3 843 129	0	(154 608)	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	100.0%	3 737 790	3 737 790

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	3 750 905	(4 950)	(109 940)	3 636 015	3 636 015	0	100.0%	3 667 621	3 667 621
Compensation of employees	3 461 080	0	(174 576)	3 286 504	3 286 504	0	100.0%	3 374 883	3 374 883
Salaries and wages	2 828 440	0	(139 162)	2 689 278	2 689 278	0	100.0%	2 749 247	2 749 247
Social contributions	632 640	0	(35 414)	597 226	597 226	0	100.0%	625 636	625 636
Goods and services	289 825	(4 950)	64 636	349 511	349 511	0	100.0%	292 738	292 738
Administrative fees	2 236	931	32	3 199	3 199	0	100.0%	3 525	3 525
Advertising	21	(17)	4	8	8	0	100.0%	107	107

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Minor assets	5 416	(3 118)	0	2 298	2 298	0	100.0%	2 834	2 834
Catering: Departmental activities	752	(561)	0	191	191	0	100.0%	304	304
Communication (G&S)	8 647	(2 714)	(478)	5 455	5 455	0	100.0%	3 584	3 584
Computer services	18	8	954	980	980	0	100.0%	18	18
Contractors	4 220	(1 384)	305	3 141	3 141	0	100.0%	3 201	3 201
Agency and support / outsourced services	1 027	(864)	6	169	169	0	100.0%	161	161
Entertainment	62	(21)	0	41	41	0	100.0%	69	69
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	85 575	1 943	23 141	110 659	110 659	0	100.0%	102 435	102 435
Consumable supplies	4 575	644	148	5 367	5 367	0	100.0%	5 231	5 231
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	6 194	(1 561)	0	4 633	4 633	0	100.0%	4 034	4 034
Operating leases	3 097	809	666	4 572	4 572	0	100.0%	6 475	6 475
Property payments	597	(76)	0	521	521	0	100.0%	438	438
Transport provided: Departmental activity	0	24	5	29	29	0	100.0%	0	0
Travel and subsistence	163 200	4 098	40 228	207 526	207 526	0	100.0%	159 419	159 419
Training and development	99	(99)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	45	45
Operating payments	3 870	(2 783)	(375)	712	712	0	100.0%	797	797
Venues and facilities	219	(209)	0	10	10	0	100.0%	61	61

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Transfers and subsidies	8 982	4 950	977	14 909	14 909	0	100.0%	9 741	9 741
Provinces and municipalities	1 352	(96)	18	1 274	1 274	0	100.0%	1 372	1 372
Municipalities	1 352	(96)	18	1 274	1 274	0	100.0%	1 372	1 372
Households	7 630	5 046	959	13 635	13 635	0	100.0%	8 369	8 369
Social benefits	7 630	5 046	959	13 635	13 635	0	100.0%	9 033	9 033
Other transfers to households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	(664)	(664)
Payment for capital assets	83 242	0	(45 645)	37 597	37 597	0	100.0%	60 428	60 428
Machinery and equipment	83 242	0	(45 645)	37 597	37 597	0	100.0%	60 428	60 428
Transport equipment	69 893	(4 331)	(41 622)	23 940	23 940	0	100.0%	52 413	52 413
Other machinery and equipment	13 349	4 331	(4 023)	13 657	13 657	0	100.0%	8 015	8 015
Total	3 843 129	0	(154 608)	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	100.0%	3 737 790	3 737 790

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 960 869	3 109	1 405	1 965 383	1 965 383	0	100.0%	1 917 866	1 917 866
Compensation of employees	1 745 859	0	(61 176)	1 684 683	1 684 683	0	100.0%	1 693 126	1 693 126
Goods and services	215 010	3 109	62 581	280 700	280 700	0	100.0%	224 740	224 740
Transfers and subsidies	3 950	5 317	0	9 267	9 267	0	100.0%	5 790	5 790
Provinces and municipalities	849	(109)	0	740	740	0	100.0%	896	896
Households	3 101	5 426	0	8 527	8 527	0	100.0%	4 894	4 894
Payment for capital assets	59 923	0	(42 613)	17 310	17 310	0	100.0%	43 477	43 477
Machinery and equipment	59 923	0	(42 613)	17 310	17 310	0	100.0%	43 477	43 477
Total	2 024 742	8 426	(41 208)	1 991 960	1 991 960	0	100.0%	1 967 133	1 967 133

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
5.2 Static Protection									
Current payments	1 389 685	2 920	(98 925)	1 293 680	1 293 680	0	100.0%	1 389 675	1 389 675
Compensation of employees	1 346 481	0	(99 510)	1 246 971	1 246 971	0	100.0%	1 342 803	1 342 803
Goods and services	43 204	2 920	585	46 709	46 709	0	100.0%	46 872	46 872
Transfers and subsidies	3 206	12	478	3 696	3 696	0	100.0%	2 775	2 775
Provinces and municipalities	299	12	0	311	311	0	100.0%	311	311
Households	2 907	0	478	3 385	3 385	0	100.0%	2 464	2 464
Payment for capital assets	13 209	5 314	(1 063)	17 460	17 460	0	100.0%	11 398	11 398
Machinery and equipment	13 209	5 314	(1 063)	17 460	17 460	0	100.0%	11 398	11 398
Total	1 406 100	8 246	(99 510)	1 314 836	1 314 836	0	100.0%	1 403 848	1 403 848

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Economic classification	2023/24										2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Current payments	101 203	(3 352)	(1 360)	96 491	96 491	0	100.0%	84 122	84 122	84 122	84 122	
Compensation of employees	92 119	0	(1 494)	90 625	90 625	0	100.0%	77 879	77 879	77 879	77 879	
Goods and services	9 084	(3 352)	134	5 866	5 866	0	100.0%	6 243	6 243	6 243	6 243	
Transfers and subsidies	58	1	481	540	540	0	100.0%	143	143	143	143	
Provinces and municipalities	49	1	0	50	50	0	100.0%	50	50	50	50	
Households	9	0	481	490	490	0	100.0%	93	93	93	93	
Payment for capital assets	4 135	(1 311)	(615)	2 209	2 209	0	100.0%	4 142	4 142	4 142	4 142	
Machinery and equipment	4 135	(1 311)	(615)	2 209	2 209	0	100.0%	4 142	4 142	4 142	4 142	
Total	105 396	(4 662)	(1 494)	99 240	99 240	0	100.0%	88 407	88 407	88 407	88 407	

