



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2020/2021





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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

General BH Cele (MP)
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police,
for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'KJ Sitole', is centered on a light blue hexagonal background.

GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

31 August 2021



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PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION





1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
BACSA	Business Against Crime South Africa
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BRRR	Budget Review and Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CFR	Central Firearm Register
CGE	Commission for Gender Equality
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease, 2019
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
DARWIN	Data Analysis Response to Windows
DeafSA	Deaf Federation South Africa
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSO	Designated Second-Hand Goods Officer
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EDD	Electronic Distribution Document



EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ESKOM	Electricity Supply Commission
ETD	Education, Training and Development
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Worker
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICDMS	Intergrated Case Docket Management System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IPM	Integrated Person Management
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
LAN	Local Area Network
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
MCS	Movement Control System
MMS	Middle Management Service
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MySAPS App	MySAPS Application



NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NCCF	National Crime Combating Forum
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NOCC	National Operational Command Centre
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NQF	National Qualification Framework
PAA	Public Audit Act
PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PERSAL	Personnel and Salary System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIVA	Persons Identification and Verification Application
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
POLMED	Police Medical Aid
POP	Public Order Police
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRECCA	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities
PSA	Public Service Act
PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
RAF	Road Accident Fund
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Support System
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community



SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANEB	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Qualification Authority
SARPPCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Service
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
STF	Special Task Force
TB	Tuberculosis
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
UN	United Nations
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIP	Very Important Person
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WAN	Wide Area Network



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

To quote from the wise words of one of our greatest statesman, President Nelson Mandela, when he said; and I quote, "If you want cooperation of humans around you – you must make them feel they are important; and you do that by being genuine and humble" unquote. The Annual Report is a reflection of the dedication of the members of the South African Police Service (SAPS), who continue to serve and protect against all odds, to the fallen members who have died in the crossfire against ruthless criminals. The work of our police officers reminds me of George Orwell, when he once said; and I quote, "People sleep peacefully in their beds at night, only because rough men stand ready to do violence on their behalf." This is how seriously police officers take this heavy responsibility of serving and protecting the nation.



GENERAL BH CELE, MP
Minister of Police

The Annual Report is a reflection of the dedication of detectives, investigators, forensic analysts, K9 Units and scientists, who work tirelessly to follow leads and solve the most complicated and sophisticated crime scenes; to our elite units and Special Forces for excellence in executing their duties; the private security industry, the metropolitan police service and all other law enforcement agencies, who serve as force multipliers in the business of policing.

During this turbulent time, we have lost some of our men and women in blue, who succumbed to the deadly virus, while on the frontline and those killed on duty, preventing and combating anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community. I honour and salute them for their service within the Department and the nation. They served with diligence and utmost determination, our heroes and heroines, my message to their families- 'Isizwe sonke sikhala nani!'. As we celebrate their stance to serve, we must find inspiration in the fact that they were head and shoulders above their peers with their fearlessness and courage.

I call upon all Generals, all executives and all senior managers to understand the role of leadership. Let us appreciate our members and our employees. Without them, there is no service delivery; without them there is no government. Hence, their morale must be our utmost priority.

Sexual assault, rape, murder, attempted murder and the killing of police members are the most common challenges we face in our country. These acts of crime emanate from robberies and alcohol abuse "because most people don't drink, but swim in alcohol".

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) can also be referred to as the second pandemic, since there was a dramatic increase in domestic abuse, with our woman and children being victims of this heinous crime. The police saw the need to provide training for the police to be educated more on GBV and understand the sense of urgency on these offences committed. This training will allow you, as our ground forces, to react to these crimes, more accordingly, when these crimes are reported.

The establishment of specialised investigative capacities, including, the Anti-Gang Units, Murder and Robbery Units and Taxi Violence Units, were approved for implementation. Anti-Gang Units have been established, in the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Free State, Gauteng and the North West Provinces.

- > All specialised units' structures were reconfirmed and approved, during 2020/2021.
- > The Cold Case Investigation Unit was approved, during 2020/2021.
- > The review of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units, as directed by the Ministerial Plan of Action, was approved, during the 2020/2021 financial year.



- > The post establishment of both Organised Crime and Commercial Crime Investigation Units within the Detective Service, was approved, in the same year.

The fixed establishment of Murder and Robbery and Taxi Violence Units, the Modus Operandi Strategic Analysis Centre, Cold Case Units, Organised Crime, Commercial Crime and Anti-Gang Units has been approved.

To the police officers of this country, thank you for rendering your selfless services to the nation, stay focused and continue to serve in honour. When we reduce crime trends, we will turn the tide against crime. You remain assets of the SAPS and the rest of the nation. We cannot and we will not give criminals who are terrorising communities any room to breathe. We will leave no stone unturned in bringing the perpetrators to book.

To the men and women in blue, all over the country and to all the employees in entities under the Ministry of Police, let us continue to render the selfless service to the nation. As Denis E Waitley narrates; and I quote, "Don't dwell on what went wrong, instead focus on what to do next. Spend your energies on moving forward towards finding the answer", unquote. Let us continue to find the answers and intensify the fight against crime. We as police and all security forces, will continue to work together to play our crucial part, in 2021/2022.

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

GENERAL BH CELE (MP)
Minister of Police

20 September 2021



4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

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

Indeed, the previous financial year was a stormy year for all. Many lost loved ones, due to the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease, 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic, which resulted in devastating effects to employment and the economy. This too shall pass, if we all work together and adhere to all COVID-19 protocols. We will weather the storm. Certainly, we will come out different from when we walked in. The outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic has led to a sudden shift in the dynamics of workforce behaviour. More and more organisations and Government included, had to rush towards work-from-home arrangements to curb the rapid spread of the Pandemic. Most of us had to embrace technology as a new way of doing business.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the many frontline workers, such as health workers and the SAPS, in particular. The outbreak saw the implementation of lockdown rules, which inevitably imposed added enforcement responsibilities on the SAPS. More police officers were deployed on the ground to enforce the law. I strongly believe that we have risen to the challenge.

The President declared that the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (2019-2024), as our second 5-year implementation plan for the National Development Plan (NDP). The MTSF (2019-2024) also sets out the package of interventions and programmes that will advance the seven priorities adopted by Government, therefore, the SAPS' main focus is in Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities. The achievement of this goal is realistic with the SAPS, in partnership with metropolitan police departments, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service and Community Policing Forums (CPFs).

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the SAPS piloted the National Safer Cities project in identified cities to see law enforcement agencies integrating and maximising on technology, to fight crime more effectively. This project focuses far beyond the inner city and suburbs of the cities and stretches to the townships and rural communities, through the Rural Safety Strategy; the Traditional Crime Prevention Programme, with the introduction of community-based mounted police, as well as the Royal Reserve Police.

As part of our efforts to closely and effectively work with communities, in fighting crime in our communities, the Community-in-Blue protocol was developed for implementation in all nine provinces. Over eight thousand patrollers were recruited, nationally. The goal is to intensify efforts to improve community policing, focusing on the mobilisation of the Community-in-Blue initiatives, in order to improve visibility, particularly in high crime areas.

Engagements with traditional leaders, in the Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, for the implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept, were conducted in an effort to ensure that rural communities access policing services and collaborate in the fight against crime. These talks resulted in the launch of the Royal Reserve Police, which took place in KwaZulu-Natal, in December 2020. The plan is to implement this concept, in Mpumalanga and initiate the concept more broadly in other provinces, such as the Free State, Limpopo, etc.



Mr CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police





There is a fast growing phenomenon of new locations (both formal and informal), human settlement mushrooming in our communities. Our police human capital and other resources are heavily overstretched to meet this growing demand. Hence, our approach, announced two years ago, to embark on an infrastructure plan that will reduce the oversized police stations to smaller and more manageable police stations, to improve access to policing needs, in both new settlements and rural areas.

An assessment of projects to build police stations, was conducted, recommendations were approved and the appointment of consultants is underway to proceed with planning and design of those found to be in line with reviewed criteria.

In terms of Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), 1996, the objects of the SAPS are: to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and to uphold and enforce the law. Therefore, for this constitutional mandate to be enhanced, strong relationship ties between the SAPS and the community they serve, is crucial. The practise of the Batho Pele Principles is vital, as it aimed at providing a framework for making decisions about delivering public service to the many South Africans, who do not have access to them.

In order to overcome these challenges, the Service Delivery Improvement Programme, 2020-2025, was implemented, with the purpose to improve services to the community, by improving the speed in which the SAPS responds to its service delivery mandate, increasing police visibility and improving its crime fighting approach.

Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) continues to rear its ugly head in the country. The rate remains unacceptably high and the SAPS family continues to prioritise efforts to fight against this pandemic. We have ensured that there are planned efforts and a focused budget to fight GBVF in all our programmes and those of our entities.

Therefore, as the SAPS and other key stakeholders that have a role to play in the achievement of the objectives of the NDP Vision, 2030, which is to secure a community life without fear, but peaceful and enjoyable. The SAPS is dependent on the assistance from the communities, for the sharing of valuable information about crime or anything that threatens the safety of South Africa. I wish to acknowledge the community for their continuous support, for taking strides in improving the partnership between the Police and communities.

I pledge my continuous and unwavering support to the management and members, to ensure that we achieve our goals towards the Department's mandate of serving the people of South Africa with diligence and respect of the laws of our country.

I am grateful to all the officers who did an excellent job, in ensuring a safer community for our people, especially for our woman and children who are the most vulnerable. I would further like to acknowledge the ground forces of the SAPS that works hard in ensuring that our policies, vision, safety and security in our community is implemented and achieved. Many targets were achieved and some are still a work in process. I thank you for your selfless service, determination and dedication throughout the previous financial year, 2020/2021.



As Deputy Minister of Police, I know that a lot more has been executed, however, there is only so much that can be reflected, within the constraints and parameters of reporting about police performance in an Annual Report. I hereby declare that the Annual Report, 2020/2021 is a correct reflection and an account of the police performance.

Together, we will come out of the storm, stronger and better, as long as we keep moving forward.

Mr CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

8 September 2021



5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The year 2020/2021 was an unprecedented year, a year of courage, changes and challenges. The Annual Report provides an opportunity to review the performance for the 2020/2021 financial year. In this financial year, some of our challenges were old and some new. Some root causes to crimes and social challenges persisted, which were further amplified by the devastating onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic. This disruptive year resulted in the optimisation of technology, to improve communications and to interact with internal and external role players. In national interest, there is a need for collective effort from the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster and other strategic partners, to address persistent and emerging challenges, especially in our endeavours to be responsive for and responding to restoring investor confidence, public trust and building safer communities. The NDP outlines specific focus areas that the Department needs to undertake to promote the values and principles of public administration, in terms of Section 195 of the Constitution and build an efficient, effective and developmental oriented public service. The NDP further places emphasis on the need to improve the quality on implementation of policies and programmes. The NDP states that Government's ability to achieve its developmental objectives require the building of safer communities (Chapter 12), promoting accountability and fighting corruption (Chapter 14) and transforming society and uniting the country (Chapter 15). Chapters 12, 14 and 15 of the NDP, have identified the following suboutcomes, which are expected to be realised to achieve the Vision 2030, which are as follows:

- > Strengthen the Criminal Justice System (CJS).
- > Make the police service professional.
- > Demilitarise the police.
- > Build safety, using an integrated approach.
- > Increase community participation in safety.

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2024)

The MTSF (2019-2024) is the second of Government strategic frameworks for delivery to the people of South Africa. The delivery mechanisms and the programmes of Government are brought together in the implementation of the MTSF of the NDP. There are nine years left before the end of the NDP 2030 timelines, for reaching these goals. Each financial year, focused interventions are planned through the MSTF and the Department's Annual Performance Plan, towards the realisation of these goals, as laid out in the NDP.

The MTSF (2019-2024) provides for seven key priorities:

- > **Priority 1:** Building a capable, ethical and developmental state.
- > **Priority 2:** Economic transformation and job creation.
- > **Priority 3:** Education, skills and health.
- > **Priority 4:** Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services.
- > **Priority 5:** Spatial integration, human settlements and local government.



**GENERAL
KJ SITOLE (SOEG)**
National Commissioner



- > **Priority 6:** Social cohesion and safe communities.
- > **Priority 7:** A better Africa and world.

Some of the MTSF specific outcomes are aligned to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 goals and priority areas. One of the fundamental goals of the MTSF is that violent crime will be halved within the next ten years.

Priority 6 links social cohesion and safer communities, which requires the strengthening of criminal justice platforms, police service and community participation in policing. This cannot be achieved without improving trust and confidence in the SAPS.

The 2020/2021 SAPS Annual Performance Plan and 2020-2025 Strategic Plan are closely aligned to the MTSF (2019-2024) and include various performance indicators required by the MTSF. The MTSF is a stepping-stone towards the achievement of the NDP.

BUDGET

The SAPS was allocated an adjusted budget of R99,560 billion, in 2020/2021, for the five financial programmes, below:

- Administration – R19,007 billion
- Visible Policing – R53,401 billion
- Detective Services – R19,688 billion
- Crime Intelligence – R4,200 billion
- Protection and Security Services – R3,263 billion

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON POLICING

The COVID-19 Pandemic has impacted negatively on the SAPS' resources and in particular, its human and financial resources. The impact of COVID-19 has been both direct, in that SAPS members have been affected by the virus and indirectly, as their ability to perform their mandated functions has been adversely affected. Many SAPS members have fulfilled their constitutional obligations in the face of adversity and uncertainty and continued to maintain high police visibility. As at 31 March 2021, there was a total number of 28 741 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the SAPS (1,86% of the total number of cases recorded in the Country (1 548 157)). Most confirmed cases were recorded at Head Office and National Divisions/Components (5 954), in the Western Cape (4 695), Gauteng (4 488), KwaZulu-Natal (3 647) and the Eastern Cape (3 223) Provinces. Sadly, a total of 598 fatalities were recorded, up to 31 March 2021. Most fatalities were recorded in the Eastern Cape (116), KwaZulu-Natal (96), Gauteng (79) and the Western Cape (75) Provinces. A total number of 99 fatalities were recorded at Head Office and National Divisions/Components.

THE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19

The SAPS was mandated to ensure compliance during the lockdown periods with the support of South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and other law enforcement agencies to minimise the spread of this virus. The President tasked the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), chaired by the SAPS and co-chaired by the SANDF and the State Security Agency, to coordinate the implementation of the Nationwide Action Response Plan of COVID-19.





The security cluster developed an operational plan to enforce the regulations and to reduce the spread of the infection, while the National Department of Health undertook containment measures.

The SAPS established national and provincial COVID-19 Steering Committees. The SAPS also participated in the NATJOINTS, as well as the National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC), at both national and provincial level, functioning as a multidisciplinary approach in providing inputs on a continuous basis, by various Departments on the containment and management of COVID-19. A number of Departmental (SAPS) protocols, directives and/or communication plans were developed and disseminated, to raise awareness and sensitise SAPS members on exercising preventative measures on the spread and containment of the virus.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAPS

The initial establishment target of SAPS, for the 2020/2021 financial year, was 191 763. National Treasury communicated substantial in-year reductions to the Department's budget and an amount of R4,907 billion was withdrawn from the budget for the compensation of employees. This resulted in the Department to reconsider all human resource priorities, as well as a revision of the establishment target. The revised establishment target, in terms of the 2021/2022 Estimates of National Expenditure, for the 2020/2021 financial year, was 181 344. The target for the maintenance of the SAPS workforce is 98%.

The SAPS allocation for entry level appointments, in 2020/2021, was 3 600. A total of 3 000 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of SAPS Act Police Trainees, of which 2 511 or 83,70% posts were filled and 600 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of Public Service Act personnel, of which 395 were filled (65,83%). Retirements contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2020/2021, followed by resignations and deaths. Retirements increased from 1 256, in 2019/2020 to 2 538, in 2020/2021, due to the early retirement without penalisation of pension benefits initiative. Resignations decreased from 2 257, in 2019/2020 to 1 540, in 2020/2021. Deaths increased significantly from 897, in 2019/2020 to 1 435, in 2020/2021, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

A total number of 81 police members were murdered on and off duty, during 2020/2021, compared to 76, in 2019/2020, an increase of 6,58%, compared to the previous financial year. The provinces that were mostly affected with police murders, on and off duty, were KwaZulu-Natal, with 21 murders, the Eastern Cape, with 16 murders, the Western Cape, with 16 murders and Gauteng, with nine murders.

SAPS PERFORMANCE, 2020/2021

During 2020/2021, a total number of 95 performance targets were planned for execution by the Department, of which 70 or 73,68%, were achieved and 25 or 26,32%, were not achieved.

The Administration Programme had a total number of 21 performance targets. The Supply Chain Management Division achieved three (75%) from four planned targets, the Technology Management Services Division achieved one (50%) of two planned targets, the Human Resource Development Division achieved all seven planned targets, the overall planned target for the Integrity and Risk Management Component, which was divided into subtargets, was not achieved, the one planned target for the Human Resource Management Division was achieved, the two targets planned for the Financial Management and Administration Division were achieved, the Internal Audit Component achieved one (50%) of its two planned targets and the Strategic Management Component and the Inspectorate achieved one target each that was planned for, in 2020/2021.

A total of 26 targets were measured for the Visible Policing Programme, including 16 for the Visible Policing Division (Crime Prevention Subprogramme) and 10 for the Operational Response Services Division (Border Security Subprogramme and the Specialised Interventions Subprogramme). The



Operational Response Services Division achieved all its 10 planned targets, whilst the Visible Policing Division achieved nine or 56,25% of its planned targets. Seven or 43,75% of the planned targets for the Visible Policing Division were not achieved.

The Detective Services Programme had 29 planned targets and comprises the Detective Service Division (Crime Investigations Subprogramme), the Forensic Services Division (Criminal Record Centre Subprogramme and the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) Subprogramme) and the DPCI (Specialised Investigations Subprogramme). The number of planned targets for the Detective Service Division, were 16, of which 10 or 62,50% were achieved. The Forensic Services Division achieved one or 14,29% of its seven planned targets, whilst the DPCI achieved all its six planned targets.

A total number of 12 planned targets for the Crime Intelligence Programme, which is inclusive of the Crime Intelligence Operations Subprogramme and the Intelligence and Information Management Subprogramme, were managed by the Crime Intelligence Division. A total number of 10 or 83,33% of the planned targets were achieved, in 2020/2021.

The Protection and Security Services Programme had a total number of seven planned targets. The three subprogrammes that relates to this Programme are the Very Important Person (VIP) Protection Services, the Static Protection and the Government Security Regulator Subprogrammes. A total number of four of these targets were managed by the Protection and Security Services Division and all were achieved and three were managed by the Presidential Protection Service Component and all were achieved, in 2020/2021. Both the Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component were measured on all three subprogrammes.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME

The purpose of the Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

The SAPS has 54 179 transport assets, including 50 150 vehicles, 34 aircrafts, 136 boats, 143 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 972 motorcycles and 2 744 trailers. The ratio of personnel, per vehicle, at the end of March 2021, was 3.63:1, based on 50 150 motor vehicles and 182 126 personnel.

A total number of 12 mobile contact points were converted and delivered to the SAPS, to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hotspots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police.

A total number of 492 775 evidence collection kits were procured, in 2020/2021 and 277 899 kits were distributed to end-users, in order to enhance the investigation of crime.

In 2020/2021, all SAPS operational systems were on average 90% available, maintained and supported by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA). Enhancements developed and implemented on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/Integrated Case Docket Management System (ICDMS), include 12 new Short Message Service notifications to complainants/victims, to keep the complainant/victim informed of progress on the case they registered.

VISIBLE POLICING PROGRAMME

The purpose of the 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 priority areas within the Visible Policing Programme focused primarily on increased feelings of safety in communities.





INCREASED FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN COMMUNITIES

Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Contact crimes reduced, by 13,9%, from 622 206, to 535 869, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020. The reduction of contact crimes was largely due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown regulations in effect over the period, especially relating to movement, which limited opportunities for crime-related interaction and increased police visibility in high-crime areas.

Serious crimes (the 17 community reported crimes) reduced, by 16,4%, from 1 635 896 to 1 367 516, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020. The majority of charges are contact crimes (39,19%), whilst 27,23% relates to property crime, 26,06% are for other serious crime and 7,52% are contact-related crimes. Contact-related crimes reduced, by 8,8% from 112 765 to 102 854, property-related crimes reduced, by 21,1% from 472 158 to 372 424 and other serious crimes reduced, by 16,9%, from 428 767 to 356 369, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020.

A total of 76 940 or 14,36% of the 535 869 contact crime charges were reported at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations. Contact crime incidences decreased at all top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, except for the Nyanga, Plessislaer and Ivory Park precincts, where increases were recorded. Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Johannesburg Central, Delft and Tembisa Police Stations were the five busiest police stations, in terms of the most contact crimes being reported.

Crimes committed against women decreased, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020 to 155 062, in 2020/2021. All crimes under the contact crime category against women, except for attempted murder, contributed to the 9,4% decrease, with sexual offences indicating the biggest decrease of 23,6%, followed by assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) (8,2%), common assault (5,4%) and murder (1,5%). This can be attributed to intensified awareness campaigns on crimes against women, to inform the community on the protection of women, a continuation of police visibility, to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, throughout levels 1 to 5 and the ban on the sale of liquor over weekends. In respect of contact crimes against children, a decrease of 5,8% was recorded from 42 348, in 2019/2020 to 39 878, in 2020/2021. All crimes under the contact crime category against children contributed to the 5,8% decrease, with attempted murder indicating the biggest decrease of 13,3%, followed by common assault (7,7%), assault GBH (7,2%), murder (6,5%) and sexual offences (4,1%).

RESPONSIVE POLICING OF GBVF

The SAPS continues to promote and protect the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups and particular attention is paid to the violence and abuse, which is perpetrated against women and children.

The Integrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategy was approved, in December 2020. The purpose of the Strategy is to empower and support the youth to become self-sufficient and become involved in crime-fighting initiatives.

The SAPS continues to make an effort to improve services rendered to victims of sexual offences and domestic violence, by ensuring that a victim-friendly service is rendered and that Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) are established at all police stations.

The SAPS established high-level committees on GBV, at national and provincial levels. The purpose of these committees is to manage GBV-related matters in a coordinated and efficient manner. A



SAPS GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan was approved, in March 2021, aimed to address GBV and sexual offences through a coordinated approach by all SAPS disciplines.

CITIZENRY ACTIVELY SUPPORTING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Increased police visibility is a key feature of the MTSF (2019-2024) and, given the current financial constraints, will not be achieved by simply increasing the number of SAPS members in uniform or by building additional police stations. Three key projects have, however, been included in the MTSF and the SAPS' Annual Performance Plans, with the express purpose of increasing police visibility and increasing feelings of safety in individual communities.

The Community-in-Blue, Traditional Policing Concepts and the Safer Cities Framework will be implemented over the medium-term and will require active engagement from the relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors, rather than a significant increase to the budget allocation of the Department.

The National Rural Safety Strategy was implemented in 837 (92,49%) of the 905 identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations. The Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape Provinces, fully implemented the reviewed National Rural Safety Strategy, at all identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations.

The SAPS has intensified its partnership with diverse stakeholders as a strategy to respond to crime, more proactively. The collaboration was part of the SAPS' drive, to enhance community policing and a culture of participative policing, in order to respond efficiently to the social complexities of crime and to address the root causes. In 2020/2021, the SAPS has identified three strategic partnerships to intensify the multidisciplinary approach to crime. These partnerships were initiated with Deaf Federation South Africa (DeafSA), Cape Mental Health and the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE).

The Eyes and Ears initiative is a joint crime fighting initiative between the SAPS, Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA), aimed to enhance the situational awareness and appropriate response by the SAPS. The initiative was piloted, in Gauteng, in 2019 and was rolled out to KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape.

INTERNAL STABILITY

Labour strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive. South Africa frequently has more than 14 000 protests every year, of which the vast majority are peaceful. A total number of 8 050 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully policed/stabilised, in 2020/2021, including 5 286 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 764 unrest-related incidents, such as tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector. A total number of 2 688 arrests were made, comprising 23 arrests for peaceful incidents and 2 665 arrests for crowd unrest incidents.

ILLEGAL MINING

Illegal mining presents challenges that need to be addressed from a range of angles. It takes place at abandoned mines and at operating mines with illegal miners often operating under dangerous conditions. The National Intervention Units (NIUs) successfully responded to 19 illegal mining operations, in relation to medium- to high-risk requests received, with 215 arrests.



SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Ports of entry are a portal for the flow of people and goods. A total number of 485 wanted persons and 1 438 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the 53 land ports resulted in hits. These hits, resulted in the arrest of 124 wanted persons, for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 35 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles. A total number of 3 807 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken at ports of entry, including 233 roadblocks, 72 440 vehicle patrols, 2 307 checkpoints, 68 170 foot patrols and 1 497 vessel patrol inspections, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry. Various illicit drug confiscations were made at ports of entry, including 59 949 kg dry Cannabis, 1 776 Ecstasy tablets, 57 562 Mandax tablets, 118 kg Heroin and 42 288 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik).

DETECTIVE SERVICES PROGRAMME

The purpose of the Programme is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

FCS Units secured a total of 356 years life sentences, in 312 cases against 266 accused. FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 8 459 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 13 171 arrests. A total number of 6 090 cases related to children were dealt with.

A total of 206 life sentences were secured by Crime Investigations Service, against a total of 209 persons, including 154 murder and rape cases. In support of the improvement of the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, the SAPS reduced the number of outstanding wanted persons already circulated for the commission of contact crimes, with 31,61% or 11 756. A total number of 37 196 wanted persons were already circulated within precincts of the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, on 1 April 2020. A total of 143 321 warrants of arrest for wanted persons were cancelled on the circulation system, compared to 165 555, in 2019/2020, a decrease of 22 234 or 13,43%. Most cancellations were, in Gauteng (52 886), KwaZulu-Natal (29 734) and the Free State (17 123) Provinces.

REDUCED ORGANISED CRIME

Reduced organised crime, which has been identified as a key outcome in the MTSF (2019-2024), has guided the prioritisation of drug syndicates and organised criminal groups; namely; the neutralisation of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups, as well as arrests for dealing in illicit drugs. In 2020/2021, a total of 232 identified persons were arrested, including 178 persons for dealing and 54 that were associated to the syndicates, which led to the neutralisation of 70,59% or 12 from a total of 17 identified syndicates. A total of 74 identified persons were arrested that were associated to an organised criminal group and/or gang, which led to a 50% (14 from a total of 28) neutralisation of identified criminal groupings.

UTILISATION OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE AIDS

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, through the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is vital in support of the investigation of crime. A total number of 7 267 outstanding leads were identified, on 1 April 2020 and 522 of these were finalised, by 31 March 2021. All categories of investigative leads reduced, as planned, except for fingerprint investigative leads, due to a deficiency in the monitoring of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) list and the purification, thereof.



During 2020/2021, a total of 86 969 buccal samples were taken from a total number of 199 507 suspects arrested for Schedule 8 offences.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME SUPPORTED BY CRIMINAL RECORDS AND FORENSIC EVIDENCE

Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 999 711 requests for previous conviction reports (SAPS 76's), during 2020/2021, compared to 1 062 717 requests, in 2019/2020. A total of 877 864 or 87,81% were processed, within 15 calendar days, which is a 9,04% decrease, compared to the 2019/2020 achievement of 96,85%.

A total of 1 773 280 requests were received for fingerprint searches, in 2020/2021, compared to 2 076 652 requests received, during 2019/2020. A total of 1 003 181 or 56,57% of the total number of requests received were for criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 43,43% or 770 099, were for non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. From the 1 003 181 criminal fingerprint searches processed, 508 295 or 50,67% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 494 886 or 49,33%, resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

The SAPS received a total number of 355 648 case exhibits, compared to 362 979, in 2019/2020. A total number of 130 353 or 36,65% case exhibits (entries) were finalised, in 2020/2021, compared to 252 988 or 69,69%, in 2019/2020.

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

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.

A total of 2 253 arrests were effected, compared to 2 445, in 2019/2020, a decrease of 192 arrests. Convictions amounting to 38 411 were secured in court, compared to 37 728 convictions, in 2019/2020, an increase of 683 convictions. Seizures with an estimated value of R657 million, including R324 million narcotics, counterfeit goods, precious metals and wildlife were realised. A total of 114 firearms and 15 159 rounds of ammunition were seized, as well as 1 862 explosives. A total number of 175 vehicles, valued at R50 755 800.00, were seized and forfeited to the State. A total number of 231 orders, including restraint and confiscation orders, as well as preservation and forfeiture orders were issued for an amount of R207 million, for a total number of 289 assets.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION

The trial-ready rate for serious corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster, decreased from 89,63% (311 from a total of 347), in 2019/2020 to 85,15% (304 from a total of 357), in 2020/2021. The trial ready rate for serious corruption in the public sector was 72,34% (68 from a total of 94) and 78,48% (124 from a total of 158) within the private sector.

ORGANISED CRIME

A total number of 30 clandestine drug laboratories were identified and dismantled, compared to 24, in the previous reporting period, 2019/2020. The South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) has succeeded in the seizure of drugs, valued at R324 million, ranging from Cannabis, Cocaine, etc. A total number of 60 persons were arrested, involved in serious organised crime clandestine



laboratories. A total number of 1 369 persons were arrested for organised crime activities and 220 convictions were secured, collectively.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

The trial-ready rate for serious commercial crime investigation-related charges, increased from 63,87% or 1 619 from a total of 2 535, in 2019/2020 to 66,09% or 1 717 from a total 2 598, in 2020/2021, an increase of 2,22%.

CYBERCRIME

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) implies significant technological opportunities and advancements for the country, but also involves substantial risk for individual persons and the State. A total of 103 from a total of 120 or 85,83% cyber-related crime investigative support case files were investigated, of which 65,05% or 67 from a total of 103 were successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMME

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence, analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations.

The top three contributing provinces, in terms of total number of network operations registered and terminated, were the Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape provinces. During the reporting period, a total number of 948 network operations were registered. A total number of 517 network operations were successfully terminated. A total of 55 296 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised, at cluster/district, provincial and national levels, in 2020/2021, from a total of 64 815 that were generated and a total of 229 863 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 275 969 that were operationalised. A total of 1 085 security clearances were finalised, of which 1 006 were issued, 70 were denied and nine were not issued, due to service terminations. A total of 2 631 Information Communication Technology (ICT) assessments, including soft and hardware technology, were conducted from a total of 2 370.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The purpose of the Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and Government interests.

During the period under review, 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 heads of state/government or other VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad, by South African VIPs. A total of 220 National Key Points (NKPs) and 128 strategic installations were evaluated, to ensure the physical security compliance.

The Department will consider alternative means to sustain service delivery to communities, in an effort to mitigate the impact of the baseline reductions. This will include increasing the capacity of police stations; redirecting resources towards increasing police visibility; improving access to policing services; and enhancing frontline service delivery. This will be realised through the recruitment of entry-level officers and redeploying senior officers to stabilise areas with high levels of crime.



While much remains to be done, progress was made towards the achievement of targets in the Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021. The Annual Report 2020/2021 is a reflection of the Department's commitments and achievements towards the 2nd year of the MTSF (2019-2024) and the 1st year of the SAPS Strategic Plan 2020-2025. Everyone has their part to play and the SAPS, together with all its strategic and social partners need to respond to the collective effort in making a better life for all.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	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	293 600	344 376	(50 776)	304 622	331 208	(26 586)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	27 180	86 282	(59 102)	13 700	43 394	(29 694)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2 190	3 058	(868)	1 325	1 755	(430)
Sale of capital assets	88 250	108 533	(20 283)	65 165	85 536	(20 371)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	127 295	130 201	(2 906)	145 594	139 810	5 784
Total	538 515	672 450	(133 935)	530 406	601 703	(71 297)

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 follows:

- > **Sales of goods and services produced by the Department:** The positive deviation of R50,776 million is, *inter alia*, due to the increase in police services rendered (R30,0 million) and the increase in administrative fees charged (R21,7 million).
- > **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R59,102 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 R20,283 million is mainly due to more money collected at auctions held for transport equipment, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- > **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** Recovery of debt related to previous financial years was marginally higher than anticipated and that contributed to the deviation of R2,906 million.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure, for the 2020/2021 financial year, amounted to R95 483 142 734, which represents a spending rate of 95,9%. An amount of R4,078 billion remained from the voted allocation for the financial year, of which 79,3% comprised of funding earmarked and specifically allocated, which

implied that the Department could not use these funds for any other purpose than those appropriated. In addition, spending performance on goods and services comprised 96,9% of the allocated budget for this category of expenditure, should the earmarked and specifically appropriated funding be excluded.

In general terms, overall spending performance was materially affected by COVID-19 lockdown regulations and the unforeseen and unavoidable nature of the Pandemic, that essentially impacted on the extent to which personnel movement were restricted, especially big cost centres, such as provinces and training interventions that had to be reconsidered or terminated. In addition, procurement processes and spending on buildings and infrastructure could not realise as anticipated, due to the challenges that the Department had to manage during the financial year, mainly as a result of the state of emergency proclaimed.

Programmes	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	19 007 044	18 702 270	304 774	20 151 549	19 922 542	229 007
2. Visible Policing	53 401 526	50 736 474	2 665 052	49 793 729	49 748 382	45 347
3. Detective Services	19 688 486	18 691 777	996 709	19 347 109	18 867 419	479 690
4. Crime Intelligence	4 200 110	4 129 774	70 336	4 155 774	4 155 774	0
5. Protection and Security Services	3 263 728	3 222 848	40 880	3 379 100	3 379 100	0
Total	99 560 894	95 483 143	4 077 751	96 827 261	96 073 217	754 044

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise earmarked funding for other purposes than those intended, as well as approval for reduced capital spending. Due to the spending performance realising surpluses towards year-end in each one of the programmes, no virement approvals were required from the Accounting Officer, for the 2020/2021 financial year.

Subsequent to an evaluation of the balances on the Vote at year-end, a submission to National Treasury was made to request for funds to be rolled-over, essentially to provide for costs associated with COVID-19, since no additional funding was appropriated for this purpose, in the 2021/2022 financial year.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

There is no unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period. Confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period, is R16 775 681.50; transactions with a value of R16 724 173.68 are under investigation as possible fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Refer to Part E: Notes to the Financial Statements.



STRATEGIC FOCUS OVER THE SHORT- TO MEDIUM- TERM PERIOD

Amidst a protracted crisis, the end of which is unknown, the capacity to ensure strategic certainty and continuity is paramount, in the fulfilment of the objective to build safer communities. The country's ability to recover post COVID-19, undoubtedly also hinges on the creation of a conducive environment for growth and development, underpinned by concerted efforts to tackle crime and corruption, in particular. Policing approaches will continue to adapt to this changing landscape.

The alignment of the Department's five-year strategy to the MTSF (2019-2024), has undoubtedly aided the steady trajectory towards this objective and towards the achievement of its planned outcomes. This would improve community participation in the fight against crime, improve community-police relations; facilitate collaboration, coordination and integration on safety, crime and violence prevention within the three spheres of government; and thereby, working towards a transformed and accountable police service.

There are two elements of the MTSF that are key to the successful implementation of Government's broader medium-term strategic agenda and transformative programmes. The first element relates to the establishment of a capable, ethical and developmental State, which undoubtedly is the key driver behind all of the MTSF outcomes and interventions. Social cohesion and safe communities is closely linked to this requirement, as the MTSF will not be realised without the cohesive efforts of all South Africans and importantly, a prevailing sense that our communities are and feel safe.

The upholding and enforcing of the law to underpin the stamping or asserting of the authority of the State was characterised by the SAPS, not only enforcing the various levels of the COVID-19 lockdown, but also dealing with peaceful and violent public protests, some of which stemmed from public dissatisfaction with various elements of Government's COVID-19 programme, but also due to poor service delivery at local level.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES' BASELINE ALLOCATIONS FOR THE SAPS OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

During 2020, reductions in the compensation of employees budget baseline were introduced, which have material negative impact on the human resource priorities of the SAPS, essentially as far as the enlistment of entry level police officers are concerned.

As a result of this, personnel numbers over the medium-term will require reconsideration, in terms of options that will ensure that the Department continues to achieve its mandate and to maintain service delivery at local level.

During the 2021/2022 financial year, approximately 3 000 vacancies will be considered for filling by the recruitment of new police officers. A process that will be embarked upon where Public Service Act (PSA) personnel and current serving reservists will be considered for recruitment as fully-fledged police officials. Respectively, 2 000 PSA personnel and 1 000 current serving reservists will be considered. This initiative is part of various capabilities that the Department is currently considering, in order to remain within the allocated budget framework.

An action plan would be developed, that aims to respond to crimes related to GBV, vulnerable groups and sexual offences. This plan also attends to the resourcing of FCS Units, both on national and provincial levels. This response plan will also ensure that capacity, in terms of personnel numbers be sustained and even increased, where critical vacancies and service delivery requirements are evident.

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

- > Reductions in the compensation of employees budget baseline, requires reprioritisation of SAPS resources, as well as investment in technology.
- > The Department will sustain the Forensic Services baseline allocation, as increased in the 2020/2021 financial year.
- > The baseline allocation for the DPCI baseline, as recently increased, will be sustained.
- > Professionalising the police service through skills development.
- > Continued strengthening of the CJS, by supporting the Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy.
- > Investing in capital assets consisting of machinery and equipment, essentially transport assets, as well as mobile contact points.
- > A continued focus of other critical items, such as Bullet Resistant Vests (BRVs), firearms, uniform, etc. will remain; as these are critical tools of trade, for police to successfully render their duties.
- > In our efforts to continue with the implementation of the Panel of Experts Reports emanating from the Marikana Commission recommendations, funding has been set aside to continue to capacitate the existing Public Order Police (POP) Units.

Departmental spending, over the medium-term, will be in relation to the core programmes, with Visible Policing, taking more than 51% weight of the total 2021/2022 budget. The Detective Services Programme, in terms of weight, is also a significant portion of more than 20%.

The initiation of the Safer Cities Framework in the targeted 10 pilot cities, during 2020/2021, laid a firm foundation for the introduction of a multidisciplinary approach to making our cities safer and more secure. The launch of the Royal Police Reserve would contribute to extending its visible policing reach in communities, through key initiatives, such as the Traditional Policing Concept and the Community-in-Blue Concept. These concepts, together with the Safer Cities Framework and the already established sector policing approach, will significantly increase the visibility of the SAPS at local level.

CENTRAL FIREARM REGISTER IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Central Firearm Register (CFR) is another critical environment, where several interventions are required to address the growing reports of ineffectiveness and system challenges in this environment. A turnaround plan for the CFR is to be developed.

CREATING FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITY OF SPECIALISED SAPS UNITS

The establishment of specialised investigative capacities, including, the Anti-Gang Units, Murder and Robbery Units and Taxi Violence Units were approved for implementation. Anti-Gang Units have been established, in the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Free State, Gauteng and the North West Provinces.

- > All specialised units' structures were reconfirmed and approved for implementation.
- > The Cold Case Investigations Unit was approved, during 2020/2021.
- > The review of the FCS Units, as directed by the Ministerial Plan of Action, was approved, during the 2020/2021 financial year.
- > The post establishment of both Organised Crime and Commercial Crime Investigation Units within the Detective Service, was approved, in the same year.



FORENSIC SERVICES

The operational focus of the Division over the short- to medium-term, is to restore stability to the effectiveness of the FSLs. The ultimate goal of these measures is to progressively eradicate the backlog. The recently developed turnaround plan of the Division is a step in the right direction. As part of the systems reengineering process, the newly developed exhibit tracking system implementation is to be sustained, which replaces the manual process recently utilised – allowing for better tracking and management of exhibits.

System and process enhancement must, however, be supported by a clearly defined regulatory space. It is for this reason that the Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Regulations of 2015 were amended to allow for the establishment of dedicated Forensic Investigative Units at provincial level. These units are tasked with following up on investigative leads reported by the Laboratory. This process is currently being finalised.

The following steps are to be taken to reduce the specified backlog, in cases relating to GBV:

- > All forensic analysts underwent medical surveillance and vaccinations, as required.
- > Engagement with Labour to be initiated, to review the basic conditions of employment and allow for a shift system, in the Detective and Forensic Services Divisions.
- > The bid for the procurement of a manual and semi-automated DNA processing system, for the Eastern Cape, is to be finalised, as well as the awarding of the contract.
- > The bid to award all outstanding contracts, especially for consumables that are critical in addressing the DNA backlog.
- > Optimal implementation and utilisation of the Track and Trace System.

ENHANCED APPROACH TOWARDS ADDRESSING GBVF

A comprehensive approach that is community, family-centred and anchored, while driven and led by Government, is the paramount remedy and solution towards the reduction of GBVF horrific incidences. The country has made great strides in bringing awareness and waging a fearless war on GBVF.

The Department has allocated over 1,2 billion rand on baseline activities, which are related to fighting GBVF, both proactive and reactive responses to these crimes and the resourcing of FCS Units:

- > R1,142 billion on FCS Units' human and other resources, that includes operational expenses.
- > R30 million on youth, children and vulnerable groups, including awareness campaigns.

An additional amount of R100 million was allocated to provinces for prioritising GBV response and the strengthening of FCS Units. The amounts was allocated, as follows:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|------------------|
| > | Western Cape | - | R13,336 million |
| > | Northern Cape | - | R5, 921 million |
| > | Free State | - | R7, 937 million |
| > | Eastern Cape | - | R14,336 million |
| > | KwaZulu-Natal | - | R17,051 million |
| > | Mpumalanga | - | R7, 937 million |
| > | Limpopo | - | R8, 494 million |
| > | Gauteng | - | R17, 051 million |
| > | North West | - | R7, 937 million |



The SAPS will focus on ensuring the sustained reduction of the reported levels of contact crime and in particular, crimes against both women and children, as well as various other key initiatives in its contribution to the fight against GBVF.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DETECTIVE ACADEMY

The establishment of a Detective Academy, in order to enhance and improve the quality of our detection services is still underway. The Department will be looking into improving the infrastructure at our Hammanskraal Police Academy, to cater for the Detective Academy and is improving the training manual during the initial phase of the project.

ENHANCING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DPCI

The role of the DPCI and the improved cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in combating corruption and other forms of organised crime is yielding the desired results. The Serious Commercial Crime Investigation Units of the DPCI have a joint working relationship with the Specialised Commercial Crime Units of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Investigating serious corruption, serious organised crime and serious commercial crime remain the focus of the DPCI. The DPCI will be enhancing its capacity through the filling of prioritised vacant posts within its approved structure. The procurement and maintenance of the vehicle fleet and the procurement of specialised technological aids and equipment will be the focus.

The DPCI shall continue to participate in the processes for the implementation of Chapter 6A of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), including Section 17G, thereof. The integrity of personnel attached to the DPCI remains an integral part of the work they do and the manner in which they conduct themselves.

The DPCI will continue to work closely with the NPA, in targeting national priority offences, including disruption against organised criminal groups. The DPCI shall endeavour to have perpetrators prosecuted, in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998).

Corruption levelled against state-owned enterprises and municipalities, serious violent crimes, such as Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies and the murder of police officials, crime committed by organised criminal groups who tamper, steal or damage essential infrastructure will remain the high focus of the DPCI.

The DPCI will continue to execute its mandate to the highest standards, by utilising its resources in an effective and responsible manner, whilst not only bringing those who have committed national priority offences to book, but also ensuring that the perpetrators do not benefit from the proceeds of crime.