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Economic classification	2023/24						2022/23		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
5.4 Operational Support									
Current payments	299 148	(7 627)	(11 060)	280 461	280 461	0	100.0%	275 958	275 958
Compensation of employees	276 621	0	(12 396)	264 225	264 225	0	100.0%	261 075	261 075
Goods and services	22 527	(7 627)	1 336	16 236	16 236	0	100.0%	14 883	14 883
Transfers and subsidies	1 768	(380)	18	1 406	1 406	0	100.0%	1 033	1 033
Provinces and municipalities	155	0	18	173	173	0	100.0%	115	115
Households	1 613	(380)	0	1 233	1 233	0	100.0%	918	918
Payment for capital assets	5 975	(4 003)	(1 354)	618	618	0	100.0%	1 411	1 411
Machinery and equipment	5 975	(4 003)	(1 354)	618	618	0	100.0%	1 411	1 411
Total	306 891	(12 010)	(12 396)	282 485	282 485	0	100.0%	278 402	278 402

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**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:**

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	20 366 297	20 366 296	1	0.00%
Visible Policing	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	0.00%
Detective Services	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	0.00%
Crime Intelligence	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	0.00%
Protection and Security Services	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	0.00%
Total	105 475 635	105 475 634	1	0.00%

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some capital funding as well as other earmarked funding in order to defray financial pressures experienced within goods and services. Total virement of 1,64% was also approved by the Accounting Officer between programmes that was well within the 8% threshold.

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure	100 976 132	100 976 131	1	0.00%
Compensation of employees	83 795 136	83 795 136	0	0.00%
Goods and services	17 180 996	17 180 995	1	0.00%
Transfers and subsidies	1 557 065	1 557 065	0	0.00%
Provinces and municipalities	59 103	59 103	0	0.00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	53 554	53 554	0	0.00%
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 000	0	0.00%
Households	1 443 408	1 443 408	0	0.00%
Payments for capital assets	2 918 376	2 918 376	0	0.00%
Buildings and other fixed structures	663 351	663 351	0	0.00%
Machinery and equipment	2 123 520	2 123 520	0	0.00%
Biological assets	6 875	6 875	0	0.00%
Software and other intangible assets	124 630	124 630	0	0.00%
Payments for financial assets	24 062	24 062	0	0.00%
Total	105 475 635	105 475 634	1	0.00%

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	105 475 635	102 554 962
Departmental revenue	2	750 424	762 036
Aid assistance		498 188	0
TOTAL REVENUE		106 724 247	103 316 998
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	83 795 136	80 864 051
Goods and services	5	17 180 995	16 737 282
Aid assistance	3	115 803	0
Total current expenditure		101 091 934	97 601 333
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1 557 065	1 533 747
Total transfers and subsidies		1 557 065	1 533 747
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	3 001 716	3 176 748
Intangible assets	8	124 630	113 293
Total expenditure for capital assets		3 126 346	3 290 041
Payments for financial assets	6	24 062	74 763
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		105 799 407	102 499 884
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		924 840	817 114
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		1	55 078
Annual appropriation		1	55 078
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	13	750 424	762 036
Aid assistance	3	174 415	0
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		924 840	817 114

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		346 407	292 548
Cash and cash equivalents	9	17 125	17 356
Prepayments and advances	10	117 282	90 372
Receivables	11	212 000	184 820
Non-current assets			
		154 920	147 891
Receivables	11	154 920	147 891
TOTAL ASSETS		501 327	440 439
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		265 358	222 249
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	1	55 078
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	0	0
Bank overdraft	14	29 083	99 905
Payables	15	61 859	67 266
Aid assistance unutilised	3	174 415	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		265 358	222 249
NET ASSETS		235 969	218 190
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		235 969	218 190
TOTAL		235 969	218 190

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		218 190	252 747
Transfers:		17 779	(34 557)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(16 725)	(57 267)
Debts revised	11.4	(34 748)	(58 753)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(124 581)	(120 318)
Debts raised		193 833	201 781
Closing balance		235 969	218 190

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		106 561 963	103 170 734
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	105 475 635	102 554 962
Departmental revenue received	2	585 820	613 613
Interest received	2.3	2 320	2 159
Aid assistance received		498 188	0
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(59 497)	(48 947)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12&13	(805 502)	(1 640 506)
Current payments		(101 091 934)	(97 601 333)
Payments for financial assets		(24 062)	(74 763)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1 557 065)	(1 533 747)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	3 023 903	2 271 438
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(3 126 346)	(3 290 041)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	162 284	146 264
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		(7 029)	43 024
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2 971 091)	(3 100 753)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		17 779	(34 557)
Net cash flows from financing activities		17 779	(34 557)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		70 591	(863 872)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(82 549)	781 323
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	(11 958)	(82 549)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**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).

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.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

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.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**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.

Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value 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. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

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. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**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.

CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.

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.

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 Financial assets**13.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)**

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**14 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.

15 Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16 Capital assets**16.1 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.

16.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 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.

17 Provisions and Contingents**17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**18 Unauthorised expenditure**

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets 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 recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised incurred in the current year.

19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

20 Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

21 Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

22 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.

23 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.

24 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.

25 Inventories (Effective from date determined by the Accountant-General)

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.

26 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.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1. Annual Appropriation

Programmes	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/ not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1) Administration	20 366 297	20 366 297	0	20 247 725	20 247 725	0
2) Visible Policing	56 101 240	56 101 240	0	53 286 001	53 286 001	0
3) Detective Services	21 000 490	21 000 490	0	20 942 890	20 942 890	0
4) Crime Intelligence	4 319 087	4 319 087	0	4 340 556	4 340 556	0
5) Protection and Security Services	3 688 521	3 688 521	0	3 737 790	3 737 790	0
Total	105 475 635	105 475 635	0	102 554 962	102 554 962	0

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	399 329	383 341
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	56 290	35 415
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	2 320	2 159
Sales of capital assets	2.4	162 284	146 264
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	130 201	194 857
Departmental revenue collected		750 424	762 036

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	2	394 740	374 097
Administrative fees		53 072	48 700
Other sales		341 668	325 397
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		4 589	9 244
Total		399 329	383 341

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fines	2	662	465
Forfeits		55 628	34 950
Total		56 290	35 415

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Interest	2	2 320	2 159
Total		2 320	2 159

2.4 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Tangible assets		162 284	146 264
Machinery and equipment	30.1	162 277	146 252
Biological assets	30.1	7	12
Total		162 284	146 264

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		130 201	194 857
Total		130 201	194 857

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
3 Aid Assistance			
Opening Balance		0	0
Prior period error			
As restated		0	0
Transferred from statement of financial performance		174 415	0
Transferred to/from retained funds		0	0
Paid during the year		0	0
Closing Balance		174 415	0

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.1 Analysis of balance by source	3		
Aid assistance from RDP		0	0
Aid assistance from other sources		0	0
CARA Funds		174 415	0
Closing Balance		174 415	0

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.2 Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		0	0
Aid assistance prepayments (Not expensed)		0	0
Aid assistance unutilised		174 415	0
Aid assistance repayable		0	0
Closing balance		174 415	0

Aid assistance not requested/not received

0 0

The department received approval and subsequent allocation of CARA funds which is intended to serve as a focused approach to address Illicit mining operations, related crimes and procurement of capital assets.