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 bids were approved in the financial year.

PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ADDRESS IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The confirmed irregular expenditure cases for the reporting period (eight) has a combined value of R5 364 507,55.

The following activities have been undertaken, in respect of irregular expenditure, to ensure the decrease of irregular expenditure in the SAPS:

- > The pocket guide, which includes education relating to the prevention of irregular expenditure, was updated and was distributed to all procurement and supply chain management practitioners, on 1 October 2020.
- > Irregular Expenditure Committees were rolled out to provinces and divisions, responsible for monitoring and ensuring the timeous finalisation of all irregular expenditure cases within their respective divisions and/or provinces. Registers are to be submitted on a weekly basis for monitoring purposes by the Supply Chain Management Division.
- > A project plan was developed to conduct a National Intervention Road Show to all divisions and provinces, with the main objective to provide guidance to Provincial and Divisional Irregular Expenditure Committees and to finalise and prevent irregular expenditure.
- > Irregular expenditure is discussed during biannual Procurement Forums, held with provinces and divisions.

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND HOW THEY WERE RESOLVED

In terms of the establishment of new police stations, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme, there is a delay from service providers, such as the Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM) and municipalities, as well as interruption by construction mafias and business forums (criminals holding contractors to ransom, threatening workers and damage property, demanding a cut from construction projects).

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

Donations and transfers to the value of R36 894 000 were received by the SAPS, in 2020/2021.

Donations and transfers to the value of R738 000 were made by the SAPS, in 2020/2021.



EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

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

All deviations were reported to National Treasury, for the 2020/2021 financial year. A register is monitored by the Supply Chain Management Division.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No material events have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end that required disclosure.

OTHER

None

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSION

The 2020/2021 financial year was the 2nd year of the MTSF (2019-2024) cycle. The 2020/2021 financial year also marked the commencement of the Strategic Plan, for the period 2020-2025.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister of Police, the Honourable General BH Cele and his Honourable Deputy Minister, Mr CC Mathale. I wish to further extend my gratitude to the Chairperson of the PCoP, Ms Tina Joemat-Petterson and members of the PCoP, the Audit Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr LM Mangquku and the Risk Management Committee, under the chairmanship of Ms N Lubanga, for the continuous support, leadership and guidance, in the previous financial year.

The National Head of the DPCI, Dr/Adv Lieutenant General Godfrey Lebeya and his team, DPCI Judge Diale Frans Kgomo and his team, the Chairperson of the DNA Board, Senior Counsel Adv Lindiwe Nkosi-Thomas and her team and the Chairperson of the Firearms Appeals Board, Adv Lungelwa Shandu and her team, are indeed acknowledged for the role and contributions that they have made.

I further wish to express my gratitude to the team at the Ministry of Police, Mr Alvin Rapea, the Civilian Secretariat of Police Service and his team, the Executive Director of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and her team and the Chief Executive Officer of PSIRA and her team.

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

I extend my acknowledgement to the CPFs, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and non-governmental organisations for the support and participation in working together with the SAPS.



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

The effective working of Government requires dedicated support and collaboration, among others, being the JCPS Cluster and the International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster, the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), National Treasury 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.

I would also like to acknowledge all other role players, stakeholders and strategic partners, who are not expressly mentioned and, who have made it possible for the Department to be able to deliver on its mandate.

I am looking forward to strengthening our policy document, policy implementation, improving working relations and processes towards building a better SAPS. I would like to thank all the public servants, who have remained resolute and managed to do their work from home during the COVID-19 period. We must continue to serve the citizens of South Africa, in line with the Batho Pele Principles, of putting people first.

In conclusion, I, together with the management of the SAPS, acknowledge the commitment and perseverance of the men and women in the SAPS, who strive to ensure that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe. This Annual Report (2020/2021), 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 SAPS Strategic Plan, 2020-2025, in the realisation of the NDP, 2030, by making a better life for all through safer communities.

GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2021



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

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

All information and amounts, which are disclosed throughout the Annual Report, are consistent.

The Annual Report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.

The Annual Report has been prepared, in accordance with the Annual Report Guide for National and Provincial Departments, issued by the National Treasury.

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

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

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

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

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resource information and the financial affairs of the Department, for the financial year, ended 31 March 2021.

Yours faithfully



GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2021



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 of the Constitution, 1996 and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the Police Service, in terms of its core functions, which are to prevent, investigate and combat crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa 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 the execution of its constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions, mainly from the following key legislation:

- > Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- > Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- > Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)



- > Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- > Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- > Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- > Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- > Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- > Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- > Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- > Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- > Exchange Control Regulations, 1961
- > Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- > Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- > Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- > Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- > Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act No 27 of 2002)
- > International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act No 75 of 1996)
- > Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) and the various Provincial Liquor Acts
- > Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998)
- > Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- > National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No 41 of 2002)
- > National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- > National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- > National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- > Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- > Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- > Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- > Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- > Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- > Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- > Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- > Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- > Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)
- > State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- > The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- > The Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063, published by the AU Commission, in 2015, is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa, over the next 50 years. It builds on and aims to accelerate implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 has the following aspirations: an integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an





Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth and caring for children; and an Africa that is a strong, united and an influential global player and partner. These aspirations have priority areas aligned to the SDGs.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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

National Development Plan, 2030

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

Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024)

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

White Paper on Safety and Security

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

White Paper on Policing

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

Spatial Development Frameworks

Spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive despite an enabling legislative and policy environment. Spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development



expenditure by the post-apartheid state and the private sector have reproduced, entrenched and in some cases reinforced these historic spatial patterns. The purpose of Spatial Development Frameworks is to radically change the rationale for and rules by which planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending in the country take place.

Policy Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System

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

Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, 2019

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

National Evaluation Policy Framework, 2011

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

National Cybersecurity Policy Framework

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

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

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





Minimum Information Security Standards

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

White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service

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

White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service

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

White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery

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

White Paper on Public Service Training and Education

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

White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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

South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework, 2010

The framework provides criteria for evaluating and certifying statistics produced by government and non-government institutions. The framework enables assessment of the quality of statistics and the distinction between official and unofficial statistics. Official statistics are certified by the Statistician General, in line with Section 14 (7) (a) of the Statistics Act and are used by government institutions to inform their planning processes and the development of plans.

National Drug Master Plan 2019 to 2024

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



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

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

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT, IN 2020/2021

There was no legislation tabled in Parliament, during the year under review.

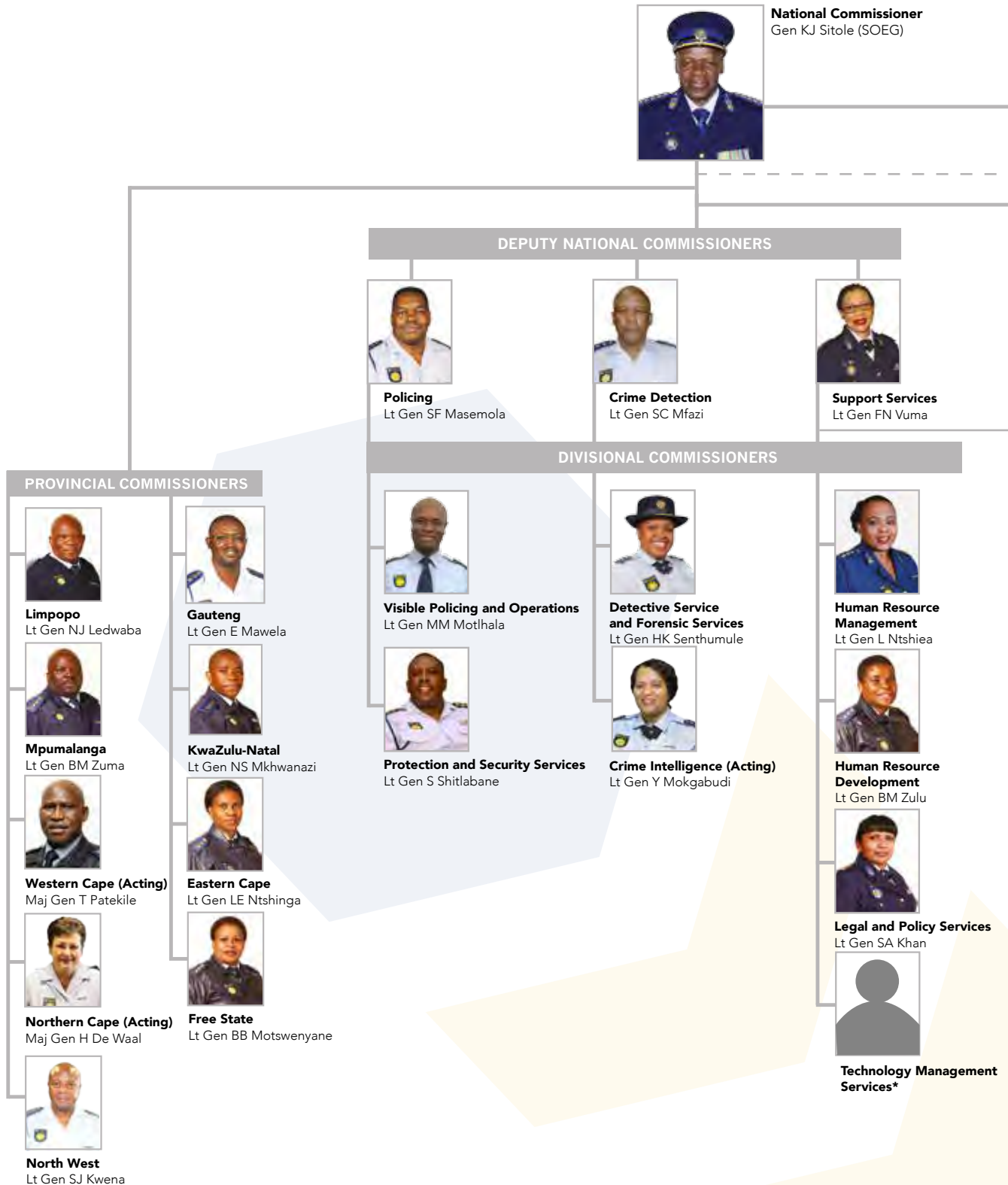
8.4 POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

No new policies were approved by Cabinet, in 2020/2021.





9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2021



* The Technology Management Services Division is overseen by the relevant Deputy National Commissioner.



Minister of Police, MP
Gen BH Cele



Deputy Minister of Police, MP
Mr CC Mathale



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



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



Financial Management and Administration (CFO)
Lt Gen PP Dimpane



Supply Chain Management
Lt Gen J Riet



Inspectorate
Lt Gen PA Jacobs

COMPONENTS HEADS



Organisational Development
Maj Gen NL Mzima



Programme and Project Management
Maj Gen ME Mantsi



Executive Support and International Relations
Maj Gen J Motubatsi



Strategic Management
Maj Gen L Rabie



Chief Risk Officer
Maj Gen CW Matlou



Internal Audit
Maj Gen DT Nkosi



Corporate Communication and Liaison (Acting)
Brig S Naidoo



Research
Maj Gen PR Vuma



Crime Registrar
Maj Gen TN Sekhukhune



Presidential Protection Service
Maj Gen WP Rhoades



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

Rank/level description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Executive Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Minister of Police personnel	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	21	31
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners/National Head (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Divisional Commissioners/ Deputy National Head and other top management (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	11
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Top Management	0	0	0	1	2	0	13	8	24
Major General	9	4	9	1	9	2	62	53	149
Brigadier	74	36	31	11	38	23	241	155	609
Senior Management	83	40	40	12	47	25	303	208	758
Colonel	320	148	111	45	126	72	892	459	2 173
Lieutenant Colonel	771	537	202	105	345	207	2 281	1 387	5 835
Captain	1 890	1 175	424	220	1 018	473	5 316	2 872	13 388
Commissioned Officers	2 981	1 860	737	370	1 489	752	8 489	4 718	21 396
Non-commissioned Officers	6 046	1 643	2 008	358	9 825	3 520	67 984	30 691	122 075
PSA employees	400	2 884	292	642	1 229	2 982	10 527	18 884	37 840
Total employees	9 510	6 427	3 077	1 383	12 592	7 282	87 325	54 530	182 126

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 155, as at 31 March 2021
RSA POPULATION	59 622 350 (Mid-year estimate, 2020)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	182 126
SAPS ACT EMPLOYEES	144 253
PSA EMPLOYEES	37 873
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:413

10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

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



11. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, a total of 34 members died, while on duty, compared to 40, in 2019/2020¹.

PERSAL No	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
7019220-1	Sergeant	Damoense S	2020-04-01
7036512-1	Sergeant	Kolela M	2020-08-11
7137498-1	Sergeant	Faye NL	2020-08-24
7066735-7	Sergeant	Gxotani M	2020-10-19
0520435-6	Warrant Officer	Somacala M	2021-01-17
7023979-7	Warrant Officer	Harmans VC	2021-03-12
Free State			
2064635-6	Warrant Officer	Maolosi SPJ	2020-05-01
2108327-4	Sergeant	Monareng DJ	2020-05-01
Gauteng			
0174823-8	Major General	Maswanganyi TS	2013-06-18 ²
7187086-5	Constable	Ramalepe P	2020-04-09
7063985-0	Sergeant	Moamohe ML	2020-04-21
7231927-5	Constable	Baloyi R	2020-07-02
7175204-8	Constable	Nkambule BW	2020-07-02
7214339-8	Constable	Khoza K	2020-09-24
7173193-8	Constable	Masango SA	2021-02-11
7009689-9	Sergeant	Makgoba ME	2021-03-23
KwaZulu-Natal			
7163137-2	Sergeant	Phakathi NPS	2020-09-04
7197689-2	Constable	Venter JAJ	2020-11-12
0444029-3	Warrant Officer	Jackson A	2020-11-29
0608453-2	Captain	Molefe TLM	2020-12-14
7064671-6	Constable	Ndlovu RM	2021-02-18
7009689-9	Sergeant	Mbedu T	2021-03-06
Limpopo			
0488072-2	Warrant Officer	Mulanduli MR	2020-11-27
7232370-1	Constable	Netshivhambe RC	2021-03-27
Mpumalanga			
7208947-4	Constable	Mdluli T	2020-05-23
7086159-5	Sergeant	Sethibe MD	2020-07-15
2131245-1	Sergeant	Kgaratsi KT	2020-07-15
7055689-0	Sergeant	Makgareetsa MJ	2020-11-30
Western Cape			
7213714-2	Constable	Siyoko AS	2020-06-08
0622487-3	Lieutenant Colonel	Kinnear CA	2020-09-18
7006090-8	Sergeant	Mdoko MW	2021-02-28
7214948-5	Constable	Breakfast M	2021-02-28
Head Office			
6396392-2	Constable	Sikhakhane MS	2020-07-19
7051641-3	Sergeant	Mkhize SW	2020-10-23

PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION





1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

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

Refer to pages 330 to 336 of the Report of the AGSA, as published in Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The impact of COVID-19 on the SAPS' activities, outputs and outcomes, concomitant performance measures has been both expected and unexpected. The key indicators that are reported on by the SAPS relate to the incidence of contact crime, which, as anticipated, decreased significantly during lockdown levels 5 to 3 and increased steadily as lockdown levels were eased. The detection of all categories of crime has been negatively affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, primarily due to limitations on the movement of goods and persons that were imposed during lockdown. This phenomena has negatively affected other performance areas within both the SAPS' Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has also affected other areas of the SAPS' planned performance, for 2020/2021. Both internal support and external operational performance was and continues to be affected, as the restrictions imposed on the movement of people and goods affected these processes, resulting in the suspension of certain key support processes, such as the training of members and the engagement of service providers, in addition to the severe disruption of certain external processes, such as the investigation of reported crime and the processing of forensic exhibits and firearm licences.

The incidence of peaceful and violent public protest are increasing steadily year-on-year, which has the effect of diverting resources away from classical policing functions, such as the prevention and investigation of crime and has an attendant effect on the available resources of the SAPS.

The Pandemic's disproportionate impact on policing, has resulted in limited gains that were made during the reporting period, especially in relation to the Service Delivery Improvement Programme of the Department. The implementation of the various lockdown levels to contain and manage the spread of the COVID-19 virus has impacted on some functions, at all levels within the organisation. However, the Department will continue its efforts, to ensure that it fulfil its mandate towards ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

The main objectives of the 2020/2021 Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) were aimed at ensuring effective and efficient improvement in service delivery at frontline offices. A number of actions/interventions were planned and executed, during the 2020/2021 financial year.





5-YEAR SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The SAPS has approved the 5-Year SDIP, which is aligned to the SAPS Strategic Plan 2020-2025. The plan outlines the services that have been prioritised for improvement, through a number of key deliverables that are embedded in the plan for implementation over the medium-term. The plan was distributed to all divisions, provinces, cluster/districts and police stations, including police libraries at training academies. The SDIP sets out key deliverables, which focuses on improving the following services:

- > Provide police assistance to clients, who lodge complaints.
- > Provide basic support to victims of crime.
- > Provide police initiated services to communities.
- > Provide feedback to complainants/victims on reported cases.
- > Provide support on the Service Delivery Improvement and Organisational Transformation Programmes.

Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans were developed and rolled out for implementation at all levels of the organisation, that is divisions/components, provinces, clusters/districts and police stations, through key actions, specifically focused to address the improvement of the prioritised services, at a particular level. Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans were rolled out at all 1 155 police stations, the nine provinces and 22 divisions/components. The aim of implementing the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans was to support the achievement of the strategic objectives of the SAPS. The Service Delivery Improvement Programme, for the 2020/2021 financial year, resulted in the following achievements:

ENHANCED KNOWLEDGE OF SAPS MEMBERS IN POLICING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The SAPS has developed and approved Policing Guidelines on the Provision of Services to People with Disabilities, as well as the Integrated Action Plan on Policing People with Disabilities. Members are encouraged towards improving services to the communities that they serve, which includes the manner in which the people with disabilities is policed.

AFRICA PUBLIC SERVICE MONTH

The Africa Public Service Month was celebrated, during the month of September 2020, under the theme: "Growing South Africa Together for an Ethical Public Service". The theme sought to instill and rebuild good ethics and professionalism in the manner in which public servants perform their functions, whilst also recognising the selflessness of the many frontline public servants, inclusive of doctors, nurses, caregivers, paramedics and police officials, who continue to work tirelessly in fighting COVID-19 and have dedicated their lives to serving the public. The SAPS launched Public Service Month, on 6 September 2020, at the Union Buildings, together with the celebration of National Police Safety Month. The event was officiated by the Deputy President of the RSA, His Excellency, Mr David Mabuza, in the presence of the Minister of Police, General Bheki Cele, the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr Cassel Mathale and the National Commissioner, General Khehla Sitole. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the 2020 celebration of this event, only included the family of three deceased members, who were allowed at the Union Buildings, as the country was in level 2 of the lockdown regulations.





PROVINCIAL BATHO PELE LEARNING NETWORKS

Provincial Batho Pele Learning Networks were conducted in four of the nine provinces, namely; Limpopo, North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. The purpose of these learning networks was to empower Station Management Information Offices, including the Management Information Offices from district/clusters, station commanders, as well as representatives from the provincial office. The learning networks focused on encouraging those tasked with the responsibility of driving service delivery to:

- > take ownership by taking the lead within their respective environments of ensuring that Batho Pele is real;
- > develop standards that are applied throughout the SAPS, by demonstrating what this should look like; and
- > promote compliance with the requirements, through appropriate monitoring of the action plans at the different levels.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO COMMUNITIES THROUGH MOBILE CONTACT POINTS

Mobile contact points (mobile community centres) were introduced to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hot spots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the Police. A total number of 12 chassis cab trucks have been converted for use as mobile contact points.

IMPROVING FEEDBACK TO COMPLAINANTS

Enhancements were developed and implemented on the CAS/ICDMS, during 2020/2021, to include 12 new Short Message Service notifications to complainants/victims, to keep the complainant/victim informed of progress on the case they registered. This project is also aimed at reducing the number of complaints against the SAPS by complainants/victims, as they were not aware of the status of their cases.

PLATFORMS FOR COMMUNITIES TO ENGAGE WITH THE SAPS ON MATTERS RELATING TO CRIME

The SAPS Mobile Application (MySAPS App) Phase 3 development was completed. The following functionalities are at user acceptance testing phase.

- > Push notification: to inform communities on incidents/events/general knowledge.
- > Service complaints incident reporting.
- > Unstructured Supplementary Services Data (USSD) Code *134*10111#: languages, in addition to the existing languages, namely; English and Pedi: Southern Sotho, Zulu, Afrikaans, Tsonga, Ndebele, Xhosa, Venda and Tswana.
- > Unknown persons, published under the People of Interest Option.



2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES, MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND SERVICE STANDARDS

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

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievement
External television broadcasts	Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, to provide crime prevention hints and tips, to request assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime.	A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is pending signature and therefore, no external broadcasts were conducted.
Film and television	Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local "soapies", advertisements and documentaries. Production companies assist the SAPS, by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities and emergency numbers.	A total of 275 requests were received from production companies that were approved and monitored.
Internal publications	Police magazines are used as a medium to communicate successes and information to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines, to enhance effective service delivery.	A total of 12 Police magazines (one per month) were produced and published. A total of 3 000 articles were published on the "Police Online".
Salary advice messages	Monthly salary advice and envelope messages to all SAPS employees to communicate information with the aim of motivating employees, to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines, to enhance service delivery and prevent crime.	A total of 12 salary advice messages and envelopes were developed.
Organisational e-mail messages	E-mail messages to all SAPS employees to communicate information, aimed to motivate employees, to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines, to enhance service delivery and prevent crime.	A total of 2 534 organisational email messages were circulated to all SAPS employees. A total of 532 internal communication messages were developed and approved, due to initiatives and requests.

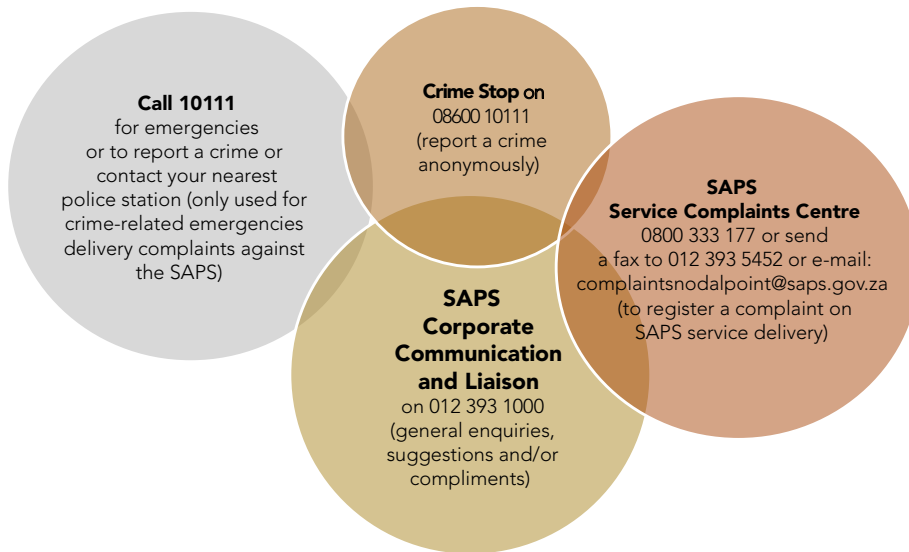


Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievement
E-mail footers	E-mail footers, with informative messages to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines, to enhance service delivery and prevent crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Police safety » COVID-19 » Code of Conduct » National launch of Operation Safer Festive Season » Firearm amnesty » COVID-19 (Protect yourself) » No waiting period (missing persons) » Do you take care of your state vehicle? » SAPS Physical Fitness Maintenance » Gender-Based Violence » Auxiliary Management » Integrity » SAPS service delivery available to the public during COVID-19. » Complaints service centre » Child protection week » Integrated Safer Cities Project
Media liaison	Informing the public of successes, which were achieved by the police, educating and informing the public on activities, events and projects in the SAPS and on the SAPS, as a department, through media statements, media invites, handling of the media at events and responding to media enquiries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% of events/projects were covered. » 12 media invitations and 131 media statements were disseminated » 2 106 media enquiries were dealt with. » 417 media interviews were conducted/facilitated. » 27 communication/implementation plans were developed. » Seven press briefings were arranged, on behalf of the National Commissioner. » 273 meetings of various environments were attended.
Content development	Generation of SAPS content-related material, in terms of speaker notes for principals, opinion pieces and letters to editors and forewords for strategies and booklets.	All requests were acceded to. A total number of 105 content-related material was produced.
Media monitoring, analysis and research	Daily monitoring of print, broadcasts and online media, to identify news items and events impacting on the image of the SAPS.	A total of 600 reports regarding the SAPS were monitored.
	Producing weekly media analysis reports.	A total of 900 media statements were distributed, internally and externally, to the media.

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievement
SAPS Website	A user-friendly website with updated content relating to the SAPS.	There was a total of 450 to 500, per month.
SAPS Intranet	An internal website with updated content to keep members informed.	A variety of documents were published on the SAPS Intranet, including circulars, instructions, regulations, directives, policies, news, events and vacancies.
Social media	A communication tool to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and successes.	<p>The SAPS's Twitter account with 755 211 followers, gained 183 315 new followers, during 2020/2021 and posted 8 198 tweets, which had 137.61 million impressions (number of times users viewed tweets).</p> <p>The SAPS Facebook page with 894 662 followers, received 152 737 new "likes" and 5 562 posts were posted, acquiring 236.5 million views.</p> <p>SAPS Instagram with 17 500 followers, gained 8 103 new followers and posted 572 posts.</p>
Public engagements and information sessions	Target specific communication tools/ platforms.	Through stakeholder engagement, imbizos, crime awareness campaigns, public and civil society organisations.
Internal focused events	Internally communicate focused events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Firearm amnesty » Firearm destruction » National Police Day » Crime statistics » Safer Festive Season » National Commemoration Day » Police safety » Ethics and integrity management » COVID-19 » Ministerial visits during lockdown
Marketing campaigns	Advertising of all available national advertising platforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » COVID-19 awareness campaigns » Ministerial izimbizo » 30 worst performing police stations » MySAPS App » Gender-Based Violence » Commemoration Day » Prayer Day » National Police Day » National Excellence Awards



The SAPS has implemented the following complaints mechanisms to receive complaints against the service:

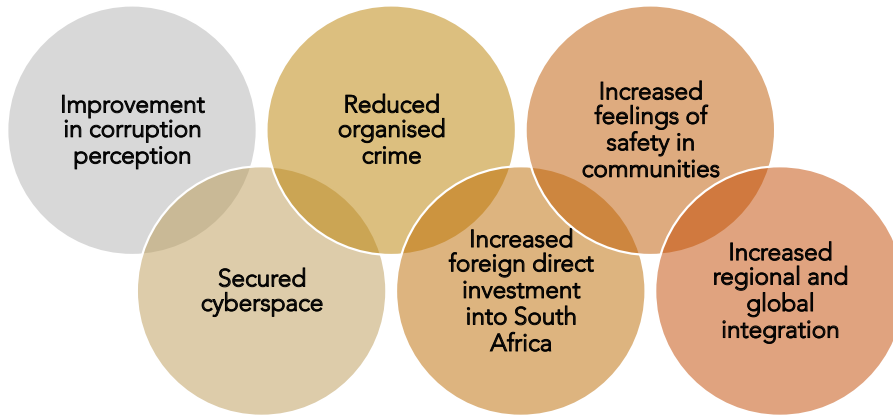


2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) has been developed to give effect to the provisions of the White Paper on Safety and Security, 2016. The ICVPS focuses on the prevention of crime and violence in the country in communities and advocates for an integrated and whole of government planning, in respect of safety. The ICVPS emphasises that safety is not the sole purview of the police, but a shared responsibility requiring the participation of all stakeholders, in both the public and private sector, including communities. The ICVPS importantly requires that the root causes of crime and violence be addressed, to ensure safer communities.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2024)



Chapter 12 of the NDP outlines a vision to build safer communities through demilitarising and professionalising the police service and adopting an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security in South Africa. This vision is given expression to Priority 6 (Social Cohesion and Safe Communities) of Government's MTSF (2019-2024), with which the work of the Department of Police is aligned. The outcomes, interventions and associated performance measures that are relevant to the SAPS are integrated into either the Strategic Plan or the Department's Annual Performance Plan. These MTSF-related priorities are cascaded down into the planning and performance management mechanisms of the Department, so as to ensure implementation. Increased feelings of safety in communities features as an Apex Priority of Government and is a key element of the MTSF. The SAPS approaches this priority from both an outcome and an output point of view, as several outcome-based measures that relate to trust in the SAPS, safety levels in communities and the professionalism of the SAPS will be measured within the context of the SAPS' 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.



2024 Impact: Improved investor perception (confidence)

Outcome: Improvement in corruption perception					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the private sector ³	New performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)	Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100)	70% conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the private sector	98% (49 from a total of 50).	97,96% (48 from a total of 49).
Conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the public sector ⁴	New performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)		70% conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the public sector	100% (426 from a total of 426).	100% (29 from a total of 29).

Fraud and corruption is a serious national security threat that undermines the authority and the credibility of the State and the economic development of the country. The country faces intolerably high levels of corruption within the public and private sectors, which undermine the rule of law and impede Government's efforts to achieve its socio-economic development and service delivery objectives and overcome inequality. Convictions are not in the control of investigating officers and are reliant on various external factors. During 2020/2021, the SAPS achieved a conviction rate of 97,96% or 48 from a total of 49, in the private sector and 100% or 29 from a total of 29, in the public sector, against a set target of 70%. The appointment of investigators has assisted in fast tracking investigations, thus the achievement of the set targets. However, bringing a new intake up to speed on case information requires a considerable amount of time. Investigation teams should be set up with experienced team leaders, to enable accelerated momentum. Although the DPCI has received vehicles, the available quantity is still below average, which is hindering the optimum output. The extent of the impediment that the global COVID-19 Pandemic presents, also constitutes a considerable threat to service delivery across all spheres of Government, which requires rigorous engagement amongst key clusters.



2024 Impact: All people in South Africa are safe

Outcome: Reduced organised crime					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	90% identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests ⁵	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		90% identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests	100% (24 from a total of 24), with 56 arrests.	90% (27 from a total of 30), with 60 arrests.
Percentage increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis)	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		5% increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs, per annum	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	45,90% (178 arrests, compared to 122 arrests, in 2019/2020).
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed ⁶	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		72% of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	70,00% (7 from a total of 10).	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		90% of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests ⁷	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	50% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.
Percentage of identified illegal mining operations responded to, in relation to requests received ⁸	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		100% identified illegal mining operations responded to, in relation to requests received	100% (All 7 identified illegal mining operations were terminated), in relation to requests received.	100% (All 19 identified illegal mining operations were terminated), in relation to requests received.



Serious organised crime continues to be a threat to the authority of the State and the safety and security of the citizens of South Africa. In particular, drug syndicates and those perpetrating illegal mining activities, pose a major risk to the safety of law-abiding citizens. Organised crime manifests in several forms, which significantly destabilises communities, by undermining levels and perceptions of safety and security and it poses a major threat to the legitimate economy. Illegal drugs are a key feature of organised crime that occurs at local level, as sophisticated organised drug syndicates embed themselves in local communities. Clandestine 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. Serious organised crime is a national priority offence, investigated through organised crime project investigations, as it requires threat-based project driven, multidisciplinary case planning and a management investigative approach, in order to address serious organised crime groups.

The Department did not achieve the target of 90%, in relation to identified drug syndicates, in 2020/2021. A total of 12 syndicates were neutralised from a total of 17 identified, with 54 arrests, an achievement of 70,59%. A total number of 14 from a total of 28 or 50% identified organised criminal groups/syndicates were neutralised, with 74 arrests, not achieving the target of 90%, in 2020/2021. These criminal networks were associated with land invasion, the theft of copper, robbery, gang violence, the theft of motor vehicles, as well as abalone poaching, money laundering and racketeering groups/syndicates. The deployment of capabilities to contain and manage COVID-19 lockdown restrictions (restricted access to the public and courts) and a decline in the aggressive approach to suspect track and trace operations/the utilisation of an informer network, were main constraints affecting performance.

A total of 27 or 90% from a total of 30 clandestine laboratories were dismantled, with 60 arrests, compared to 100% or 24 from a total of 24, with 56 arrests during the same period, in 2019/2020. The target was to dismantle 90% of identified clandestine laboratories, with arrests. Challenges that need to be addressed, are a lack of storage facilities for purposes of storing exhibits at the SAPS FSL and a shortage of physical resources. The SANEB is currently in a process of building capacity to address the shortage. Other challenges include, obtaining search warrants from some courts, as well as the procurement of external services for the cleaning up of a dismantled laboratory, as the DPCI does not have such a facility with skilled personnel.

In relation to the contribution towards the reduction of drug syndicates, through the implementation of the NDMP, the Department increased the number of arrests for dealing in drugs, by 45,90%, achieving the set target of a 5% increase, per annum. A total number of 178 arrests were effected, from April 2020 to March 2021, compared to 122 during the same period, in 2019/2020. Although capacity is limited at the Narcotics Section within the Detective Service environment, focused interventions continued, as well as participation and collaboration with stakeholders in the NDMP.

In relation to registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed, a total of 11 projects or 78,57%, were successfully closed and three were closed unsuccessfully, in 2020/2021, achieving the set target of 72%. Projects had to be extended/some targets could not be addressed, due to COVID-19 lockdown regulations.

Metals and minerals are essential to almost all aspects of life. South Africa is a top global producer of a diverse range of minerals, including gold, coal, platinum, palladium, manganese, titanium and uranium. Illegal mining⁹ is on the rise in South Africa and presents challenges that need to be addressed from a range of perspectives. It takes place at abandoned mines and at operating mines with illegal miners often operating under dangerous conditions. Illegal mining and organised crime are inter-related. Very often, illegal mining is directed by globally connected criminal syndicates.



'Zama Zama's', a term commonly used in South Africa referring to illegal miners, are often heavily armed, have explosives and when trespassing on operating mines, set ambushes and 'booby traps' for employees, security personnel and rival groups of illegal miners. The application of law enforcement to reduce illegal mining, from a SAPS perspective, involves all of the SAPS' operational capabilities, including the DPCI. The reduction of illegal mining is a joint responsibility between the Department of Minerals and Energy and the SAPS. The Department responded to a total number of 19 identified illegal mining operations, with 215 arrests, in relation to requests received, during 2020/2021, achieving the target of 100%.





Outcome: Increased feelings of safety in communities					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes ¹⁰	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697 in 2017/2018, to 618 472, in 2018/2019, to 1 673 990 (2018/2019)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Reduce by 6,7% (Reduce by 112 157 crimes in 2019/2020), per annum ¹¹	Increased, by 0,6%, from 618 472, in 2018/2019, to 622 206, in 2019/2020.	Reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/2020 to 535 869, in 2020/2021.
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women ¹²	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2%, from 177 620, in 2017/2018 to 179 683, in 2018/2019	10% increase percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (Statistics SA) (StatsSA)	6,7% reduction, per annum	Reduced, by 4,8%, from 179 683, in 2018/2019, to 171 070, in 2019/2020.	Reduced, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020, to 155 062, in 2020/2021.
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against children	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9%, from 43 540, in 2017/2018, to 45 229, in 2018/2019	10% increase percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (StatsSA)	6,7% reduction, per annum	Increased, by 6,4%, from 45 229, in 2018/2019, to 42 348, in 2019/2020.	Reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/2020 to 39 878, in 2020/2021.
Percentage of police stations that have functional CPFs ¹³	99,56% (1 144 of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	99,56% of police stations have functional CPFs	99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154).	99,83% (1 150 of 1 152) functional police stations from a total of 1 155 ¹⁴ police stations.
Implementation of the Community in Blue Concept ¹⁵	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Community-in-Blue Concept implemented, in nine provinces, by 31 March 2021	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated, in all 9 provinces.



Outcome: Increased feelings of safety in communities					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Implementation of the Traditional Policing Concept	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Traditional Policing Concept implemented, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, by 31 March 2023	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	0 ¹⁶
Implementation of the Safer City Framework (including smart technology) ¹⁷	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Safer City Framework implemented, at 10 pilot cities, by 31 March 2021	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated, in all 10 identified pilot cities.
Implementation of SAPS Integrated Person Management (IPM) Programme	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Implementation of the SAPS IPM Programme, by 2022/2023	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.	
Utilisation of digital systems for multimodal biometric person identification and verification	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	10% increase in percentage of households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Utilisation of digital systems for multimodal biometric person identification and verification, by 2022/2023		



Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Therefore, ongoing emphasis is placed on the reduction of contact crime and crimes committed against women and children. Contact crime refers to crime, in which the victims are the targets of violence or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property, targeted by criminals. The crimes in question are; sexual offences, assault common and assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), murder, attempted murder, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. In some instances, these crimes, particularly if related to domestic violence, are committed within the confines of residences. As a result, the SAPS cannot easily address these crimes by conventional policing strategies. Liquor, substance abuse and environmental design factors, also play a key role in the commission of these crimes.

Throughout the various alert levels of the lockdown, the SAPS continued to learn and adapt, in the face of unprecedented threats and resource constraints. Personnel have contracted the virus, police stations and other SAPS buildings had to be closed for decontamination and yet policing functions had to continue. Lockdown regulations continued to contribute to reductions in some crime categories, as experienced by many other high-crime countries around the world, since the outbreak of COVID-19. During the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, contact crimes reduced, by 13,9%, from 622 206, in 2019/2020 to 535 869, in 2020/2021. All crimes in the contact crime category decreased significantly. The biggest decreases were noted, in respect of common robbery charges (27,3%), robbery with aggravating circumstances (16,8%), assault GBH (13,9%) and sexual offences (13,4%). Decreases were also recorded, in respect of common assault (9,6%), murder (6,7%) and attempted murder (0,7%). Operations were initiated at police station, cluster/district, provincial and national level, informed by crime analysis and crime intelligence, during which force multipliers, such as reservists, K9 Units, Rapid Rail, the Metropolitan Police Services, as well as other government departments joined resources. Cooperation between the SAPS and the community and the call by the President to communities and Government at all levels, to work together in the fight against crime, shows the seriousness of Government.

The Safer Cities project, initiated in 10 pilot cities will strengthen the Department and the Sector in the fight against these violent crimes. Actions needed to address major constraints and challenges are the roll out and implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, recognising that rural and farming communities are isolated and far removed from national and provincial government and that many rural police stations located in remote areas, responsible for vast areas, often lack basic infrastructure, which impact negatively on police response times to victims of crime; the roll out of the Traditional Policing Concept, aimed to guide traditional leadership structures in policing, to ensure safety and security, in collaboration with traditional leaders and to create a safe and secure rural environment; the Community Policing Strategy, an approach focusing on the establishment of partnerships and enhancing working relations with members of communities and which requires the police to inherit a proactive approach to address public safety and concerns, including sector policing with the utilisation of Community-in-Blue patrollers, among others; the roll out of the Eyes and Ears initiative, aimed to utilise the private security industries' geographical deployment footprint, to share information, to enhance operational responsiveness and to allow for the private security industry to assist each other and the SAPS, in a non-commercial and non-competitive capacity; and the roll out of the Departmental GBV and Sexual Offences Plan, aimed to ensure a reduction in GBV and sexual offences, through a coordinated approach by all SAPS disciplines. Various matters are not providing the intended results, including, *inter alia*, the activation of Government stakeholders, including municipalities, to address environmental design challenges, through the establishment of multiagency forums, as well as the Informal Settlement Safety Framework. Issues, which cut across government departments, which require solutions, is the enforcement of provincial liquor acts; addressing environmental design challenges; the finalisation of the Community Policing Policy; the review of the SAPS Act; as well as the consideration of a National Liquor Act.



The percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women, in 2020/2021, was 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020 to 155 062, in 2020/2021. All crimes under the contact crime category against women contributed to the 9,4% decrease, with sexual offences, indicating the biggest decrease of 23,6%, followed by assault GBH (8,2%), common assault (5,4%), attempted murder (2,4%) and murder (1,5%). The target of a 6,7% reduction, in terms of contact crimes against women was achieved, in 2020/2021, which can be attributed to intensified awareness campaigns on crimes against women, to inform the community on the protection of women, the continuation of police visibility, to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, Operation Safer Festive Season, the ban on the sale of liquor during some lockdown levels, as well as increased awareness through national media by the President, the Minister of Police and other political leaders and through social networks. In terms of contact crimes against children, a decrease of 5,8% was recorded, in the 2020/2021 financial year from 42 348, in 2019/2020 to 39 878, in 2020/2021. Although the planned target of 6,7% was not achieved, all crimes under the contact crime category against children decreased, with attempted murder indicating the biggest decrease of 13,3%, followed by common assault (7,7%), assault GBH (7,2%), murder (6,5%) and sexual offences (4,1%). Most of these crimes are committed indoors between people, who know each other, thereby making it difficult to police. Liquor and substance abuse and environmental design also play a key role in the commission of these crimes.

Increasing police visibility is critical in improving feelings of safety in communities. Crime is a social phenomenon that cannot be prevented by the police alone, hence partnerships are critical in the fight against crime. Functional CPFs will enhance cooperation between communities and the police at local level, sharing information between the police and the community and tapping into resident's knowledge and expertise, while the establishment of strategic partnerships will mobilise key stakeholders in various sectors, to ensure a partnership approach to addressing crime in the country. Consultative and partnership policing fosters good relationships between a vast number of stakeholders; including Government, municipalities, businesses, civil society and other interest groups. The centrality of CPFs, in the fight against crime, can, therefore, not be over emphasised. It remains an invaluable and indispensable platform, for both problem identification, as well as problem solving. A total of 1 150 or 99,83% CPFs were implemented at 1 152¹⁸ functional police stations, according to set guidelines, at the end of March 2021, compared to 99,57%, at the end of March 2019, achieving the set target of 99,56%.

Various awareness campaigns/public interventions were hosted, in 2020/2021, to address crime-related matters. The Community Policing Strategy was reviewed for implementation and approved by the Accounting Officer, in September 2020. The CPF Application was also developed and approved, in October 2020. One of the major challenges affecting implementation is the operationalisation of community policing, which impacts on limited police visibility through the force multiplier approach (community patrollers), as well as dysfunctional CPFs. To support the operationalisation of the community policing concept, the Traditional Policing Concept will be embedded as a key feature to stimulate active citizenry and citizen participation in the fight against crime. In addition, the Community-in-Blue Concept, also a programme emanating from the Community Policing Strategy, will focus on increasing local communities' participation in social crime prevention and environmental design initiatives, institutionalise community participation within situational and developmental crime prevention, collaborate with the SAPS in increasing visibility and operational capacity and enhancing community-based intelligence. The responsibility for the implementation of the Community-in-Blue Concept resides with the various Community Police Boards and Forums and not with the SAPS. The SAPS will, however, provide the Concept itself and facilitate the communication of the Concept to Community Police Boards and Forums, in all nine provinces. The Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, by the end of March 2021, achieving the set target. The number of Community-in-Blue patrollers confirmed, are 8 243, at the end of 2020/2021.