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.4 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification			
Current		115 803	0
Capital	8	207 970	0
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Total aid assistance expenditure		323 773	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		121 963	104 202
Advertising		9 926	20 381
Minor assets	5.1	145 592	200 026
Bursaries (employees)		9 589	9 821
Catering		19 521	18 603
Communication		351 299	349 380
Computer services	5.2	2 108 150	1 774 434
Consultants: Business and advisory services		41 693	34 694
Laboratory services		2 585	934
Legal services		346 105	302 493
Contractors		362 681	321 170
Agency and support/outsourced services		856 365	746 781
Entertainment		724	759
Audit cost - external	5.3	43 564	43 802
Fleet services		4 950 559	4 894 959
Inventory	5.4	298 882	444 172
Consumables	5.5	881 673	894 021
Operating leases		3 411 844	3 378 459
Property payments	5.6	1 528 404	1 520 137
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		743	590
Travel and subsistence	5.7	1 511 111	1 491 600
Venues and facilities		8 731	15 039
Training and development		7 056	6 193
Other operating expenditure	5.8	162 235	164 632
Total		17 180 995	16 737 282
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible capital assets		145 592	200 026
Machinery and equipment		145 592	200 026
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		984 117	1 277 969
External computer service providers		1 124 033	496 465
Total		2 108 150	1 774 434
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		42 143	41 812
Investigations		1 421	1 990
Total		43 564	43 802

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
5.4 Inventories	5		
Clothing material and accessories		225 008	292 006
Other supplies	5.4.1	73 874	152 166
Total		298 882	444 172
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		73 874	152 166
Total		73 874	152 166
		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		616 227	649 691
Uniform and clothing		104 930	109 413
Household supplies		75 616	80 220
Building material and supplies		28 581	25 032
Communication accessories		19	13
Other consumables		407 081	435 013
Stationery, printing and office supplies		265 446	244 330
Total		881 673	894 021
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		1 411 082	1 403 612
Property management fees		66 110	65 984
Other		51 212	50 541
Total		1 528 404	1 520 137
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		1 387 378	1 424 656
Foreign		123 733	66 944
Total		1 511 111	1 491 600
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		16 241	11 729
Resettlement costs		61 164	85 903
Other		84 830	67 000
Total		162 235	164 632

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		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
6.	Payments for financial assets		
	Material losses through criminal conduct	0	0
	Theft	0	0
	Other material losses	0	0
	Other material losses written off	38	61
	Debts written off	24 024	74 702
	Total	24 062	74 763
6.1	Other material losses		
	Nature of other material losses		
	Incident		
	Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings		
	Total	0	0
6.2	Other material losses written off		
	Nature of losses		
	Cash : Cashier	2	47
	Advances	20	5
	Erroneous payments	16	9
	Fraud	0	0
	Donor Funds	0	0
	Total	38	61
6.3	Debts written off		
	Nature of debts written off		
	Recoverable revenue written off		
	Salary related debt	14 782	51 423
	Property related debt	1 776	5 558
	Admin related debt	152	243
	Fruitless and Wasteful	15	43
	Total	16 725	57 267
	Other debt written off		
	Salary related debt	7 490	17 232
	Property related debt	(192)	75
	Admin related debt	0	57
	Fruitless and Wasteful	1	71
	Total	7 299	17 435
	Total debt written off	24 024	74 702

Debts written off are in terms of the departmental policies as per Treasury Regulations 11.4.3.

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	59 103	59 121
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	53 554	48 770
Non-profit institutions	7.3	1 000	1 000
Households	7.4	1 443 408	1 424 856
Total		1 557 065	1 533 747
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		561	1 092
Vehicle licences		58 542	58 029
Total		59 103	59 121
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		53 554	48 770
Total		53 554	48 770
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
South African Police Service Education Trust		1 000	1 000
Total		1 000	1 000
7.4 Households			
Employee social benefit	7	779 802	712 062
Claims against the State (Households)		620 388	667 854
Payment as an act of grace		0	0
Medical expenses detainees		43 218	44 940
Total		1 443 408	1 424 856
		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
7.5 Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)	Annexure 9		
Gifts		0	0
Donations		1 560	1 140
Sponsorships		0	0
Total		1 560	1 140

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
8 Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets		3 001 716	3 176 748
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	663 351	443 538
Machinery and equipment	30	2 331 490	2 728 478
Biological assets	30	6 875	4 732
Intangible assets		124 630	113 293
Software	31.1	124 630	113 293
Total		3 126 346	3 290 041

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2023/24

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2 793 746	207 970	3 001 716
Buildings and other fixed structures	663 351	0	663 351
Machinery and equipment	2 123 520	207 970	2 331 490
Biological assets	6 875	0	6 875
Intangible assets	124 630	0	124 630
Software	124 630	0	124 630
Total	2 918 376	207 970	3 126 346

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2022/23

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	3 176 748	0	3 176 748
Buildings and other fixed structures	443 538	0	443 538
Machinery and equipment	2 728 478	0	2 728 478
Biological assets	4 732	0	4 732
Intangible assets	113 293	0	113 293
Software	113 293	0	113 293
Total	3 290 041	0	3 290 041

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8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets	2023/24	2022/23
Tangible assets	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	145 934	178 778
Total	145 934	178 778

9. Cash and cash equivalents	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	0	0
Cash on hand	16 890	16 701
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	235	655
Total	17 125	17 356

10. Prepayments and advances	Note	2023/24	2022/23
Staff advances		61	291
Travel and subsistence		105 796	87 562
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	11 425	2 519
Total		117 282	90 372

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances	117 282	90 372
Non current Prepayments and advances	0	0
Total	117 282	90 372

2023/24						
Note	Amount at April 2023	as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)						
National departments		525	(34 937)	(30)	42 983	8 541
Other institutions		1 994	(56 143)	(10 926)	67 959	2 884
Total		2 519	(91 080)	(10 956)	110 942	11 425

The total amount of R10,956 million under Add/Less:Other represent categories such as: advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

2022/23						
Note	Balance at April 2022	as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)						
National departments		7 102	(42 374)	(9 250)	45 047	525
Other institutions		1 829	(95 932)	(12 821)	108 918	1 994
Total		8 931	(138 306)	(22 071)	153 965	2 519