Although all provinces recruited Community-in-Blue patrollers, not all criteria for initiating the Community-in-Blue Concept has been achieved, including the completion of a formal registration form by patrollers, the screening and training of patrollers, the issuing of a jacket to all patrollers and





a record of the deployment of all patrollers. An analysis will be conducted on the monitoring tools and new directives will be issued on the enhancement of the initiation process with patrollers already recruited and new patrollers still to be recruited. The Department will create a functionality on one of its systems, in order to monitor the deployment of patrollers.

The planned target, in respect of the Traditional Policing Concept was to initiate the Concept in one province, by 31 March 2021. Over the medium-term, the Traditional Policing Concept is planned to be initiated, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces, by 31 March 2023. Although the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated, in the Mpumalanga Province, it has not been implemented in its totality, thereby, not achieving the target set for the 2020/2021 financial year. A work session was held, on 30 March 2021 with established structures, to assist the Mpumalanga Province with the implementation of the concept. Support and guidance will be provided with the compilation of a Provincial Traditional Implementation Plan, with set goals, for implementation, continuous engagement and the development of a monitoring tool to monitor the implementation of the Provincial Traditional Implementation Plan. The involvement of traditional leaders in the fight against crime can be seen as a force-multiplier (eyes and ears) of the SAPS. Major challenges affecting implementation is: that most traditional leaders are in deep rural areas where people live in poverty, due to the ailing economy, which places the responsibility on the SAPS, to provide for most or all engagements, which bring budget constraints to the Department; some cultural practices clash with the Constitution of the RSA and are seen as crime from SAPS' prescripts; and the unavailability of senior leadership, due to conflicting schedules and calendar of events.

The COVID-19 Pandemic impacts on the implementation of partnership projects, including traditional policing, spiritual crime prevention and other initiatives relating to the MoU due to poor community/stakeholder participation, no face-to-face meetings, venues not big enough to hold meetings, while observing social distancing, the unavailability of equipment to hold online meetings (from the traditional leaders' side), as well as benchmarking with other neighbourhood countries. Actions needed to address major challenges are the engagement with other departments responsible for traditional leaders for the procurement of equipment, e.g. laptops or cellular telephones, to enable virtual meetings, engagement with private partners for support, especially data, having systems in place to block data from being utilised on sites, other than those identified, the alignment of some of the events to those of traditional leaders to fast track engagement and the delegation of the responsibility to provincial offices.

The Safer Cities Concept, which is sometimes referred to as, "Smart City" or "Urban Safety", is a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach, involving a range of stakeholders from various sectors of Government, civil society and business. The ultimate goal is to have a crime-free city or district, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct. The initiation of the Safer City Framework is a new performance indicator, from 2020/2021 and has been planned to be implemented at 10 pilot cities, by 31 March 2021. Up to the end of December 2020, the Safer City Framework has been initiated in all pilot cities, 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; Cape Town, in the Western Cape; and Rustenburg, in the North West. The easing of COVID-19 containment measures made it possible to initiate the concept, in all targeted pilot cities. Meetings were conducted between the SAPS and city municipalities and relevant role players where the Safer Cities Concept has been introduced. Steering committees and technical work stream task teams, with a Terms of References have been established in all cities and a draft project plan was compiled for each of the cities. One of the major challenges is the dependency on external role players for the attendance of meetings and the execution of project plans. An action to address major constraints is to develop the legal guidelines in the implementation plan of the project and engagement by the executive. An issue, which cuts across government departments, which requires solution is the development of a Cooperative Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committees and Technical Work Stream Task Teams. Recommendations to improve on the delivery of the MTSF, include the alignment of





functions, the improvement of infrastructure and service centres, as well a capacity building. A key action required is the integration of resources, as per the draft project plan. A shared responsibility between all respective role players that is still to be finalised, is the finalisation and costing of project plans.

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 System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.





Outcome: Secured cyber space					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	65% specialised cybercrime investigative case files successfully investigated	55% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	80,22% (73 from a total of 91).	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).

The 4IR implies significant technological advancements for the country, but also involves substantial risk. The threat to the South African economy and population posed by the malicious and criminal targeting of the cyberspace is significant and must be countered, through the appropriate development and implementation of legislative, policy, strategic and operational responses. These responses require a collaborative, preventive effort from all sectors, championed by the JCPS Cluster. Cybercrime has been described as being relentless and having a catastrophic impact on economic growth, jobs and investment. Providing specialised investigative support to prevent, combat and investigate cybercrime, requires high-speed analytical thinking and capability in digital forensics. Cyber-related crime case files refer to Internet-related fraud and contravention of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002. The "case files finalised" refers to case files with an element of cyber-related crime, which has been fully investigated or where specialised investigative support has been provided. Severe human resource and technical capacity constraints affects future output of specialised cybercrime, which is exacerbated by COVID-19-related evacuations, quarantine and absenteeism. Therefore, there is a need for an increase in human resource and technical capacity. The focus on cyber investigative methodologies and exposing existing constrained human resources to adequate skill development are not providing the intended results. An increase in human resource and technical capacity is required urgently. An issue which cuts across government departments is an all-inclusive programme of action, involving all relevant departments, to address cybercrime and cybersecurity and an integrated approach to cybercrime, supported by relevant legislation, is required to improve delivery on the MTSF (2019-2024). Key interventions required, are addressing the current fragmented approach in the SAPS and the approval of the proposed Cybercrimes Bill, which will ensure a safer and more secure cyberspace that underpins national security priorities. From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, 65,05% or 67 from a total of 103 cyber-related crime investigative support case files were successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days, achieving the set target of 55%. An expeditious nature of the investigation required on requests received, enabled the focus on the reduction of backlog cases.



2024 Impact: A better South Africa

Outcome: Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Country obligation to Southern African Development Community (SADC) and AU fulfilled	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	-	90% of obligations fulfilled	98,57% (69 from a total of 70 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligations to SADC and the AU).	100% (38 ¹⁹ from a total of 38 ²⁰ members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligations to SADC and the AU).
				116,80% (584 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	83,60% (418 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).

Over the next five years, Government will continue working towards global peace, people-centred development and prosperity for all. To create a better South Africa and to contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world, the vision the South African Government aspires to, is one where South Africa, informed by its national interests, is a globally competitive economy and an influential and leading member of the international community. South Africa should be a key promoter and contributor to sustainable development, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and peace and security, within a safe, peaceful and prosperous Southern African Region and Africa, as well as a fair and just world. The NDP, 2030 and the MTSF (2019-2024) prioritise increased foreign direct investment into South Africa and increased regional and global integration.

In fulfilment of South Africa's obligations towards UN, AU and the SADC, the SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC Agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet. The duties during missions, include the protection of civilians, confidence and capacity building patrols in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing and monitoring crime investigation and security within the camps. According to the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities, a total of 500 members must be trained and on standby for deployment, annually, as per Cabinet approval.

As at the end of March 2021, a total number of 418 SAPS members were verified to be trained and on standby for deployment, as per Cabinet approval. A total number of 38 members were deployed, in 2020/2021, of which 34 returned during the same period. Four members are currently deployed.



2024 Impact: Peaceful and secure continent

Outcome: Increased regional and global integration					
Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Promote regional, global integration and improve peace, security and stability on the Continent	New performance indicator	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed, in SADC countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed, in SADC countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.

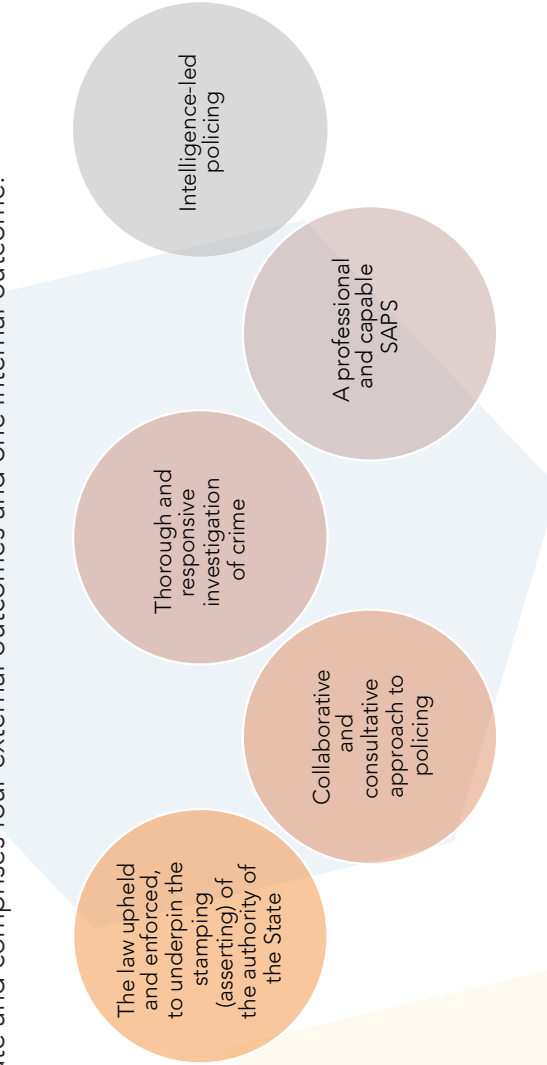
As part of efforts to address the challenges posed by transnational crime, police liaison officers are placed in strategic positions across the globe. Police liaison officers are attached to South African Embassies and High Commissions abroad and perform functions like the coordination of information on transnational organised crime, such as drug trafficking and terrorism-related investigations, the implementation of 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 a large number 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.

Nine police liaison officers are currently placed, in SADC countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique. The deployment of two police liaison officers, to Malawi and Tanzania, will be guided by COVID-19 concessions. Pertaining to Mauritius, Madagascar and the Seychelles, the current threat is of such a nature that it will not be cost effective to deploy police liaison officers to these countries at this stage. There is also no South African Embassy or a High Commission, in the Seychelles and should the placement of a police liaison officer be required, in Mauritius, the appointed police liaison officer will also serve the Seychelles. An additional 13 police liaison officers are currently placed in RSA trade agreement countries, namely the United Kingdom, France, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Brazil, Netherlands, Kenya, Thailand, Peru, Zimbabwe and Senegal. However, one police liaison officer has been approved for placement, in China, but the COVID-19 Pandemic is currently delaying the deployment of this police liaison officer. Apart from the challenges experienced, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and language proficiency required by some police liaison officers, INTERPOL reports that they currently have an excellent working relationship with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) and at the missions where police liaison officers are placed. The SAPS will interact with DIRCO pertaining to tailor-made language proficiency courses for approved placements to overcome language barriers.



STRATEGIC PLAN (2020-2025)

The SAPS' impact statement for 2020 to 2025, namely; "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all", emphasises the crucial role that safety and security plays, within the overall social and economic development of the country, which is elaborated on within the MTSF (2019-2024), whose ultimate goal is a better life for all in South Africa. The improvement of safety and security requires an integrated, multisectoral response, however, the SAPS' constitutional mandate, as per Section 205(3) of the Constitution and the organisational vision, provide a clear indication that it has a leading role to play, in this regard. The SAPS has identified five outcomes that must be achieved, in order for the change, which is implied within the impact statement to be realised. These outcomes are aligned with the organisation's constitutional mandate and comprises four external outcomes and one internal outcome.



The SAPS included a number of perception-based performance indicators in its 2020-2025 Strategic Plan, which require the conducting of formal research. The relevant research-related processes will be completed, by the end of the 1st semester of 2021/2022 and the SAPS will, therefore, consider the publication of an Addendum to the 2021/2022 Annual Performance Plan, in order to communicate the required baselines and targets.



Impact statement: A safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all

Outcome performance indicator				
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Public perceptions ²¹ of the SAPS' effectiveness ²²	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Percentage of identified high crime or hotspot areas stabilised	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100%	- ²³
Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (18 009) ²⁴	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.
Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Percentage effectively safeguarded and secured ports of entry	100% vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched (81 009) ²⁵	100%	100% (7 031) 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	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	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 Services.
Outcome performance indicator				
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Levels of satisfaction ²⁶ with the SAPS' investigation of crime ²⁷	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.

Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ²⁸	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector ²⁹	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	70%	97,96% (48 from a total of 49).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector ³⁰	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	70%	100% (29 from a total of 29).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the JCPS Cluster	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	70%	91,57% (76 from a total of 83).
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Conviction rate for contact crime	82,45%	85%	83,44% (24 522 from a total of 29 388).
	Conviction rate for crimes against women	85,27%	88%	85,48% (9 293 from a total of 10 872).
	Conviction rate for crimes against children	82,54%	85%	81,94% (3 108 from a total of 3 793).
Reduced organised crime ³¹	Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	72% ³²	72%	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime ³³	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	93%	98,85% (38 411 from a total of 38 857).
Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Percentage reduction in outstanding forensic investigative leads ³⁴	6 348 ³⁵	22%	7,04% (522 from a total of 7 267).



Outcome performance indicator				
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Intelligence-led policing	End-user perceptions of the value-add of crime intelligence gathered, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime ³⁶	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
	Percentage of identified severe threats on the Threat Management System, successfully neutralised	12,6% ³⁷	15% ³⁸	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.
Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
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% ³⁹	85%	83,68% (285 159 from a total of 340 784).
	Percentage of employees in prioritised positions ⁴⁰ that have been vetted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards requirements of the post	100% (1 195) ⁴¹	100% ⁴²	125,43% (1 085 from a total of 865).
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% ⁴³	80%	66,44% (29 from a total of 45).

Outcome performance indicator				
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	Percentage households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day ⁴⁴ (StatsSA – Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS)) ⁴⁵	85% ⁴⁶	10% increase, per annum ⁴⁷	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
	Percentage households, who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night ⁴⁸ (StatsSA – GPSJS) ⁴⁹	35% ⁵⁰	10% increase, per annum ⁵¹	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Percentage of identified high crime or hotspot areas normalised	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100%	– ⁵²
	The development of a Technical Indicator Description is dependent on the confirmation of the criteria for the identification of areas to be normalised and the criteria for the measurement of areas that have been normalised. These criteria will be developed in the first six months of 2020/2021 to inform the Technical Indicator Description.			
Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Levels of trust ⁵³ in the SAPS ⁵⁴	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined) ⁵⁵	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
	Percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised within 30 working days	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	80%	66,56% (412 GBVF complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 619 received). 28,04% (30 Domestic Violence Act-related complaint files were finalised within three working days from a total of 107 received).



Outcome performance indicator				
Outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
A professional and capable SAPS	Public perceptions ⁶⁶ of the SAPS' professionalism ⁵⁷	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police live up to the SAPS' Values ⁵⁸	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Percentage distribution of resources, in relation to the resource distribution criteria ⁵⁹	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100%	The baseline information will be determined.
	Annual impact assessment on identified SAPS training	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	⁶⁰ 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
	SAPS member' perceptions ⁶¹ on the extent to which the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees ⁶²	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.
	Number of new service points established to improve access to policing	New police stations – 4 ⁶³ Mobile contact points procured – 15 ⁶⁴	New police stations - 22 Mobile contact points procured – 75	0 15
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions ⁶⁵ of ethics and integrity within the SAPS ⁶⁶	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Dependent on the determination of a baseline	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.

Suboutcome performance indicators				
Suboutcome	Performance indicator	Baseline	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/2021
Sound corporate governance	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Corporate Governance Framework ⁶⁷	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100%	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.
	Audit opinion on the SAPS' annual predetermined objectives and financial statements by the AGSA	<p>The AGSA did not provide a qualified opinion on predetermined objectives, in the 2018/2019 Annual Report of the Department.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed a qualified opinion on the SAPS' Financial Statements as reflected in the 2018/2019 Annual Report.</p>	Clean audit by the AGSA for the Department, in respect of predetermined objectives and financial statements	<p>Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives.</p> <p>The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS' Financial Statements.</p>



4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

REVISION OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN, 2020/2021

The Annual Performance Plan for the SAPS, 2020/2021 was tabled, in March 2020. This Plan was implemented, during quarter 1 of the 2020/2021 financial year. The DPME, within the Presidency, directed the revisiting of the planning process, requiring all government entities to re-assess their strategic and annual plans, which were developed, prior to the onset of the 2020/2021 financial year. The SAPS undertook a review of its Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021, within the context of two key variables, the first being the current and estimated future impact of COVID-19 on its strategic and annual priorities and the second variable being the Special Adjustment Budget, which was necessitated by Government's prioritisation of the COVID-19 Pandemic and subsequent re-prioritisation of the Estimates of National Expenditure. The Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021 was re-tabled, in July 2020. The re-tabled Annual Performance Plan (Addendum) was implemented, from quarter 2 of the 2020/2021 financial year. Revisions were made to the outputs/output indicators/annual targets within Programmes 1, 2 and 4. The actual achievements for quarter 1 for output indicators, as per the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan, that were revised in the Addendum to the Annual Performance Plan for Programmes 1, 2 and 4 are reflected in tables 1, 3 and 7 and also reflect the reasons for the revisions. The actual achievements for the 2020/2021 financial year for output indicators, as per the Addendum to the Annual Performance Plan for all Programmes are reflected in tables 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

1. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

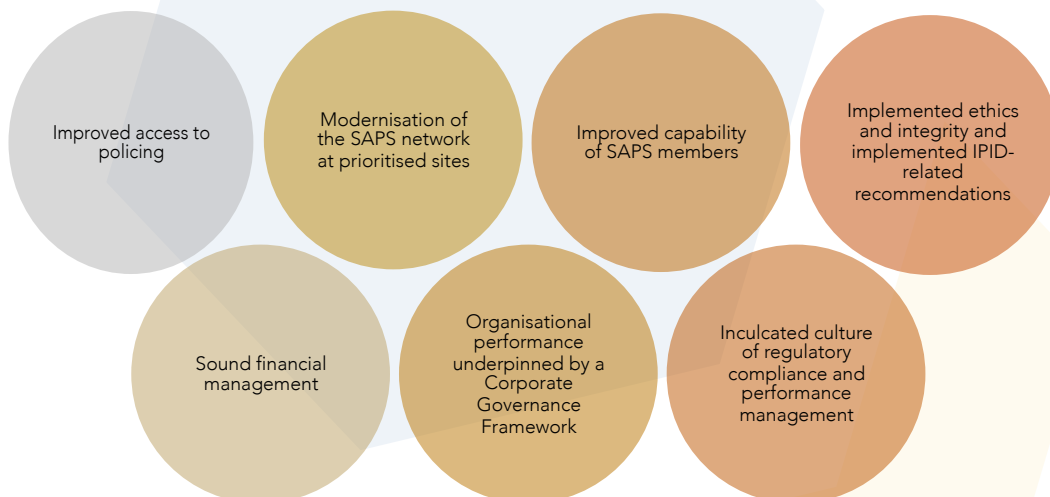
PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

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 Programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

- > Ministry
- > Management
- > Corporate Services

The outcome that relates directly to the Administration Programme is - A professional and capable SAPS, which includes the suboutcomes - Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand; Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS and sound corporate governance. The output - Improved regulation of firearms, which links to the outcome - The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, is also related to Programme 1, as it addresses the safeguarding of SAPS-owned firearms. The following outputs relate to a professional and capable SAPS:





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

Table 1: Actual performance against targets for quarter 1, 2020/2021 against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, 2020/2021 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<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	Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost	800	607	672	Reduce to 577 (10%)	144	121	23	<p>The implementation of relevant legislative requirements when matters of lost firearms materialise.</p> <p>The monitoring of progress through the loss and the recovery of firearms (letters on the loss of firearms and follow-up monitoring letters of reported losses, for the 4th quarter, 2019/2020 and the 1st quarter, 2020/2021), were sent to Provincial and Divisional Offices).</p>	<p>The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<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									<p>Biannual inspections and the certification of all official firearms.</p> <p>Some members were confined to their place of residence during hard lockdown during the COVID-19 Pandemic.</p>	
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	Improved access to policing	The number of contact points established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme, including: new police stations	1	1	2	2	0	0	-	<p>This is an annual target in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and comprehensive progress will be available, at the end of the 2020/2021 financial year.</p>	<p>The establishment of mobile contact points was separated from the initial performance indicator, as they do not feature on the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme, hence the use of "police stations".</p>
		The number of new contact points established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme, including: mobile contact points procured	15	0	0	0	0	-	<p>This is an annual target in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and comprehensive progress will be available, at the end of the 2020/2021 financial year.</p>		



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Modernisation of the SAPS network and prioritised sites	Number of identified digital radio communication infrastructure sites modernised and implemented	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	26 high sites.	45 high sites	-3 high sites	0 high sites.	-3 high sites	The bid publication was delayed, within the Supply Chain Management Division, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.	The target, for 2020/2021 was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting internal process related to contract management, restricting access to suppliers and the activities of suppliers.
								0 WAN sites.	-29 WAN sites	Delays in receiving the revised quotations from SITA.	The target, for 2020/2021 was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting internal process related to contract management, restricting access to suppliers and the activities of suppliers.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
A professional and capable SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	Organisational performance underpinned by a Corporate Governance Framework	Developed Corporate Governance Framework	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	Developed Corporate Governance Framework, by 31 March 2021	-	-	-	This is an annual target in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and comprehensive progress will be available, at the end of the 2020/2021 financial year.	The output indicator was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting access to internal and external stakeholders for the purposes of consultation.
A professional and capable SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Sound Corporate Governance 	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	100% (236 from a total of 236). A total number of 14 audits were deferred and was discounted from the target.	100% (227 from a total of 227). A total number of nine audits were deferred and was discounted from the target.	84,34% (140 from a total of 166).	100% (160)	6,88% (11)	6,25% (10 from a total of 160).	-0,63% points	COVID-19 negatively impacted on the performance, as process owners and other relevant members worked remotely, as a result of SAPS buildings being decontaminated. In other instances, members and process owners were on annual leave avoiding forfeiture of their annual leave days.	The annual target was adjusted, as the Internal Audit Component was redirected by SAPS Management to prioritise audits related to COVID-19 prescripts.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Sound Corporate Governance 	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	100% (309)	18,12% (56)	0,32% (1 from a total of 309).	-17,80% points	<p>The deviation from the initial first quarter inspection planning, was due to requests from the National Steering Committee, to ensure compliance with the directives and protocols that were applicable to the COVID-19 Pandemic (to conduct random compliance inspections on the distribution and the utilisation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and adherence to the containment and management of COVID-19 instructions).</p>	<p>The annual target was adjusted, as the Inspectorate Division was redirected by SAPS Management to prioritise inspections related to compliance with COVID-19 prescripts. The advent of COVID-19 lockdown levels 5 and 4 placed restrictions on travelling and accommodation, which hindered inspection methodology and activities.</p>



Table 2: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost	800	607	672	Reduce to 605 ⁶⁸ (10%)	566	39	Target achieved. Less firearms were stolen/lost, due to the COVID-19 lockdown, resulting in a decline of crimes committed against members, including, but not limited to, housebreaking, robbery and negligence.
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	Improved access to policing	The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	1	1	2	2	0	-2	Target not achieved. The use of the previously appointed consultants was not approved by National Treasury. The non-availability of registered professionals within the SAPS, had a negative effect on the finalisation of the tender processes. The acquiring of services from the Department of Defence and the Department of Correctional Services were unsuccessful..



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	The number of mobile contact points procured	15 new mobile contact points distributed.	Nine new mobile contact points distributed.	0 mobile contact points procured.	15	15 mobile contact points procured.	0	Target achieved. The deviation submitted to the National Treasury for the use of internal resources was not approved. The delay of the connection of electricity by Eskom specialised services (mechanical and electrical), could not be executed by internal resources (Infrastructure Maintenance Services), due to a lack of expertise.
	Modernisation of the SAPS network prioritised sites	Number of identified digital radio communication sites modernised and implemented ⁶⁹	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	26 high sites.	3 high sites	5 high sites.	2 high sites	Target achieved. The Department made use of quotations, in order to prevent delays in the modernisation of high sites. The additional two high sites were in critical stage and needed urgent attention. Springs high site was closed down.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	<p>Modernisation of the SAPS network prioritised sites</p>	<p>Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>0 WAN sites.</p>	<p>65 WAN sites</p>	<p>15 WAN sites.</p>	<p>-50 WAN sites</p>	<p>As a result, an alternative high site was needed to improve radio communication. Therefore, Wedela had to be erected, as a matter of urgency. Urgent security upgrades had to be done at Lefaragatla, due to vandalism.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>SITA tasking was initiated and completed, in the 2018/2019 financial year. SITA submitted quotations, in 2019/2020. However, after the SAPS noted errors on the quotations received from SITA it were sent back to SITA for rectification. The SAPS had earmarked 65 WAN sites to be modernised, based on the fact that SITA had initially indicated that the service tender was in place and service providers were ready for implementation.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	<p>Modernisation of the SAPS network prioritised sites</p>								<p>The SAPS issued Government Orders, in 2020/2021 where after SITA indicated to the SAPS that the services tender was cancelled stating issues raised by their internal Supply Chain Management. SITA republished the service tender, in 2020/21, which led to the target not being achieved. For the sake of progress it was then agreed to use SITA internal resources to carry out the work, whilst awaiting the awarding of the service contract.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation		
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved capability of SAPS members	Crime Prevention	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	99,97% (A total number of 30 020 learners were trained and 30 012 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent ⁷⁰	100% (A total number of 655 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3,00% points	Target achieved. All learners, who were trained, were assessed and declared competent.		
			99,66% (A total number of 11 007 learners were trained and 10 970 were declared competent).	99,54% (A total number of 8 663 learners were trained and 8 623 were declared competent).	99,73% (A total number of 8 244 learners were trained and 8 222 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,65% (A total number of 1 432 learners were assessed and 1 427 were declared competent).	2,65% points	Target achieved. Additional courses were added to the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).		
			99,21% (A total number of 8 857 learners were trained and 8 787 were declared competent).	99,40% (A total number of 9 002 learners were trained and 8 948 were declared competent).	99,00% of (A total number of 9 509 learners were trained and 9 414 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,70% (A total number of 1 640 learners were assessed and 1 635 were declared competent).	2,70% points	Target achieved. Additional courses were added to the TPP.		
			Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas:								
			Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities:								
			Public Order Policing	99,73% (A total number of 7 405 learners were trained and 7 385 were declared competent).	99,81% (A total number of 7 202 learners were trained and 7 188 were declared competent).	99,87% (A total number of 10 546 learners were trained and 10 532 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (A total number of 459 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3,00% points	Target achieved. All learners, who were trained, were assessed and declared competent.	



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 	Improved capability of SAPS members	Forensic Science	99,04% (A total number of 10 584 learners were trained and 10 482 were declared competent).	97,62% (A total number of 4 042 learners were trained and 3 946 were declared competent).	97,81% of (A total number of 2 465 learners were trained and 2 411 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	98,33% (A total number of 180 learners were assessed and 177 were declared competent).	1,33% points	Target achieved. Additional courses were added to the TPP.
		Crime Intelligence	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	99,50% of (A total number of 1 202 learners were trained and 1 196 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (A total number of 52 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3,00% points	Target achieved. All learners, who were trained, were assessed and declared competent.
		Cybercrime	New performance indicator, in 2018/2019.	99,60% (A total number of 1 243 learners were trained and 1 238 were declared competent).	99,78% of (A total number of 903 learners were trained and 901 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (A total number of 128 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3,00% points	Target achieved. All learners, who were trained, were assessed and declared competent.
A professional and capable SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS 	Implemented ethics and integrity	Percentage compliance ⁷¹ , with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan ⁷²	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	100% compliance, within prescribed time frames <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% Senior Management Service (SMS) financial disclosures submitted to the Public Service Commission, by 31 May 2020. 	100% or all 830 SMS members submitted, by 31 May 2020.	0% points	Overall target not achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Implemented ethics and integrity					100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% Middle Management Service (MMS) financial disclosures submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 July 2020.	99,70% (2 328 from a total of 2 335 MMS members submitted, by 31 July 2020.	-0,30% points	Newly appointed MMS members could not submit their financial disclosures on time, due to the time lapse of the Personnel and Salary (PERSAL) System to update to the E-disclosure System, which takes up to 60 days. Concession was received from the DPSA.
						100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% Financial Management and Supply Chain Management financial disclosures submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 July 2020.	95,93% (10 625 from a total of 11 076 specific occupational categories (financial management and supply chain management) submitted, by 31 August 2020.	-4,07% points	Access to the E-disclosure System and technical difficulty were experienced by some officials in specific occupational categories. The number of officials that need to submit within short time frame of one month, as well as rotational duties, related to COVID-19.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS; » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Implemented ethics and integrity					100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » Submission of SAPS certificate on remunerative work to the Head of Department, by 31 December 2020.	The SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted to the Head of the Department, by 31 March 2021.	-3 months	A total number of 15 220 lower level personnel have been registered on the E-disclosure System. Of these 4 144 still needs to be removed from the System by the DPSA, due to resignations, changes to job assignments/ registered as additional staff not resorting in the designated categories and deceased members.
						Some Provinces and Divisions submitted their certificates after the due date, due to the unavailability of members, as a result of COVID-19. All certificates were however submitted by end of the financial year after inspections and interventions were conducted.			



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Implemented ethics and integrity » 16 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes completed					100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 16 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes completed	100% (A total number of 71 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes were completed, including 59 advocacy and ethics interventions focusing on ethics, in terms of COVID-19 operations and 12 general advocacy and ethics interventions).	-	More integrity advocacy and awareness programmes were completed than planned for, due to COVID-19 operations, as well as additional requests from business units.
	Implemented IPID-related recommendations	Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed time frame	85,08% (154 from a total of 181). A total number of 11 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90,45% (161 from a total of 178). A total number of 22 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90,36% (178 from a total of 197). A total number of 37 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90% within 60 calendar days	95,12% (117 from a total of 123). A total number of 20 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	5,12% points	Target achieved. Early warning systems were developed to expedite the finalisation of the IPID cases. Monitoring tools were developed to ensure compliance. Performance letters were sent to underperforming Provinces/Divisions to improve performance.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	
A professional and capable SAPS. » Sound Corporate Governance	Sound financial management ⁷³	Number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	Zero incidents	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents	Target achieved.	
			Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of:			5%	5%	5%	61,67% points	Target achieved.
	Organisational performance underpinned by a Corporate Governance Framework	Developed Corporate Governance Framework ⁷⁴	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	Decreased, by 23,40%, from 47 confirmed cases, in 2019/2020, to 36 confirmed cases, in 2020/2021.	18,40% points	Target achieved. Compliance to prescripts relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
				New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	Developed Corporate Governance Framework, by 31 March 2021	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	-	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	100% (236 from a total of 236). A total number of 14 audits were deferred and was discounted from the target.	100% (227 from a total of 227). A total number of nine audits were deferred and was discounted from the target.	84,34% (140 from the total 166).	100% (134)	80,60% (108 from a total of 134).	-19,40% points	Target not achieved. The Audit Committee approved Internal Audit's request to reduce its audits, due to the impact of COVID-19. Furthermore, SAPS Management requested Internal Audit to address the qualification issued by the AGSA on performance information and network assets. As a result, the set target in the Internal Audit Plan was amended from 153 audits to 134 audits. A total number of 24 audits were finalised, in April 2021. Target achieved.
			New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	75,00% (6 from a total of 8).	100% (8)	100% (8 from a total of 8).	0% points	
		Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised ⁷⁵	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	75,00% (6 from a total of 8).	100% (8)	100% (8 from a total of 8).	0% points	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	100% (231)	133,33% (308 from a total of 231).	33,33% points	Target achieved. Additional inspections were executed that were not part of the target, requested by the Offices of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the National Commissioner and the Deputy National Commissioners/ Provincial Commissioners. These inspections focused on service delivery issues identified by the various offices.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS UNITS

Key Focus Areas

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

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

Firearms stolen or lost by individual owners, private collectors, hunters, sports shooters, government departments, including the police and private institutions, such as private security providers and guards, enter the illegal firearms pool. These firearms often become unlicensed, illegally owned and diverted to the underground firearms market, where they are sold, traded and used in violent crimes. The negligent loss of SAPS-owned firearms and in instances when service firearms are forcefully taken or stolen from members by criminals, is a major concern, as these firearms are invariably used in the perpetration of crimes that undermine communities' feelings of safety, due to increased levels of violent crime and the perceptions that the SAPS is not able to completely control this critical resource. Firearms issued to SAPS members are regulated for safety purposes. Any negligent loss of firearms are to be dealt with through disciplinary proceedings. The number of SAPS-owned firearms stolen/lost, decreased, by 15,77%, from 672, in 2019/2020 to 566, in 2020/2021.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO POLICING

The increasing of access to the policing services provided to communities will enhance the SAPS' geographical footprint. Over the medium-term, the SAPS plans to establish 10 new police stations, of which two were to be established, in 2020/2021, namely; Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma, in the North West Province. The finalisation of the two planned projects was hampered by the use of previously appointed consultants that were not approved by National Treasury, the non-availability of registered professionals within the SAPS, that negatively impacted on the finalisation of the tender processes, the unsuccessful acquiring of services from the Department of Defence and the Department of Correctional Services, the non-approval of the deviation submitted to the National Treasury for the use of internal resources and the delay of the connection of electricity by ESKOM. These projects were 80% completed, by the end of March 2021.



Mobile Community Service was introduced to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hotspots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police. In 2018/2019, 15 chassis cab trucks were procured. The bid for conversion of the chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points was advertised, on 13 March 2019. The bid was cancelled, on 24 February 2020 and no chassis cab trucks could be procured, in the 2019/2020 financial year. A new requirement was submitted, on 3 March 2020 for the establishment of a conversion contract. The contract was only awarded, in December 2020. A total number of 12 of the 15 mobile contact points were converted and delivered to the SAPS, but have not been distributed, by the end of March 2021. The planned target was to procure 15 mobile contact points.

Feedback, in terms of a recommendation by the PCoP, that the SAPS request additional funding to get its infrastructure plans back on track.

- » The delay in the execution of infrastructure projects was not necessarily due to budget constraints, but due to the change of priorities and procurement strategies, including the impact of COVID-19 on the construction industry.
- » However, a submission will be made for additional funding for the security upgrades, repair and upgrade of police stations and the finalisation of the placement of VFRs at non-devolved police stations, in 2022/2023.
- » This will include the activation of the provincial top five priorities for the construction of police stations and satellite police stations to cover the backlog of all the outstanding projects, that have not been activated.
- » The budget for 2021/2022, has been fully committed and additional projects cannot be activated, due to capacity constraints, e.g. the non-availability of construction project managers and other professionals, e.g. civil, structural and mechanical engineers.
- » The work study investigation for the establishment of SAPS provincial maintenance units is in progress and these units will enhance the acceleration of the building programme.

MODERNISATION OF THE SAPS NETWORK AND PRIORITISED SITES

A total number of five digital radio communication high sites have been modernised/implemented, in 2020/2021, against a set target of three. Two additional high sites, namely; Wedela and Lefaragatla were in critical stage and needed urgent attention.

Furthermore, a total number of 15 of the 65 planned identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites (WAN sites) were modernised and implemented. The SITA tasking was initiated and completed, in the 2018/2019 financial year. SITA submitted quotations, in 2019/2020. However, after the SAPS noted errors on the quotations received from SITA, it was sent back to SITA for rectification. The SAPS had earmarked 65 WAN sites to be modernised, based on the fact that SITA had initially indicated that the service tender was in place and service providers were ready for implementation. The SAPS issued Government Orders, in 2020/2021, whereafter SITA indicated to the SAPS that the services tender was cancelled, stating issues raised by their internal Supply Chain Management. SITA republished the service tender, in 2020/2021, which led to the target not being achieved. For the sake of progress, it was then agreed to use SITA internal resources to carry out the work, whilst awaiting the awarding of the service contract.

Achievements, in terms of infrastructure systems management, technology infrastructure management and technology governance management, are as follow:

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

- » All SAPS operational systems were on average 90% available, maintained and supported by SITA.
- » MySAPS App Phase 3 development was completed. The following functionalities are at user acceptance testing phase:
 - > Push Notification:- to inform communities on incidents/events/general knowledge.
 - > Service complaints incident reporting.
 - > Unstructured Supplementary Services Data (USSD Code *134*10111#) languages, in addition to the existing languages, namely; English and Pedi: Southern Sotho, Zulu, Afrikaans, Tsonga, Ndebele, Xhosa, Venda and Tswana.
 - > Unknown persons, published under the People of Interest Module.

Control Document, Release 2: Integrated Control Document; Release 2: Solution Architecture; Release Data 2: Security Architecture; Release 2: Data Architecture; Release 1: Functional Design Specification

- » SITA formally appointed the supplier for the development of the Integrated Persons Management System, on 25 November 2020 and the following deliverable was completed: Release 1: Solution Architecture; Release 1: Data Architecture; Release 1: Security Architecture; Release 1: Integrated Control Document; Release 2: Integrated Control Document; Release 2: Solution Architecture; Release 2: Security Architecture; Release 2: Data Architecture; Release 1: Functional Design Specification.
- » The integration of the Circulation System (Persons), through the Department of Home Affairs, enables the validation of the true identification of a person. Validated information is then used on the Circulation System, for both wanted and missing persons. The data integrity of person information captured, is higher and the investigation officer has access to more reliable data. This integration also prevents the circulation of persons that are deceased.
- » Reports on Domestic Violence and Gangster Analysis on the Management Information System, enhanced to detail the capability created for a user to obtain a report instantly for all cases, where the gangster-related or domestic violence-related indicators were marked within specified periods. The development is now providing much more detail to unit commanders and investigation officers, when analysing domestic violence and gangster-related incidents, minimising the time taken to search for related incidents and specific case detail for reporting.
- » The Electronic Distribution Document (EDD) function was enhanced, tested and successfully implemented, in September 2020, whereby employees now receive their payslips electronically, either through official/private e-mails or official/private cell phones, depending on members' payslip indicator option selected on the Personnel and Salary Sub System (PERSAP). This endeavour equates to an approximate saving of R1 383 900.00, per month. The physical printing, the packaging and distribution of payslips took an average of 10 days to be delivered to the respective recipients. Distribution, via EDD, takes approximately six hours for uploading and distribution.
- » Enhancements developed and implemented on the CAS/ICDMS, during 2020/2021, include 12 new Short Message Service notifications to complainants/victims, to keep the complainant/victim informed of progress on the case they registered. This project is also aimed at reducing the number of complaints against the SAPS by complainants/victims, as they are not aware of what the status of their cases are.
- » A new command centre for the National Operational Command Centre (NOCC) for the COVID-19 Pandemic was established.
- » Call centres were established for the SAPS Legal Services, to assist SAPS personnel to interpret and understand the COVID-19-related regulations, as well as for SAPS Employee Health and Wellness (EHW), to support SAPS families, when encountering COVID-19 cases.

TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

- » A total of 171 video conferencing units were procured, all of which have been installed and operationalised at 121 sites, nationally. The COVID-19 Pandemic placed a lot of pressure on the SAPS and the organisation needed to swiftly respond to operational incidence, while the whole country was on complete lockdown. The installation of video conferencing units enabled personnel to continue some of its operations, virtually.



- » End-User Equipment were on average 90% operational, maintained and supported by SITA.
- » The Smart ICT National Operational Centre was operational and maintained.
- » The bandwidth capacity was upgraded, at 77 sites, ensuring modernisation of the SAPS communication capability, consisting of data and images/videos, including Internet Protocol Telephony (voice and video).
- » A total number of 597 radio communication high sites, in eight Provinces and 82 Terrestrial Trunked Radio Communication high sites, for the Gauteng and the Eastern Cape Provinces, were maintained.

TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT

The 4IR Task Team was established, led by the Technology Management Services Divisional Commissioner. Furthermore, the concept document articulating the organisational intent, in relation to 4IR, was also compiled and approved by the National Commissioner. The concept document was adopted by the Ministry of Police, as part of the Minister's Programme of Action on how SAPS should respond to the demands of the 4IR era for effective policing.

A programme was also initiated that focuses on the alignment of its technology-related services, with the intention to purposefully enabling SAPS operational initiatives in policing and service delivery. This is done as part of the Divisional Corporate Renewal Strategy, where information technology service management and digital transformation are cornerstones of the endeavours towards effective policing and focused alignment of the technology strategy with the business strategy at a corporate level.

ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE AND ADEQUATELY RESOURCED POLICING CAPABILITY, IN RESPONSE TO THE DEMAND

It is imperative that the Department manages its human resources, to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, to ultimately be able to deliver on the core objectives of the SAPS. An enlistment plan is compiled annually, according to the allocated budget and the set targets and priorities, which are contained in the Estimates of National Expenditure, in order to ensure that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year. The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the establishment target of 181 344⁷⁶. The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,43% or 182 126, in relation to the target of 181 344.

Due to major in-year cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury, as well as the COVID-19 Pandemic, the filling of posts were placed in abeyance. Only limited interventions could be executed, in an attempt to supplement the workforce, especially in terms of frontline operational environments. The early retirement initiative of Government contributed to the 7 572 personnel, who exited the Service.

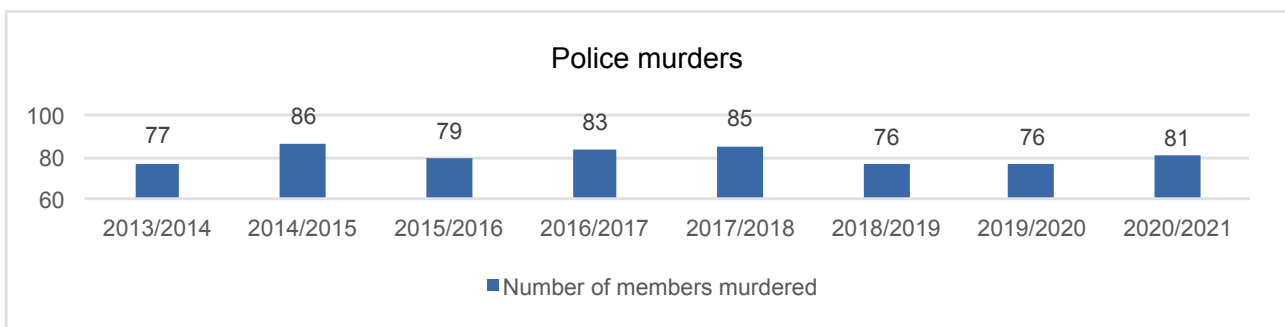
The SAPS allocation for entry level appointments, in 2020/2021, was 3 600. A total of 3 000 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of SAPS Act Police Trainees, of which 2 511 or 83,70% posts were filled and 600 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of Public Service Act personnel, of which 395 were filled (65,83%).

A total of 4 201 vacant posts were advertised, in 2020/2021. Following major in-year cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury, funding to fill such posts had to be reprioritised and the filling of the posts were placed on hold. A total of 976 or 100% posts were filled within the prescribed time frame, after funding to the effect were re-appropriated. A total number of 3 225 were still pending within the prescribed time frame.

A total of 349 PSA employees received grade progression. The grade progression for PSA members, for 2020/2021, has been deferred, due to major budget cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury. The implementation of the relevant grade progressions will again be considered, during 2021/2022, subject to the availability of funds.

Retirements contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2020/2021, followed by resignations and deaths. Retirements increased from 1 256, in 2019/2020 to 2 538, in 2020/2021, due to the early retirement without penalisation of pension benefits initiative. Resignations decreased from 2 257, in 2019/2020 to 1 540, in 2020/2021. Deaths increased significantly from 897, in 2019/2020 to 1 435, in 2020/2021, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the Service was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities.