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11. Receivables		2023/24					Total
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	100 501	0	100 501	82 941	271	83 212
	ANNEXURE 2						
Staff debt	11.2	103 495	146 940	250 435	94 526	142 333	236 859
Other debtors	11.3	8 004	7 980	15 984	7 353	5 287	12 640
Total		212 000	154 920	366 920	184 820	147 891	332 711

		Note	2023/24	2022/23
		11	R'000	R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable				
National departments			74 769	60 354
Provincial departments			25 088	22 712
Public entities			644	146
Total			100 501	83 212
11.2 Staff debt		11		
Salary related debt			198 376	189 780
Administration related debt			30 954	27 273
Inventory/property related debt			21 105	19 806
Total			250 435	236 859
11.3 Other receivables				
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			736	561
Administration related debt			658	393
Salary related debt			189	856
Inventory/property related debt			14 401	10 830
Total			15 984	12 640
11.4 Debts revised				
Capital increase			(4 705)	(5 736)
Capital decrease			39 353	64 463
Interest correction			100	26
Total			34 748	58 753
12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund				
Opening balance			55 078	878 441
Transfer from statement of financial performance			1	55 078
Paid during the year			(55 078)	(878 441)
Closing balance			1	55 078

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	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
13. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		0	29
Transfer from statement of financial performance		750 424	762 036
Paid during the year		<u>(750 424)</u>	<u>(762 065)</u>
Closing balance		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
14. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		29 083	99 905
Total		<u>29 083</u>	<u>99 905</u>
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	780	395
Other payables	15.2	61 079	66 871
Total		<u>61 859</u>	<u>67 266</u>
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		780	395
Total		<u>780</u>	<u>395</u>
15.2 Other payables	15		
External receivables		5 857	58 006
Debt related payables		2 473	1 619
Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		48 351	1 804
Service Terminations		4 060	5 442
Persal Related		338	0
Total		<u>61 079</u>	<u>66 871</u>
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		924 840	817 114
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2 099 063	1 454 324
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(27 180)	6 604
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(26 910)	(24 809)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(5 407)	(30 742)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(162 284)	(146 264)
Expenditure on capital assets		3 126 346	3 290 041
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(805 502)	(1 640 506)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>3 023 903</u>	<u>2 271 438</u>
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(29 083)	(99 905)
Cash on hand		16 890	16 701
Cash with commercial banks		235	655
Total		<u>(11 958)</u>	<u>(82 549)</u>

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			2023/24	2022/23
		Note	R'000	R'000
18.	Contingent liabilities			
	Liable to	Nature		
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	337	459
	Claims against the department	Private parties	7 270 619	8 330 669
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		717 128	487 839
	Total		7 988 084	8 818 967

Included in 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 amount disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the estimated settlement value as at year end. The restated figure on Claims against the department relates to summons received by the department in prior years but only captured in the current year.

			2023/24	2022/23
		Note	R'000	R'000
19.	Capital Commitments			
	Building and other fixed structures		627 278	501 233
	Machinery and equipment		184 206	215 391
	Biological assets		0	877
	Intangible assets		1 391	5 009
	Total Commitments		812 875	722 510

		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
20.	Accruals and payables not recognised		
20.1	Accruals		

Listed by economic classification		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
	Goods and services	315 063	82 994	398 057	509 614
	Transfers and subsidies	23 540	60 766	84 306	66 499
	Capital assets	81 059	4 355	85 414	94 996
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Total	419 662	148 115	567 777	671 109

Listed by programme level		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
	Administration	232 462	216 114
	Visible Policing	256 022	390 530
	Detective Services	60 538	51 080
	Crime Intelligence	2 573	7 373
	Protection and Security Services	16 182	6 012
	Total	567 777	671 109

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20.2 Payables not recognised			2023/24	2022/23
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification				
Goods and services	688 093	937 721	1 625 814	756 481
Transfers and subsidies	7 459	23 460	30 919	13 668
Capital assets	288 835	16 566	305 401	99 426
Other	0	4 560	4 560	1 904
Total	984 387	982 307	1 966 694	871 479

Listed by programme level	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Administration	717 481	343 797
Visible Policing	1 031 896	357 076
Detective Services	150 825	139 342
Crime Intelligence	33 923	16 189
Protection and Security Services	32 569	15 075
Total	1 966 694	871 479

Included in the above totals are the following:	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with departments	ANNEXURE 3 1 174 999	397 787
Confirmed balances with other government entities	297 047	177 028
Total	1 472 046	574 815

21. Employee benefits	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	3 523 458	3 387 536
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	2 356 953	2 136 300
Capped leave commitments	2 598 394	2 860 866
Long Service Awards	130 728	213 510
Total	8 609 533	8 598 212

Negative leave amounting to R115 million included in the Leave entitlement, represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits as a result of the following:

At the beginning of the calendar year, an official is allocated 22 or 30 annual leave days for the whole year which is pro rated from month to month. In cases where officials take leave that is more than the leave accumulated for a particular period, the leave will result in the pro-rated days of that particular period being exceeded hence the negative balance.

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22. Lease Commitments

22.1 Operating leases expenditure

	2023/24	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	60 755	60 755
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47 952	47 952
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	108 707	108 707

	2022/23	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	73 373	73 373
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47 055	47 055
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	120 428	120 428

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

	2023/24	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	42 990	42 990
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	81 207	81 207
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	124 197	124 197

	2022/23	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	857	857
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 540	1 540
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	2 397	2 397

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
23. Accrued departmental revenue		
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3 555	398
Fines, penalties and forfeits	347	20
Interest, dividends and rent on land	0	0
Sale of capital assets	5	0
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	162	28
Total	4 069	446
23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue		
Opening balance	446	1 290
Less: amounts received	446	1 290
Add: amounts recognised	4 069	446
Closing balance	4 069	446
24. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	0	0
Irregular expenditure - current year	275 315	191 577
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	837	1 843
Closing balance	276 152	193 420

Included in the restated amount are prior period errors and expenditure relating to previous financial year and confirmed in the current year as well as changes in assessment status.

25. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

- Private Security Industry Regulator Authority
- Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.
The amounts incurred for PSIRA, CSPA and IPID cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.

26. Key management personnel

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Description		
Political Office Bearers	4 781	4 642
Officials:		
Board of Commissioners	77 787	72 671
Family members of key management personnel	16 268	6 231
Total	98 836	83 544

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27. Impairment		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
	Staff debtors	39 580	41 482
	Other debtors	2 526	2 214
	Total	42 106	43 696

28. Provisions		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
	Civil claims	156 889	186 790
	Retention fee	45 576	12 450
	Total	202 465	199 240

28.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions-2023/24	2023/24		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Opening balance	186 790	199 240
	Increase in provision	21 494	64 520
	Settlement of provision	(225 202)	(235 102)
	Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	173 807	173 807
	Closing balance	156 889	202 465

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. The restated figure on Civil Claims relates to summons received by the department in prior years but only captured in the current year.