A total number of 81 police members were murdered, 31 on duty and 50 off duty, during 2020/2021, compared to 76 members murdered, in 2019/2020, an increase of 6,58%. Of the total number of 81 police members killed, during the 2020/2021 financial year, 68 or 83,95% police members were male and 13 or 16,05% were female. The Provinces that were mostly affected with police murders, on and off duty, were KwaZulu-Natal, with 21 murders, the Eastern Cape, with 16 murders, the Western Cape, with 17 murders and Gauteng, with nine murders. On duty murders occur when members are attending to complaints, search suspects, respond to complaints, apprehend suspects and during police actions (stop-and-searches, etc.). The implementation of the National Police Safety Strategy, approved, in May 2019 and the development of preventative plans, to enhance operational readiness, in order to mitigate the risk of murders and attacks towards on-and-off duty police members, falls within the responsibility of the Visible Policing Division.



The SAPS has 54 179 transport assets, including 50 150 vehicles, 34 aircrafts, 136 boats, 143 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 972 motorcycles and 2 744 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 2021, was 3.63:1, based on 50 150 motor vehicles and 182 126 personnel.

Transport asset distribution

Province	Vehicles	Aircrafts	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Eastern Cape	5 658	-	6	3	113	287	6 067
Free State	3 848	-	15	5	109	306	4 283
Gauteng	9 905	-	9	12	119	223	10 268
KwaZulu-Natal	6 919	-	19	5	117	239	7 299
Limpopo	3 104	-	4	7	53	206	3 374
Mpumalanga	3 103	-	10	1	74	162	3 350
North West	2 701	-	7	3	52	220	2 983
Northern Cape	2 172	-	6	1	27	129	2 335
Western Cape	6 406	-	29	10	183	334	6 962
Head Office	6 334	34	31	96	125	638	7 258
Total	50 150	34	136	143	972	2 744	54 179

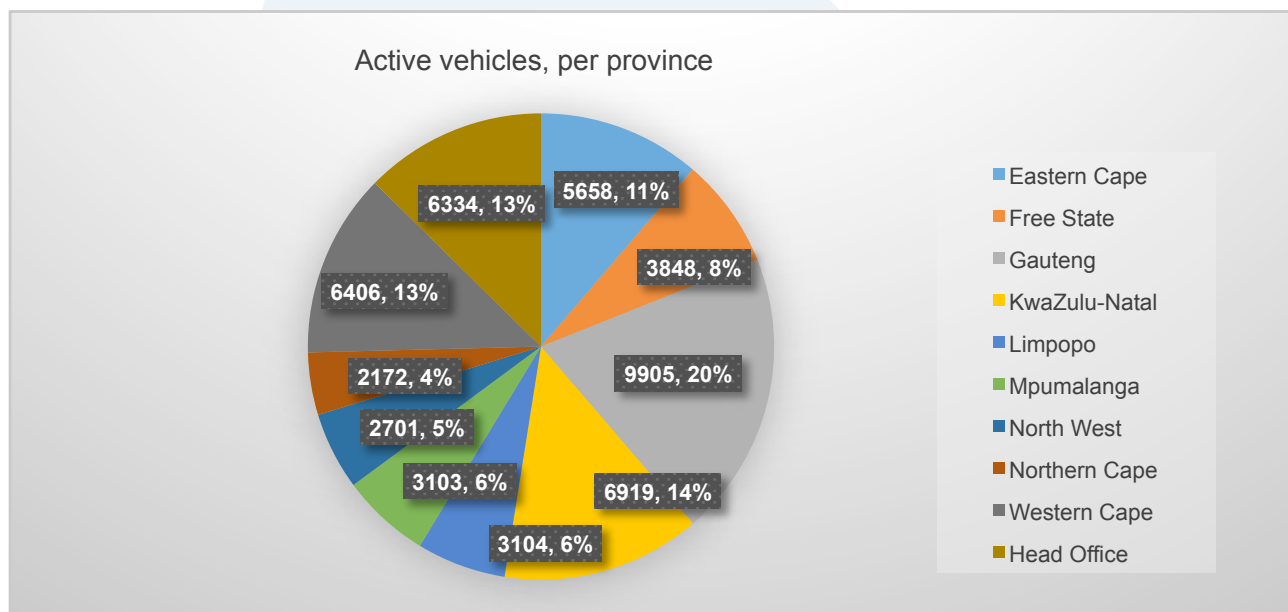


Distribution of vehicles and personnel

Province	2019/2020			2020/2021		
	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Eastern Cape	5 593	18 197	3.25	5 658	17 593	3.10
Free State	3 556	10 575	2.97	3 848	10 318	2.68
Gauteng	9 545	31 967	3.35	9 905	31 079	3.13
KwaZulu-Natal	6 985	23 322	3.34	6 919	22 701	3.28
Limpopo	3 062	11 048	3.61	3 104	10 895	3.50
Mpumalanga	2 914	9 673	3.32	3 103	9 516	3.06
North West	2 850	8 857	3.11	2 701	8 674	3.21
Northern Cape	2 075	7 142	3.44	2 172	6 938	3.19
Western Cape	6 309	20 146	3.19	6 406	19 499	3.04
Head Office	6 245	46 431	7.43	6 334	44 913	7.09
Total	49 134	187 358	3.81	50 150	182 126	3.63

Vehicles in the SAPS are procured, through National Treasury Transversal Contract RT57. A total number of 4 299 vehicles, valued at R1 767 094 709.00, were ordered and 4 291 vehicles were delivered, of which 4 280 or 99,74% vehicles were paid for, in 2020/2021. The outstanding invoices will be paid, in the 2021/2022 financial year.

A total of 2 489 vehicles were auctioned, generating R101 860 378.18. A further R736 274.90 was generated from 795 vehicles, canopies and engines, which were compacted.



There were no new contracts in place for the procurement of BRVs, in 2020/2021. Therefore, no orders were placed for the procurement of BRVs. A bid for the procurement of BRVs was advertised, on 25 September 2020, which closed, on 23 October 2020. The final evaluation was done, on 8 December 2020. Approval was done by the Bid Adjudication Committee, for a once-off contract for the procurement of 8 834 BRVs. In this regard, Contract, 19/1/9/1/28TT (20) was signed, on 2 March 2021. A presentation regarding the new generation, light weight BRV will be made to the Board of Commissioners, for a decision and the drafting of the specifications for the new generation BRVs.



No demand for firearms was received from end-users (Provinces and Divisions), for 2020/2021. Contract, 19/1/9/1/76TT(18) is in place. A total of 5 000 pistols (Beretta, Mod. PX4s) were procured on order and was finalised, on 11 March 2021.

A total number of 492 775 evidence collection kits were procured, in 2020/2021. A total number of 277 899 evidence collection kits were distributed to end-users, in order to enhance the investigation of crime. Upon requisitioning, these kits were distributed to police stations and units in a controlled manner, while a reasonable buffer stock was kept on hand at the Provisioning Stores in Pretoria, Cape Town and KwaZulu-Natal, for a consistent supply of evidence collection kits.

The SAPS was unable to conclude and finalise its own contracts for the sourcing of uniform items, due to the receipt of unresponsive bids, on numerous occasions. A decision was taken to source these items from National Treasury Transversal Contracts (RT-59, as well as RT-64). Despite the COVID-19 Pandemic and challenges, with regard to load shedding, uniform items, valued at R190 693 183.54, were issued to members, nationally, by the clothing stores and the uniform shops located, in the Gauteng, the Western Cape, the Northern Cape, the North West, the Free State, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Provinces. Uniform items are delivered to the Pretoria Store by the contracted manufacturers and suppliers, where after it is transported to the other stores. In 2020/2021, a total of 510 132 kilometres were covered by trucks, delivering stock and other critical goods to all the Provinces.

The Department is continuously utilising National Treasury's Central Supplier Database for the sourcing of prospective suppliers, whenever a need arises, to procure goods or services on a price quotation basis. Bid committees, from cross-functional units are in place and meet, when required. Bid committee members are aware of their ethical obligations, as they are expected to sign a declaration of confidentiality and also declare any conflict of interest. Bid committee members, as well as supply chain management practitioners are required to sign Codes of Conduct. Furthermore, Bid Adjudication Committee members are required to sign an oath of secrecy and to be vetted, together with senior officials and other personnel from the supply chain management environment. The performance of suppliers and contractors are reviewed by end-users and reporting, to this effect, are submitted to Procurement and Contract Management. The Divisional Commissioner of Supply Chain Management appoints, on a rotational basis, members to oversee the bid opening processes. Responses, sealed in serialised tamper proof evidence bags, are kept safe and are opened and registered, until such time that the appointed Bid Evaluation Committee Chairperson takes possession of the documents. This ensures the continuity of possession and restricted access to the documentation. A need was identified, to enhance compliance, monitoring and improving transparency and accountability with the management of contracts, in the supply chain management environment. Subsequently, a Contract Management Strategy was developed and implemented as a National Instruction, during November 2019. The SAPS has reviewed the procurement pocket guide pertaining to the invitation and consideration of price quotations. The purpose of this guide is to spell out the procurement directives of the Department for the sourcing and approval of quotations for goods and services, as well as contract management. Furthermore, this guide will also mitigate irregular expenditure cases. It provides all stakeholders who are involved in the procurement process, with guidelines, to ensure that all procurement transactions are carried out, in a manner that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective, thereby promoting good governance. The Annual Procurement Forum, held during December 2019, was used to communicate and explain any new legislation, regulations and other important issues in the procurement environment. During the Forum, practitioners were again sensitised to manage irregular expenditure more effectively. All attendees were provided with a number of the pocket guides for distribution within their respective Provinces and Divisions.

IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

The 2020/2021 TPP, approved, on 19 February 2020, is aimed to capacitate operational personnel with the knowledge and skills, in order to execute their operational mandate. Over and above the capacitation of operational personnel, managers, supervisors, technical and support personnel were capacitated with the relevant development programmes, in order to perform their support functions to provide required support to operational personnel. The TPP was implemented, towards the end of the 2nd quarter of the financial year, due to training being suspended, during the 1st quarter, as a result of COVID-19 Pandemic lockdown levels 5 and 4. Training was also suspended, during parts of the 4th quarter, amid the second wave of the Pandemic. The TPP was revised and approved by the National Commissioner, on 4 August 2020, for implementation.



Other alternative training methods, such as virtual or online training have been implemented during the financial year. Personnel have been afforded the opportunity to attend virtual or online training, which did not require practical training. The programmes were presented by local and international stakeholders.

In terms of the percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training, in terms of the TPP, a total of 9 753 learners were assessed, of which 9 673 or 99,18% were declared competent upon completion of such training.

Priority	Number of learners trained	Number of learners declared competent	Competency rate
Crime prevention-related learning areas	655	655	100%
Crimes committed against women and children-related learning areas	1 432	1 427	99,65%
Crime investigation learning areas	1 640	1 635	99,70%
POP-related learning areas	459	459	100%
Forensic service-related learning areas	180	177	98,33%
Crime intelligence-related learning areas	52	52	100%
Cybercrime-related learning areas	128	128	100%

Despite COVID-19 and the suspension of training, the National Commissioner authorised that the Special Task Force (STF) training cycle be presented, due to its lengthy period, as well as avoiding compromising the security of the country, due to a shortage of STF operators. The following specialised critical training interventions were presented:

Course description	Trainees	Attendance	Competent
STF Training Cycles			
STF Survival Phase	20	20	20 (100%)
STF Basic Rural Phase	29	29	27 (93,10%)
STF Advanced Rural Survival Phase	23	23	23 (100%)
STF Basic Urban Phase	28	28	19 (67,86%)
STF Hostage Release Phase	23	23	16 (69,57%)
STF Waterborne Phase	12	12	12 (100%)
Airport Reaction Team			
Police Preparation and Conditioning	56	55	38 (67,86%)
Police Weapon Phase	40	39	29 (72,50%)
Police Rural Phase	29	29	28 (96,55%)
Police Urban Phase	21	21	19 (90,48%)
Counter Assault Team			
Weapon Phase	18	18	12 (66,67%)



Other training interventions, in 2020/2021 are as follows:

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

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

During the Resolving of Crime Skills Programmes and related basic detective training courses, all detectives are trained to investigate all types of crimes, including GBV and to utilise the available investigative support resources provided by Crime Intelligence, specialised K9 Services and Forensic Services. A whole array of intelligence and forensic courses were presented to equip members working in these support environments, to provide effective support services to detectives. The following are examples of intelligence, specialised K9 and forensic in-service training courses, which were planned, during the 2020/2021 training cycle, aimed at ensuring that an effective support service is provided to detectives:

- » Biological Body Fluid Detection Dog Course
- » Forensic Biology: DNA Casework Overview
- » Forensic Biology: Evidence Recovery
- » Advance Crime Scene Management
- » Crime Information Analysis
- » Crime Intelligence Collection
- » Crime Intelligence Gathering Course

Over and above the basic detective training, specialised investigation courses were presented to selected detectives, to sharpen the skills of specialist investigators, to deal with cases of GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups. A total number of 1 763 members were trained on courses related to GBVF.

The Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers was planned, for the 2020/2021 training cycle, aimed at equipping SAPS detectives to effectively investigate complaints of violence against women and children.





INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL TRAINING INTERVENTIONS

AMERICAS AND EUROPE

A total of two courses were presented, by France, at the SAPS Academy, in Paarl, from 16 November 2020 to 20 November 2020 and at the SAPS Academy, in Rietondale, from 30 November 2020 to 4 December 2020. A total number of 24 participants attended the training, which included members from the Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions, as well as the DPCI. The course was based on using the Data Analysis Response to Windows (DARWIN) tool as a strategy, allowing ground officers to perform searches on computers, protecting the suspected hard drive and so respecting the chain of custody. It is an intermediate step between ground investigations and the central laboratories and quick to get answers from electronic evidence, during the search of houses and custodies. The DARWIN tool provides the capability to image a suspect's hard drive in a forensic way, something useful for the SAPS central laboratories. The financial expenditure for SAPS on these courses was R22 965.90.

AFRICA, ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST

The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) Pilot Virtual Training Course on Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Skills for Law Enforcement Agencies, in Eastern and Southern Africa, was presented, in South Africa, Pretoria, from 5 October 2020 to 16 October 2020. The objectives of the training course are to enhance the capabilities of police officers, to investigate cases relating to counter-terrorism and transnational crime, especially during the COVID-19 Pandemic. A total number 15 SAPS members from the Crime Intelligence Division, Forensic Services (Explosives Unit) and the DPCI attended this course. All members from countries within the SADC attended virtually.

The SARPPCO Virtual Course on Investigating Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime in South Africa, was presented, in Pretoria, from 30 November 2020 to 4 December 2020. The objectives of the training intervention are to capacitate commanders on the latest developments in terrorist and organised crime tactics in Southern Africa, raise awareness on the complex dynamics of the nexus between terrorism and transnational organised crime and promote common strategies for complex crime scene investigation and management. A total of 11 SAPS members from the Crime Intelligence Division and the DPCI attended this training course. All members from countries within the SADC attendant virtually. All training courses were sponsored by the Institute for Security Studies, through INTERPOL, with no financial implication against the SAPS budget.

BASIC POLICE DEVELOPMENT

As a result of restrictions placed on gatherings and compliance to health protocols, as well as regulations, highlighted by the National Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002), all planned training and development interventions, including the training of new recruits at the various Basic Police Development Academies, were suspended and deferred by the National Commissioner of the SAPS.

SPORTS AND RECREATION IN THE SAPS

The Human Resource Development Division, as the custodian of physical fitness in the SAPS, has a role to play, in ensuring that members are physically ready to perform functional duties throughout their police career. Due to COVID-19 regulations and protocols, challenges were experienced concerning the conducting of group exercise programmes and/or activities. Guidelines on conducting physical fitness activities during COVID-19 was developed. The purpose of the guidelines, is to standardise, conduct and maintain the Summative Physical Fitness Assessment protocol, structured exercise programmes and gymnasium operating safety procedures, during the COVID-19 Pandemic. In pursue for alternative fitness exercise means, an initiative was taken to create a platform pertaining to exercise activities through the development of a home-based exercise video, to assist police members to improve their fitness. Furthermore, a Summative Fitness Assessment pilot project was conducted, in four in-land Provinces, namely; Gauteng, the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, from 16 to 19 November 2020. A National Gym Contract: Supply and Delivery was also established for the SAPS. Sporting codes, national championships and other sport-related activities were suspended, due to COVID-19. Therefore, no sport activities took place at provincial, national and international levels.

In 2020/2021, 42 SAPS Skills Development Providers were re-accredited, in order to provide and assess National Qualification Framework (NQF) aligned training to SAPS personnel and 198 assessors and 123 moderators were re-registered, in ensuring that learner achievements are being endorsed against formal registered Unit Standards or Qualifications, thereby assuring the quality of the training that they receive.



A total number of 1 539 certificates for the Unit Standard 'Use of Firearms in Law Enforcement Environment' and 1 092 certificates for the National Certificate in Policing were received from the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) and forwarded to provincial offices, for distribution to learners.

In terms of organisational standards and qualifications, the Occupational Certificate: Detective: NQF Level 6 Qualification, was developed and submitted to the South African Qualification Authority (SAQA) for registration and the Occupational Certificate: Commissioned Police Officer: NQF 6 was developed and submitted to the Quality Council for Trade and Occupation for evaluation and verification and submission to the SAQA for registration.

The following ETD Regulators were identified for development and review, during 2020/2021, in order to regulate and standardise ETD practices, nationally, that will have a positive impact on quality service delivery:

- > Review of the National Instruction on Official Funerals in the SAPS.
- > Development of the Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) on Quality Assurance of ETD Solutions in the SAPS.
- > Review of the SOP for Workplace Learning in the SAPS.
- > Review of the SOP for the Internship Programme in the SAPS.

In terms of assessment strategies and assessments, the Quality Assurance of Learners achievements of 237 SAPS members was conducted by the SASSETA for Recognition of Prior Learning in the National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5. The awarding of the National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5 will exempt SAPS members to complete the first year of the National Diploma in Policing, should they enrol for this qualification at tertiary institutions.

The conducting of three impact studies were planned for, in 2020/2021, namely; the Station Management Learning Programme, the Crime Prevention Learning Programme and the Task Force: Weapons Phase Learning Programme. Draft reports were completed for the Station Management and Crime Prevention Learning Programmes and the data collection was completed for the Task Force: Weapons Phase Learning Programme and are currently in the process of transcribing the interviews conducted.

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

A successful Monitoring and Evaluation Webinar was convened for the Provincial Human Resource Development Centre. The purpose of the Webinar was to review and develop monitoring and evaluation tools, based on the implementation of best practices, gaps and shortcomings experienced at skill development providers. A Code of Conduct was developed and approved for monitoring and evaluation practitioners for professionalisation training within skill development providers. A Monitoring and Evaluation Process Flow for the readiness of skill development providers was developed and approved, in order to provide step-by-step guidance on the responsibility, documents and actions required by various role players within the organisation.

The Quality Assurance environment conducted 99 quality assurances on various learning programmes. A total of 16 learning programmes were presented before the ETD Evaluation Committee and the following learning programmes were approved for the financial year:

- > Designated Firearm Officer
- > Road Crime Crash Mechanical Investigation



- > Vulnerable Groups
- > 10111 Call Centre
- > Firearm Investigation
- > Junior Management Learning Programme
- > Workplace Exposure Official
- > Crowd Management Platoon Commander
- > Authorisation to Drive State Vehicle
- > Policy Analysis Workshop
- > Disability Awareness
- > Mentoring and Coaching
- > Resolving of Crime Blended Learning Programme
- > Family Violence, Child and Sexual Offences

In terms of ETD Curriculum Development, the development of the following learning programmes were finalised, which were approved by the ETD Evaluation Committee:

- > Designated Firearm Officer
- > Road Crime Crash Mechanical Investigation
- > Vulnerable Groups
- > 10111 Call Centre
- > Firearm Investigation
- > Crowd Management Platoon Commander
- > Tactical Policing 2
- > Resolving of Crime Blended Learning Programme

The Department also commenced with the development of the Anti-Gangsterism Learning Solutions, which comprises three streams, namely; Crime Prevention and Combating, Investigation of Gangsterism and Crime Intelligence of Gangsterism. Despite the challenges resulting from COVID-19, the Department also managed to conduct train-the-trainer for vulnerable groups and 10111 Call Centre Learning Programmes.

The SAPS is one of the 12 Government Departments identified by the DPSA, to participate in a Graduate Recruitment Scheme Pilot Project. The Graduate Recruitment Scheme of the SAPS is seen as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provisioning of workplace experience to unemployed youth, in line with their qualifications. The target set for the number of internships undertaken, during 2020/2021, was 1 226. A total 1 226 interns were placed within the SAPS during the 2020/2021 financial year, classified into the following three categories:

Graduates (a person who has successfully completed a formal qualification, in terms of the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008) and requires practical work experience, to increase his/her opportunities for a permanent position in government or the private sector). The table below provides a summary of all graduate interns placed in the SAPS, during 2020/2021.



Profession	Number of interns
Animal health	5
Arts	3
Communications	10
Criminology	32
Profession	Number of interns
Engineering studies	14
Film and television	9
Finance	127
Forensics	5
Graphic design	6
Hospitality	24
Information Technology	26
Internal Audit	28
Law	35
Logistics	72
Management	374
Music	6
Policing	11
Population development studies	6
Psychology	14
Social science	29
Social work	9
Sports	9
Total	854

Student interns (a person who is currently studying towards a higher education qualification and must undertake a period of work experience, in order to fulfil the requirements of the qualification). The table below provides a summary of all student interns placed in the SAPS, during 2020/2021.

Field of study	Number of interns
Finance	26
Hospitality	18
Management	137
Music	16
Total	197

Artisans (a person who has been certified as competent to perform a listed trade, in accordance with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), as amended. An Artisan learner is a person undergoing a formal learning programme, which include structured work experience components in a listed trade and include a trade test, in respect of that trade). The table below provides a summary of all student interns placed at SAPS garages in the SAPS, during 2020/2021.