Reconciliation of movement in provisions prior year

	2022/23		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Opening balance	168 196	178 600
	Increase in provision	36 859	39 021
	Settlement of provision	(189 593)	(190 333)
	Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	171 328	171 952
	Closing balance	186 790	199 240

29. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

No events after the reporting date were identified by management that would affect the operations of the department or the results of those operations significantly.

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30. Movable Tangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2023/24				Closing balance R'000
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
HERITAGE ASSETS	41 848	0	0	186	41 662
Heritage assets	41 848	0	0	186	41 662
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	26 989 605	0	2 339 525	1 512 971	27 816 159
Transport assets	17 550 622	0	1 819 266	1 413 903	17 955 985
Computer equipment	2 901 953	0	41 567	51 661	2 891 859
Furniture and Office equipment	409 056	0	30 390	5 006	434 440
Other machinery and equipment	6 127 974	0	448 302	42 401	6 533 875
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	41 994	0	7 216	6 394	42 816
Biological assets	41 994	0	7 216	6 394	42 816
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	27 073 447	0	2 346 741	1 519 551	27 900 637

Included in the Transport Assets closing balance are assets that are in the process of being disposed and will only be removed from the asset register after the disposal process has been completed and control over the assets has been relinquished.

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation	Note	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:	30		
Transport assets		20	4 468
Total		20	4 468

Included in the Transport Assets closing balance are assets that are under investigation as a result of the disposal administration processes that is still to be finalised.

Detail note 30 continued...

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30.1 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	41 848	0	0	0	41 848
Heritage assets	41 848	0	0	0	41 848
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	25 586 923	30 971	2 687 834	1 316 123	26 989 605
Transport assets	17 010 100	16 132	1 716 850	1 192 460	17 550 622
Computer equipment	2 444 602	5 185	498 733	46 567	2 901 953
Furniture and office equipment	375 753	162	40 328	7 187	409 056
Other machinery and equipment	5 756 468	9 492	431 923	69 909	6 127 974
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	48 113	0	5 259	11 378	41 994
Biological assets	48 113	0	5 259	11 378	41 994
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	25 676 884	30 971	2 693 093	1 327 501	27 073 447

30.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2022/23 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to prior 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)		30 971
Heritage assets		0
Transport assets		16 132
Computer equipment		5 185
Furniture and office equipment		162
Other machinery and equipment		9 492
Biological assets		0
Relating to 2022/23		44 528
Transport assets		(1 165)
Computer equipment		1 975
Furniture and Office equipment		1 865
Other Machinery and equipment		41 853
Total		75 499

Detail note 30 continued...

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30.2 Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				Total R'000
	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	
Opening balance	0	0	1 734 818	0	1 734 818
Additions	0	0	38 400	0	38 400
Disposals	0	0	170 014	0	170 014
Total minor assets	0	0	1 603 204	0	1 603 204

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	509 551	0	509 551
Total number of minor assets	0	0	509 551	0	509 551

Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				Total R'000
	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	
Opening balance	0	0	1 749 250	0	1 749 250
Prior period error	0	0	611	0	611
Additions	0	0	44 727	0	44 727
Disposals	0	0	59 770	0	59 770
Total minor assets	0	0	1 734 818	0	1 734 818

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	551 591	0	551 591
Total number of minor assets	0	0	551 591	0	551 591

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30.2.1 Prior period error	Note	2022/23 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to period prior 2022/2023 (affecting the opening balance)		
Machinery and Equipment		611
Relating to 2022/23		
Machinery and Equipment		101
Total prior period errors		712

30.3 Movable tangible capital assets written off
MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24					Total R'000
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Assets written off	0	0	186	1 512 971	6 394	1 519 551
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	186	1 512 971	6 394	1 519 551

MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23					Total R'000
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Assets written off	0	0	0	1 314 958	11 378	1 326 336
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	1 314 958	11 378	1 326 336

30.4 Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2023	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2024
	Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets		0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment		170 758	152 179	(128 126)	194 811
Biological assets		0	0	0	0
Total		170 758	152 179	(128 126)	194 811

2023/24

2022/23

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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]

R'000	R'000
0	0
0	0

Total**Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress****CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2022	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2023
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment	783	(3 978)	174 736	(783)	170 758
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	0
Total	783	(3 978)	174 736	(783)	170 758

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31. Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				Closing balance R'000
	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	
Software	619 854	0	65 935	0	685 789
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	619 854	0	65 935	0	685 789

31.1 Movement for 2022/23

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance R'000	Prior Period Error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
	Software	507 928	0	111 926	0
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	507 928	0	111 926	0	619 854

31.2 Prior period error

Note	2022/23 R'000
Nature of prior period error	
Relating to period prior 2022/2023 (affecting the opening balance)	0
Software	0
Relating to 2022/23	0
Software	0
Total	0

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31.3 Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	Annexure 7	55 986	58 816	0	114 802
Total		55 986	58 816	0	114 802

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

31.4 MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	Annexure 7	54 619	0	1 367	0	55 986
Total		54 619	0	1 367	0	55 986

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32. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 064 361	0	69 894	134 256	3 999 999
Dwellings	47 309	0	0	124	47 185
Non-residential buildings	502 509	0	30 373	104 075	428 807
Other fixed structures	3 514 543	0	39 521	30 057	3 524 007
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	4 064 361	0	69 894	134 256	3 999 999

Included as part of the disposals to Non-residential buildings are section 42 transfers to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R'000
Included in the above total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Buildings and other fixed structures	1	7 931

Included in the Buildings and other fixed structures are assets under investigation as a result of damages to the parameter fence at a training academy.

32.1 Movement for 2022/23

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 061 722	107 158	139 435	243 954	4 064 361
Dwellings	46 161	0	2 201	1 053	47 309
Non-residential buildings	650 733	(9)	94 686	242 901	502 509
Other fixed structures	3 364 828	107 167	42 548	0	3 514 543
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	4 061 722	107 158	139 435	243 954	4 064 361

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32.1.1 Prior period error

Note	2022/23 R'000
	107 158
	0
	(9)
	107 167
	25
	25
	0
	0
	107 183

Nature of prior period error

Relating to period prior 2022/2023 (affecting the opening balance)

Dwellings

Non-residential buildings

Other fixed structures

Relating to 2022/23

Dwellings

Non-residential buildings

Other fixed structures

Total prior period errors

32.2 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Note	Opening Balance 01 April 2023 R'000	Current Year WIP R'000	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/ Contracts terminated R'000	Closing Balance 31 March 2024 R'000
Annexure 7	432 714	437 439	(50 750)	819 403
Buildings and other fixed structures				
Total	432 714	437 439	(50 750)	819 403

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]

2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
13 464	1 651
13 464	1 651

Total

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CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening Balance 01 April 2022	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/ Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	340 075	0	199 265	(106 626)	432 714
Total	340 075	0	199 265	(106 626)	432 714

32.3 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	134 256	0	0	134 256
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	134 256	0	0	134 256

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	243 929	0	0	243 929
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	243 929	0	0	243 929

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

33. Prior period errors

33.1 Correction of prior period errors

Nature of prior period error	2022/23		Restated R'000
	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	
	Note	R'000	
Contingent Liabilities	7 995 324	335 345	8 330 669
Provisions (Civil Claims)	152 665	34 125	186 790
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	1 493	2	1 495
Irregular Expenditure	185 995	(6 813)	179 182
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	26 997 948	75 499	27 073 447
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets	3 957 228	107 183	4 064 411
Minor Assets	1 734 106	712	1 734 818
Net effect	41 024 759	546 053	41 570 812

Through continuous improvement of departmental processes and recommendations by the assurance providers, as well as the implementation of the post audit action plans the department identified errors as listed above in line with chapter 4 of the Modified Cash Standards.

34. 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.

35. NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Note	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	0	8 757
Goods and services	0	17 522
Transfers and subsidies	0	0
Expenditure for capital assets	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	0	26 279

National Treasury introduced an amended name for the note which was previously named Covid 19 response expenditure. The newly introduced name is Natural disaster or relief expenditure commencing 1 April 2023. Modified Cash Standards requires for comparative figures to be disclosed as a principle of consistency. Amounts disclosed as comparative figures relates to SAPS reaction to relief the disaster of KZN floods of 2022 incurred in the 2022/23 financial year, although it was not a disclosure requirement in the 2022/23 financial year.

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2024 - LOCAL

GUARANTOR INSTITUTION	Guarantee in respect of	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guaranteed repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2024	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	HOUSING								
STANDARD BANK			104	0	35	0	69	0	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD			87	0	87	0	0	0	0
ABSA			268	0	0	0	268	0	0
Total			459	0	122	0	337	0	0

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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ANNEXURE 2

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
The Presidency	0	0	2 258	518	2 258	518
Department of Defence	0	0	135	70	135	70
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	48	49	48	49
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	82	33	82	33
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	384	384	384	384
Department of Communications	0	0	0	168	0	168
Department of Correctional Services	25	0	164	91	189	91
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	0	12	53	12	53
Department of Basic Education	0	0	217	125	217	125
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	0	73	65	73	65
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	53	4	53	4
Department of Energy	0	0	55	55	55	55
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	42	0	33 416	35 288	33 458	35 288
Department of Health	0	0	347	307	347	307
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	205	25	205	25
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	73	21	73	21
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	0	30 737	17 198	30 737	17 198
Department of Labour	0	0	121	57	121	57
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	1	2	1	2
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	323	359	323	359
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	0	0	105	123	105	123
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	30	28	30	28
Department of Public Works	0	0	1 653	1 757	1 653	1 757
Department of Social Development	0	0	112	173	112	173
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	1 167	722	1 167	722
Department of Transport	0	1 009	74	71	74	1 080
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	7	7	7	7
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	184	159	184	159
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	87	60	87	60
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	415	645	415	645

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GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Statistics South Africa	0	0	24	24	24	24
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	19	19	19	19
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	0	0	1 003	406	1 003	406
National Treasury	0	0	58	0	58	0
Department of Small Business	0	0	13	18	13	18
Public Protector	0	0	45	6	45	6
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	11	105	11	105
State Security Agency (SSA)	0	0	0	130	0	130
Department of Tourism	0	0	4	4	4	4
Government Printing Works	0	0	0	16	0	16
National Intelligence Agency(NIA)	0	0	58	0	58	0
South African Security Services (SASS)	0	0	130	0	130	0
Government Communication & Information System	0	0	799	0	799	0
SUB TOTAL	67	1 009	74 702	59 345	74 769	60 354

PROVINCES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	15 831	14 680	15 831	14 680
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	418	377	418	377
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	2 451	1 792	2 451	1 792
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	206	322	206	322
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	417	267	417	267
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	43	918	305	382	348	1 300
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 831	1 522	1 831	1 522
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 082	825	1 082	825
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	96	118	96	118
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 537	1 030	1 537	1 030
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	871	479	871	479
SUB TOTAL	43	918	25 045	21 794	25 088	22 712

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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ANNEXURE 2 Continue...

OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	0	54	0	54
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	57	0	0	67	57	67
Road Traffic Management Corporative	23	0	0	25	23	25
State security Agency	0	0	553	0	553	0
Special Investigating Unit	0	0	12	0	12	0
SUB TOTAL	80	0	564	146	644	146
TOTAL	190	1 927	100 312	81 285	100 502	83 212

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ANNEXURE 3

INTER- GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2023/24*	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	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
DEPARTMENTS								
International Relations and Cooperation	6 685	4 544	3 839	5 163	10 524	9 707		
Justice and Constitutional Development	377 804	142 955	207 962	48 550	585 766	191 505		
Government Communication and Information System	26	232	43	0	69	232		
MP Provincial Government	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Public Works	790 468	249 841	497 386	426 072	1 287 854	675 913		
Defence	16	0	0	0	16	0		
Correctional Service	0	214	0	0	0	214		
TOTAL	1 174 999	397 787	709 230	479 785	1 884 229	877 572		
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
State Information Technology Agency	292 479	172 899	7 898	8 054	300 377	180 953	28/03/2024	193 385
Road Traffic Management Corporation	67	0	0	0	67	0		
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	4 501	4 129	0	0	4 501	4 129		
TOTAL	297 047	177 028	7 898	8 054	304 945	185 082		193 385
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	1 472 046	574 815	717 128	487 839	2 189 174	1 062 654		193 385

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ANNEXURE 4

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
		0	0
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)	0	35
Public & Businesses	Computer Equipment	13	0
Public & Businesses	Dogs	285	182
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	1 205	517
Public & Businesses	Machinery and Equipment	679	1 407
Public & Businesses	National Police day	0	329
Public & Businesses	Transport assets/Service and Equipment	6 439	69 230
Public & Businesses	Stationery	0	1 611
Public & Businesses	Travel & Accommodation and Training	33 184	9 277
Public & Businesses	Excellence Awards	10 111	1 152
Public & Businesses	Maintanance & Repairs	368	0
Public & Businesses	Gifts and Promotional Items	289	0
Subtotal		52 573	83 740
Total		52 573	83 740

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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ANNEXURE 5

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Claims against the department	8 330 669	2 142 020	(3 202 070)	0	7 270 619
Total	8 330 669	2 142 020	(3 202 070)	0	7 270 619

Included in 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 amount disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the estimated settlement value as at year end. The restated figure on Claims against the department relates to summons received by the department in prior year but only captured in the current year

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 1 April 2023	Details of liability and recoverability		Movement during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	601 140	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	664	228 283	829 423
		Claim by the Department	420		
		Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	389 667		
		Merits of loss cannot be determined	277		
Total	601 140		391 028	228 283	829 423

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ANNEXURE 6

INVENTORIES

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		132 053	382 430	514 483
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		73 303	240 912	314 215
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		(1 115)	(263)	(1 378)
(Less): Issues		(94 487)	(337 102)	(431 589)
Add/(Less): Received current not paid (Paid current year received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		527	2 215	2 742
Closing balance		110 281	288 192	398 473

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		74 333	409 525	483 858
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		4 383	0	4 383
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		134 503	296 004	430 507
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	14	14
(Less): Disposals		0	(200)	(200)
(Less): Issues		(87 899)	(327 158)	(415 057)
Add/(Less): Received current not paid (Paid current year received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		6 733	4 245	10 978
Closing balance		132 053	382 430	514 483

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ANNEXURE 7

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	170 758	152 179	(128 126)	194 811
Transport assets	126 294	146 697	(126 294)	146 697
Computer equipment	0	80	0	80
Furniture and office equipment	1 345	326	(1 127)	544
Other machinery and equipment	43 119	5 076	(705)	47 490
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	432 714	437 439	(50 750)	819 403
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	276 693	401 022	(29 490)	648 225
Other fixed structures	156 021	36 417	(21 260)	171 178
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	55 986	58 816	0	114 802
Computer Software	55 986	58 816	0	114 802
Total	659 458	648 434	(178 876)	1 129 016

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	783	(3 978)	174736	(783)	170 758
Transport assets	0	(3 978)	130 272	0	126 294
Computer equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture and office equipment	0	0	1 345	0	1 345
Other machinery and equipment	783	0	43 119	(783)	43 119
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	340 075	0	199 265	(106 626)	432 714
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	227 624	0	139 298	(90 229)	276 693
Other fixed structures	112 451	0	59 967	(16 397)	156 021
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	54 619	0	1 367	0	55 986
Computer Software	54 619	0	1 367	0	55 986
Total	395 477	(3 978)	375 368	(107 409)	659 458

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

ANNEXURE 8

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	637	464	0	0	637	464
International Relations and Cooperation	7 904	61	0	0	7 904	61
Subtotal	8 541	525	0	0	8 541	525
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	242	271	0	0	242	271
Temporary Advances	1	1	0	0	1	1
Purchases	2 640	1 722	0	0	2 640	1 722
Subtotal	2 883	1 994	0	0	2 883	1 994
Total	11 424	2 519	0	0	11 424	2 519

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ANNEXURE 9
 STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Made in kind		
Dogs	1 304	1 047
Inventory: Clothing Uniform	3	1
Medical Equipment	253	92
Total	1 560	1 140

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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ANNEXURE 10

NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL 2023	MAY 2023	JUN 2023	Subtotal Q1	JUL 2023	AUG 2023	SEPT 2023	Subtotal Q2	OCT 2023	NOV 2023	DEC 2023	Subtotal Q3	JAN 2024	FEB 2024	MAR 2024	Subtotal Q4	2023/24 TOTAL	2022/23 TOTAL	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 757
Goods services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 522
Travel and subsistence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 522
TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26 279

ENDNOTES

PART B

- 1 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.
- 2 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.
- 3 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.
- 4 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.
- 5 Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers. Cosmo City, in the Gauteng Province is a newly build police station and has not yet established a CPF structure.
- 6 Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF because their policing precincts feature no permanent residents, only seasonal workers and the CPF at Belmont Police Station in the Northern Cape is not functional, due to the resignation and relocation of other EXCO members.
- 7 Over the medium-term, the SAPS will focus on maintaining the initiation of the Concept.
- 8 The performance indicator was amended to: Implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept, in 2023/24, due to the dependency that the SAPS has, in respect of the role that is required of traditional leaders, in this regard.
- 9 The Traditional Policing Concept has been partially implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.
- 10 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.
- 11 Members were deployed to Darfur, Abyei (Darfur), South Sudan, Somalia and New York.
- 12 A total of 500 SAPS members, as per Cabinet approval.
- 13 The SAPS pledge was reduced from 500 to 265, due to the liquidation of the UNAMID Mission, in Darfur.
- 14 Refer to the SAPS CCS 2021.
- 15 The 2021 SAPS CSS is available for perusal, upon request.
- 16 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 17 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 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 As this was a new performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
- 21 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 22 This outcome is related to the outcome that has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024): Improvement in CPI rating.
- 23 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The 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 in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the private sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 99,14% (3 105 from a total of 3 132).
- 24 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The 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 in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the public sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 90,61% (29 from a total of 32).
- 25 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The 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 in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the JCPS Cluster, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 81,67% (49 from a total of 60).
- 26 JCPS Cluster cases have been incorporated into the public sector indicator.
- 27 This outcome has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan
- 28 As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
- 29 The 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 overall conviction rate for serious commercial crime, in 2022/23 is 90,52% (23 806 from a total of 26 299).
- 30 As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
- 31 Forensic investigative leads includes, DNA investigative leads (person-to-crime and crime-to-crime), ballistic and fingerprint leads.
- 32 This baseline reflects outstanding forensic investigative leads, as at the end of February 2019.
- 33 Refer to the SAPS Value-add of Crime Intelligence Products Survey 2021.
- 34 The performance indicator was initiated, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the actual performance, at the end of the third quarter.
- 35 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.
- 36 This performance indicator was established fully, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the estimated performance for 2019/20, based on the actual performance of the first three quarters and an average of these quarters, representing the 4th Quarter.
- 37 The prioritised positions are determined, in consultation with the National Commissioner, on an annual basis
- 38 The baseline represents the average performance, per year, for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.

- 39 The five-year target is dependent on the allocation of additional vetting capacity. The actual number will be determined on an annual basis.
- 40 The baseline represents the average performance for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.
- 41 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 42 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 43 The performance indicator has been aligned with the GBVF National Strategic Plan.
- 44 Note that as this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
- 45 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 46 The SAPS Service Values Barometer includes the levels of satisfaction with the following key policing services: Final resolution of case/incident reported; Accuracy of dealing with an incident or crime report; Timelines of dealing with an incident or crime report; Compassion/empathy of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Attitude of SAPS staff members when dealing with a case/incident; Openness/transparency of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Courtesy/politeness of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident and Professionalism of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident.
- 47 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
- 48 Resources refers 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.
- 49 The baseline is, as at 31 March 2020
- 50 The baseline is, as at 31 March 2020.
- 51 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
- 52 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
- 53 Note that the baseline includes the actual performance from 2015/16 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20.
- 54 Note that the baseline includes 2017/18, 2018/19 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20, as the performance indicator was introduced in 2017/18.
- 55 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
- 56 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
- 57 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.

PROGRAMME 1

- 58 Please note that this output, which relate to the outcome: The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, should be read with the outputs that are reflected under the Sub-programme - Crime Prevention.
- 59 The medium-term targets are to be confirmed by the Division: Technology Management Services, annually.
- 60 The SAPS has a significant external dependency on SITA, with regards to this performance indicator.
- 61 The medium-term targets are to be confirmed by the Division: Technology Management Services, annually.
- 62 It is important to note that 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 AOPs of all business units.

- 63 It is important to note that the Division: Supply Chain Management 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 AOPs of all business units.
- 64 The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in incidents of irregular expenditure have been aligned with the requirements in terms of Circular 30 of 2020, issued by the Department of Public Service Administration, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 75% reduction by the end of 2024/25.
- 65 Please note that the performance indicator will address irregular expenditure in-year and the target will be linked to the 2019 baseline.
- 66 The 28 irregular expenditure incidents, for 2022/23 are as per the annual financial statements.
- 67 The 28 irregular expenditure incidents, for 2023/24 are as per the annual financial statements.
- 68 It is important to note that 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 AOPs of all business units.
- 69 The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure have been aligned with the requirements in terms of Circular 30 of 2020, issued by the Department of Public Service Administration, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 100% reduction by the end of 2024/25.
- 70 Please note that the performance indicator will address fruitless and wasteful expenditure in-year and the target will be linked to the 2019 baseline.
- 71 The annual and quarterly targets for the percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
- 72 The forensic investigations referred to, in this instance, are those performed within the SAPS, by the Component: Internal Audit.
- 73 The annual and quarterly targets of forensic investigations completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage, due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.

PROGRAMME 2

- 74 This outcome is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
- 75 Please note that this output, which relate to the outcome: The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, should be read with the outputs that are reflected under the subprogramme – Specialised Intervention and Border Security.
- 76 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the AOPs of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.
- 77 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the AOPs of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.

- 78 The SAPS will address disaggregated data for this performance indicator in the Annual Report. The Division cannot plan the percentage of firearm applications to be finalised in terms of gender, age or disability, taking into consideration all the challenges relating to the CFR environment, such as, inter alia, systems, forms and registers.
- 79 Please note that one report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.
- 80 These will be specifically be cases that are allocated to the EITTs, to enable the measurement of the indicator.
- 81 The contradictory nature of this performance indicator and the performance indicator related to the reduction in the number of cases of infrastructure-related crimes, should be noted. They have been included due to the pressing need for the reduction in these incidents of these crimes.
- 82 These will be specifically be cases that are allocated to the EITTs, to enable the measurement of the indicator.
- 83 This output is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
- 84 This performance indicator is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
- 85 The performance indicator will focus only on escapes directly form police custody and will not include escapes in terms of the Correctional Services Act 1998, (Act No 111 of 1998) or the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).
- 86 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the AOPs of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.
- 87 Please note that one report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.
- 88 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.
- 89 This output is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
- 90 This performance indicator is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
- 91 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
- 92 The Minister of Home Affairs, in terms of Sections 9A(2), read together with Section 9 and Regulation 8(1) of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002), after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Botswana, withdrew the designation of Zanzibar as a port of entry from the RSA and the Republic of Botswana, with effect from 1 December 2023.

PROGRAMME 3

- 93 This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 94 Please note that this indicator has been included, due to the inclusion of the performance indicator – Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS, in Programmes – Visible Policing.
- 95 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.

- 96 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.
- 97 This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 98 This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 99 This performance indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 100 This output indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 101 Prioritised crime threats include, inter alia, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
- 102 This performance indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 103 Compliance with section 36D(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act become compulsory on 1 January 2022. Section 36D(1) requires that buccal samples be taken by the SAPS, from all Schedule 8 arrested offenders. In addition, section 23(3) of the Regulations under Section 15AD of the SAPS Act, 68 of 1995, requires the National Commissioner to ensure that adequate stock levels of all evidence collection kits are maintained for immediate provisioning to stations.
- 104 The performance indicators linked to this output are related to the implementation of the DNA Act and the investigation/resolution of reported crime.
- 105 The Division: Detective and Forensic Services adjusted the annual target as a result of a finding that was made by the AGSA, which necessitated that the Division restate its performance once the preceding medium-term period. The restated performance was less than the performance that was initially provided, hence the reduction in the target.
- 106 The Division: Detective and Forensic Services adjusted the annual target as a result of a finding that was made by the AGSA, which necessitated that the Division restate its performance once the preceding medium-term period. The restated performance was less than the performance that was initially provided, hence the reduction in the target.
- 107 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.
- 108 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.
- 109 This outcome is related to the outcome that has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024): Improvement in CPI Rating. The MTSF outcome has not been included, due to the CPI having multiple dimensions, which are not all within the control of the JCPS Cluster, or the SAPS.
- 110 This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 111 Please note that the indicator that relates to corruption within the JCPS Cluster has been consolidated in this indicator.
- 112 Between the period 2014/15 to 2022/23 the "JCPS Cluster" were reported on in the APP as a sub-category of the public sector. As from the 2023/24 financial year, the JCPS will be inclusive of all cases reported on in the "public sector".

- 113 This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 114 Although the target for the percentage of serious OCPI successfully closed will be achieved, the number of projects undertaken has declined. This is due to the implementation of budget cuts over the medium-term (the undertaking of major projects is also dependent on the availability of funds). The DPCI will however, continue to focus on prioritised serious organised project investigations and will continue to increase both the number of projects undertaken and the effectiveness of the investigations during these projects.
- 115 This output and output indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.
- 116 This output and output indicator is included in the Revised 2019 to 2024 MTSF and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APPs.

PROGRAMME 4

- 117 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crime related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
- 118 The number of network operations to be registered annually, will be specified in the Division: Crime Intelligence Annual Operational Plan.
- 119 Prioritised crime threats in relation to proactive and reactive intelligence reports include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crime related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.

PROGRAMME 5

- 120 The Component: PPS does not provide physical protection and venue security separately.
- 121 The Component: PPS provides security at a specified number of government installations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- 122 The Riemvasmaak Police Station Project was carried over from the 2022/23 financial year.

PART E

- 123 Total unconfirmed irregular expenditure (assessment), losses (determination) and criminal conduct (investigation).
- 124 Group similar items.
- 125 Total unconfirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure (assessment), losses (determination) and criminal conduct (investigation).



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