Trade	Number of interns
Engineering studies (motor mechanics)	175



IMPLEMENTED ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

There is a direct association between a professional and capable SAPS and the enhancement of levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS. The SAPS has, therefore, included outputs related to the implementation of the organisation's Ethics and Integrity Schedule, comprising obligatory financial disclosures for various categories of employees, the management of remunerative work, performed outside of the SAPS, by SAPS members and the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. Although the planned target of 16 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes completed was exceeded, with 55 and all 830 SMS members submitted their financial disclosures, by the planned due date of 31 May 2020, the overall target of 100% compliance with the SAPS Ethics and Integrity Plan was not achieved. Seven newly appointed MMS members submitted their disclosures, after the due date of 31 July 2020, due to the E-disclosure System not immediately updating from the PERSAL System (2 328 from a total of 2 335 submitted) and 451 employees from specific occupational categories submitted their financial disclosures, after the due date of 31 July 2020, due to technical difficulties with the System experienced by some officials and the vast number of officials that need to submit within a short period of time (10 625 from a total of 11 076 submitted). All financial disclosures were verified, during 2020/2021. Furthermore, the SAPS certificate on remunerative work was submitted, by 31 March 2021, after the planned submission date of 31 December 2020, as some Provinces and Divisions submitted their certificates after the due date, due to the unavailability of members, as a result of COVID-19. All certificates were, however, submitted by end of the financial year after inspections and interventions were conducted.

IMPLEMENTED INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE-RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the challenges associated with disciplinary hearings, inclusive of IPID recommendations, which are also treated as discipline, which have been worsened by the Pandemic, Conduct Committees established at national and provincial level have provided guidance on the management of discipline. In these forums, business units are invited to account on the areas of non-compliance with the prescript. There has been constant interaction between head office and Provinces/Divisions, with a view of providing guidance and directives. The same interaction applies with functionaries at provincial level. Early warning systems are implemented to track the status of disciplinary hearings.

The planned target of 90% for disciplinary cases was achieved (91,57% or 1 064 from a total of 1 162). A total of 102 cases were still pending within the time frame. A total of 117 from a total of 123 or 95,12% IPID-related recommendations were finalised within the prescribed time frame, achieving the planned target of 90%, within 60 calendar days. A total number of 20 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days. More needs to be done in the coming financial year, including intensifying inspections, improving the early warning system, optimising Conduct Committees, etc.

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The institutionalisation of sound corporate governance at all levels within the SAPS, guided by national and internal standards, is a key requirement underlying the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS, as it addresses both of the elements of the outcome. The MTSF (2019-2024) commits Government to the eradication of fruitless and wasteful expenditure, in addition to unauthorised and irregular expenditure. The backbone of the finance function is underpinned by the principles of the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999), which aspires to build a public sector with sound financial management systems and processes; to ensure transparency, accountability and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the SAPS; unqualified annual financial statements, prepared on modified cash basis of accounting; and exercise effective



budgetary control, which requires monitoring systems that warn of impending overspending of a vote or main Division. No unauthorised expenditure occurred, in 2020/2021.

In terms of dealing with fruitless and wasteful expenditure, a process was circulated, on 26 March 2020, guiding all Provincial Heads of Finance and Support Heads, to conduct assessments and liability determinations, which resulted in the Financial Heads and Support Heads to be more aware of the types of fruitless and wasteful expenditure in their environments and to implement preventative measures, going forward. Incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure decreased, by 23,40% (36 confirmed incidents, in 2020/2021, compared to 47 confirmed incidents during the same period, in 2019/2020), achieving the set reduced target of 5%.

Incidents of irregular expenditure indicated a significant decrease of 66,67% (eight confirmed incidents, in 2020/2021, compared to 24 confirmed incidents during the same period, in 2019/2020), achieving the set reduced target of 5%. National intervention roadshows were conducted, in all nine Provinces and a virtual session with Divisions.

ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE UNDERPINNED BY A CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

In institutionalising sound corporate governance within the SAPS, the point of departure will be the development and phased implementation of a tailored-made corporate governance framework for the organisation, informed by King IV and the internal dynamics of the organisation. It needs to be mentioned that this output currently has a short-term focus, which will be extended by the inclusion of additional outputs that are associated with the implementation of the schedule of deliverables that are reflected in the corporate governance framework. The SAPS Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the National Commissioner, on 26 March 2021.

INCULCATED CULTURE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

A total of 308 or 133,33% of the planned 231 inspections were executed by the Inspectorate, in 2020/2021, in terms of the approved inspection plan. The target was exceeded by 77 planned inspections, due to requests by the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the National Commissioner or Provincial Commissioners, to address specific service delivery issues.

An Adaptive Inspection Model was developed. The main purpose of the Model is to limit exposure of personnel from the Inspectorate at inspection sites, requiring less personnel on a site for inspection. This allowed for the division of personnel to cover more sites within a shorter period of time, in conjunction with a reduced criteria in its assessment tool.

The Inspectorate finalised 74,03% or 8 312 from a total of 11 228 of service delivery complaint files received, within 30 working days, in 2020/2021.

In terms of auditing, 80,60% or 108 from a total of 134 audits were completed, in 2020/2021, which was lower than the planned target of 100%. The planned target of 153 was reduced to 134, due to a request from SAPS Management to address the qualification issued by the AGSA on performance information and network assets and the approval of the Audit Committee to reduce the audits, due to COVID-19 restrictions. The Internal Audit Plan was also approved, after the tabling of the Departmental Annual Performance Plan. Furthermore, a total number of two audits were deferred by the Audit Committee.



All eight forensic investigations that were planned for, in 2020/2021, were finalised by the Internal Audit Component.

LEGAL SERVICES

During 2020/2021, a total number of 10 689 new civil claims were registered, valued at R16 782 612 292.45. A total of 52 203 claims, valued at R59 812 179 327.28 were still pending, as at 31 March 2021. These claims emanate from previous financial years, as well as the current financial year.

Breakdown of civil claims pending, as at 31 March 2021

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	6 364	R7 796 603 814.77
Free State	959	R1 227 123 716.25
Gauteng	19 313	R 23 894 775 540.03
KwaZulu-Natal	13 885	R10 256 785 366.78
Limpopo	3 827	R4 278 802 113.74
Mpumalanga	3 486	R2 877 154 850.52
North West	2 684	R2 245 911 000.38
Northern Cape	302	R258 141 646.87
Western Cape	1 257	R1 322 215 100.01
Head Office	126	R5 654 666 177.93
Total	52 203	R59 812 179 327.28

A total of 2 899 payments (court orders and settlements) were made, to the value of R367 247 932.15, of which arrest and detention claims were the highest pay outs, viz. R239 299 759.27.

Number of claims for arrests and detention, for the period 2020/2021

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	953	R1 025 229 293.40
Free State	310	R296 364 363.00
Gauteng	2 692	R3 056 919 005.26
KwaZulu-Natal	2 906	R1 298 097 763.35
Limpopo	871	R843 265 347.40
Mpumalanga	731	R344 311 953.21
North West	1 155	R858 321 286.58
Northern Cape	95	R58 427 000.00
Western Cape	197	R172 928 834.96
Head Office	31	R108 695 003.00
Total	9 941	R8 062 629 850.16

A civil claims project came into being, in 2016, to address root causes and establish ownership and accountability for the prevention of incidents leading to civil claims. The various phases of the civil claims project has given impetus to the impact and success of the project, in that of the 33 key deliverables, 26 were finalised, with seven in progress, which reflects a 78,79% success rate. There were various initiatives embarked on focusing on, *inter alia*, the development and review of policy, procedures, directives and processes with emphasis placed on inspections, assessments, training, intelligence, communication and systems and technology.

Specific emphasis was also placed on interventions for the down management of civil claims, focusing on the primary generators of civil claims, viz; unlawful arrests and detention, among others. Inspections were also conducted at the top 10 police stations identified as national contributors. The purpose of down management of civil claims, is to provide guidance on proactive and preventative measures, coupled with creating awareness. There were engagements on analysing the trends. A new National Instruction on Civil Claims and Integrity Management, highlighted the need for a complete mindset change and the need for SAPS employees to change “attitudes and behaviours”, in order to prevent unlawful behaviours, which contribute to unlawful actions leading to civil claims. Emphasis was also placed on the responsibilities of line managers/functionaries and the need for accountability at all levels in the SAPS.

A workstream has been established on Contingent Liability and Civil Claims reporting to the Integrated Resource Management Committee. The sole purpose of the workstream is to down manage civil claims, in an integrated approach. A draft action plan has been developed. The plan focuses on actions aimed at mindset changes on “attitudes and behaviours” of SAPS employees, in order to prevent unlawful actions. These actions do not only contribute to civil claims, but also impacts on SAPS employees being held directly accountable and liable for the compensation for any act or omission, either through negligence or intention, which infringes on the rights of others. The workstream will replace the civil claims project. Outstanding deliverables will be handed over to the subcommittee and other project owners, due to medium- to long-term actions that needed more time and resources to finalise, which is still envisaged to be monitored by the workstream.

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

The SAPS included performance indicators in the MTSF (2019-2024), that are focused specifically on women and the youth, namely; the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above) and the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years). In addition, the SAPS’ 2020-2025 Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan contains the following gender-responsive performance indicator, within the Administration Programme: Public perceptions of the SAPS’ professionalism; SAPS members’ perceptions on the extent to which the police live up to the SAPS’ Values and the percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised within 30 working days. The measurement of the abovementioned perception-based performance indicator will be gender responsive (women will form part of the stratified sampling that will be undertaken) and will, therefore, support the empowerment of women as they will be measured in a gender-responsive manner.

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

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- > The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme
- > Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented



- > Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan
- > Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan

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

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

Planning and Design: The amendment of the Terms of Reference for the appointment of the consultants was reviewed. The review of the Terms of Reference for the appointment of the consultants for planning and design will proceed, in 2021/2022.

Execution: The execution of projects were delayed, as the condition of the buildings necessitated additional workings, to be included in the scope of work. Some projects' scope of work had to be revised, due to the deteriorated condition of the buildings, as the planning and design phase was conducted, during 2012/2013 and was never previously executed. The review of the scope of work has been finalised, but was executed, in 2021/2022.

Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented

The services bid was not awarded by SITA during the financial year, as planned. The services tender was cancelled and republished. SITA is currently utilising their internal resources to carry out the installation on limited scale, until the awarding of the bid, after which WAN site implementation and sign-off are anticipated to be finalised.

Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan

Interventions were conducted, which revealed that officials on MMS level were newly appointed and the E-disclosure System takes approximately two months to update from the PERSAL System. Some officials at lower levels experienced technological challenges to submit disclosures, because of a lack of access to the system and the capacity to assist these officials was constrained, in terms of the number of ethics officers. Non-compliant officials were nonetheless, all subjected to corrective counselling.

Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan

Internal Audit resolved to finalise the outstanding audit reports without comments from management in situations, whereby comments were long awaited, followed by intensified consultation with the clients, by the Chief Audit Executive.

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

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The

Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

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

BUDGET

During the Special Adjustments Estimate, an amount of R3,7 billion was allocated, in addition to the baseline of the Department to fund expenditure incurred by the SAPS, in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. This amount was allocated, in addition to an amount of R1,136 billion, reprioritised by the Department towards this specific purpose. During the 2020 Second Adjustment Estimate process, an amount of R248,440 million roll-over request for COVID-19 was approved by National Treasury. The earmarking was removed by National Treasury from an amount of R1,054 billion, being part of the R1,136 billion previously reprioritised from the SAPS' baseline.

Main programmes	2020/2021 Estimates	Reprioritisation towards COVID-19	Additional allocation	Roll-overs	Other adjustments	Adjusted estimates 2020/2021
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)
Administration	20 912 779	(818 200)	-	-	(1 087 535)	19 007 044
Visible Policing	52 327 272	1 021 000	3 700 000	248 440	(3 895 186)	53 401 526
Detective Services	20 624 159	(132 800)	-	4 332	(807 205)	19 688 486
Crime Intelligence	4 403 531	-	-	-	(203 421)	4 200 110
Protection and Security Services	3 443 292	(70 000)	-	-	(109 564)	3 263 728
Total	101 711 033	-	3 700 000	252 772	(6 102 911)	99 560 894



Interventions implemented, in response to COVID-19

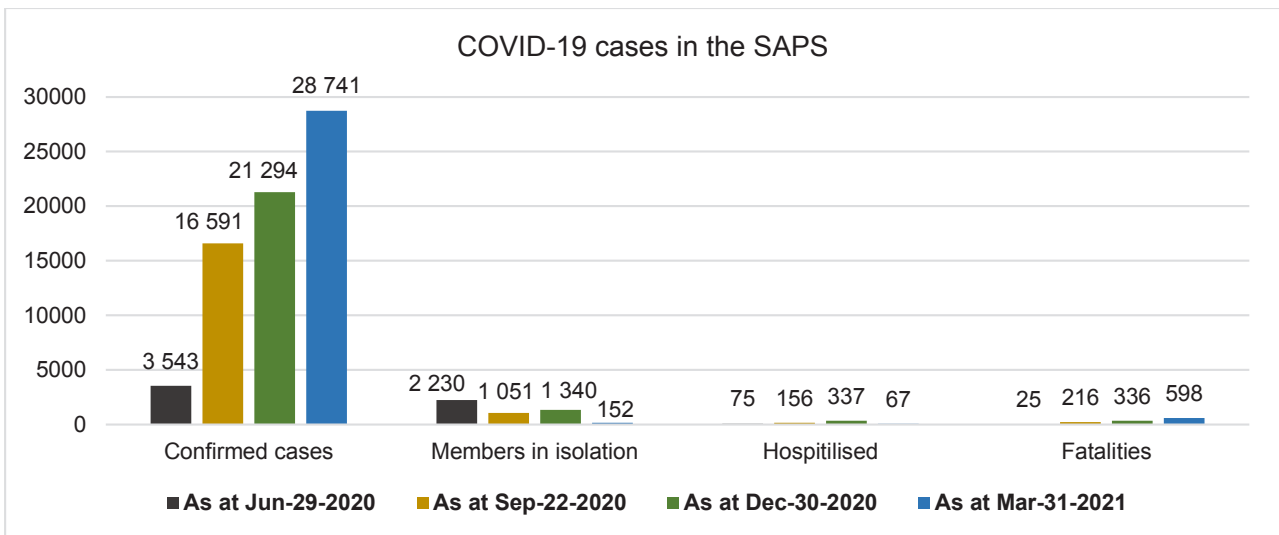
Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Budget allocation	Budget spent ¹²	Outputs to which the intervention contribute to	Immediate outcomes
Programme 1: Administration (Supply Chain Management)	Procurement and provisioning of PPE and sanitisers to SAPS personnel and awaiting trial prisoners, during the State of Disaster	All organisational levels	Total number of SAPS Act and PSA Act employees at the end of March 2021. (±182 126) ±112 504 males ±69 622 females, including ±3 076 with disabilities Awaiting trial prisoners and reservists Refer to Note 1	All SAPS employees, including reservists and awaiting trial prisoners detained in police facilities	R1 950 000 000	R1 546 150 819 (Goods and services)	Expansion of resources to sustain quality service delivery	To ensure the well-being of SAPS personnel, reservists, members of the community and awaiting trial prisoners
Programme 1: Administration (Inspectorate)	Compliance inspections to assess adherence to the containment and management of COVID-19 instructions	Inspections were conducted at SAPS premises, in all nine Provinces	SAPS personnel present during the inspections (the number of personnel could not be determined) Refer to Note 2	SAPS employees at national, provincial, district/cluster, police station and unit levels	No additional allocation was received. The annual budget allocation for National and Provincial Inspectorate was utilised	-	A professional and capable SAPS	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS and to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 within the SAPS

Note 1: Number of people is not known, as numbers fluctuate, per day.

Note 2: Disaggregated information on beneficiaries is not available.

One of the hurdles during the COVID-19 Pandemic, was the diminished strength of the workforce, due to infections and illness of members and their families. A lack of available personnel, due to absenteeism and illnesses placed additional stress on the pool of available members and can become a limiting factor for even the simplest police operations or administrative functions. In addition, working with a diminished force can severely impact members’ performance and professional standards. Additional workload for healthy members, thus adds to the already existent psychological and physical stress on members.

Many SAPS members have fulfilled their constitutional obligations in the face of adversity and uncertainty and continued to maintain high police visibility. Despite various efforts to keep the virus at bay by wearing protective equipment, sanitising and by maintaining social distancing while enforcing the law, as at 31 March 2021, there was a total number of 28 741 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the SAPS (1,86% of the total number of cases recorded in the Country (1 548 157)). Most confirmed cases were recorded at Head Office and National Divisions/Components (5 954), in the Western Cape (4 695), Gauteng (4 488), KwaZulu-Natal (3 647) and the Eastern Cape (3 223) Provinces. As at 31 March 2021, 27 998 or 97,41% recoveries were recorded. Sadly, a total of 598 fatalities were recorded, up to 31 March 2021. Most fatalities were recorded in the Eastern Cape (116), KwaZulu-Natal (96), Gauteng (79) and the Western Cape (75) Provinces. A total number of 99 fatalities were recorded at Head Office and National Divisions/Components.



The SAPS created awareness on COVID-19, from March 2020, followed by a COVID-19 Hotline for members to call, to be provided with emotional guidance, in terms of COVID-19-related matters. The hotline was manned by psychologists, social workers and chaplains. Over a period of six months, 960 calls were received. The hotline was closed, in September 2020, as information on COVID-19 became more available and known. As a result, calls declined.

An awareness programme was presented to employees by EHW professionals and police trainers from the Human Resource Development Division. A total of 1 075 training sessions were presented, reaching 20 629 employees. These were further complemented by 1 796 COVID-19 information-sharing sessions, reaching another 44 756 employees. These sessions aimed at building resilience and focused more on practical matters, to assist employees in dealing with the devastation caused by COVID-19.

Personnel from EHW also played a preventative function, by visiting police stations, roadblocks and lockdown hotspots, checking and encouraging employees to comply with COVID-19 regulations. A total of 3 068 visits were performed with the goal of ensuring and encouraging compliance.



The SAPS have strived through its chaplains, social workers, psychologists and Quality of Worklife personnel, to support the families of the members. Over and above, the SAPS, in partnership with the Police Medical Aid (POLMED), established a quarantine site for employees at the SAPS Tshwane Academy.

The Supply Chain Management Division was tasked to procure PPE items in bulk and to distribute to all Provinces, who in turn, distributed the items to police stations. All SAPS employees, including reservists and awaiting trial prisoners detained in police facilities were provided with PPE. In terms of the procurement of PPE, the COVID-19 Pandemic necessitated the SAPS to engage in emergency procurement, as prescribed by National Treasury Instruction Notes 8 of 2019/2020 and 5 of 2020/2021, as well as SAPS Delegation of Powers Part 5, Procurement. These National Treasury instruction notes were issued with measures in place, to assist State institutions to procure the basic preventative items, in order to contain and manage the transmission of COVID-19. Three Transversal Contracts, with price lists, were put in place by National Treasury. The nature of the goods that were required were not goods ordinarily procured by the SAPS and there was a high demand, in both the private and public sectors.

In urgent and emergency cases, an institution may dispense with the invitation of bids and may obtain the required goods, works or services, by means of quotations, by preferably making use of the database of prospective suppliers or otherwise, in any manner to the best interest of the State. Price quotations or negotiations must be executed, in accordance with Treasury Regulation 16A6.4. Urgent cases are cases where early delivery is of critical importance and the invitation of competitive bids is either impossible or impractical. Emergency cases are cases where immediate action is necessary, in order to avoid a dangerous, risky situation or misery. The reasons for the urgency/emergency and for dispensing of competitive bids, should be clearly recorded and approved by the Accounting Officer/authority or his/her delegate. The SAPS engaged the respective suppliers, as provided by National Treasury Instruction Notes 8 of 2019/2020 and 5 of 2020/2021, without success of the availability of stock. National Treasury was informed, in relation to the challenges encountered and to request the utilisation of suppliers out of contract, for the procurement of PPE for the SAPS. Suppliers were sourced from the Central Supplier Database and contacted, telephonically, to confirm the availability for any commodity of PPE they had in stock. On confirmation of the availability of stock and quantities, officials/members were sent to conduct due diligence and after the inspection if satisfied, the request for quotations were sent to each supplier. The request for financial authority and the granting of procurement authorisation were processed individually, to the different suppliers, without a comparative table, in order to secure the availability of sufficient PPE, due to the emergency of the requirement, as well as the shortage of stock in the market. Official order forms were issued to different suppliers, according to their capability and quantities. Suppliers that were issued with Request for Quotation documents, without a confirmation of availability of any commodity of PPE in stock and issued with an official order form, did not keep to delivery schedules confirmed and had to be cancelled later.

The Inspectorate Division conducted inspections at various sites and operational deployments, to determine the level of compliance to COVID-19 protocols. The information gathered at these sites, provide the backbone for information reported weekly to the National COVID-19 Steering Committee. A total of 4 957 COVID-19 inspections were executed, in 2020/2021.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

In terms of audits completed and according to the Internal Audit Plan, the Audit Committee granted approval to reduce the planned target from 153 to 134 audits. This was due to COVID-19 restrictions and its impact to the normal way of operating. Furthermore, SAPS management required assistance from Internal Audit, in addressing the qualification raised/issued to the Accounting Officer by the AGSA, on 25 July 2019.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	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	63 860	37 062	26 798	53 061	53 061	-
Management	86 584	86 584	-	67 795	67 795	-
Corporate Services	19 680 185	18 578 624	1 101 561	19 887 642	19 658 635	229 007
Civilian Secretariat	-	-	-	143 051	143 051	-
Total	19 830 629	18 702 270	1 128 359	20 151 549	19 922 542	229 007





4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

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

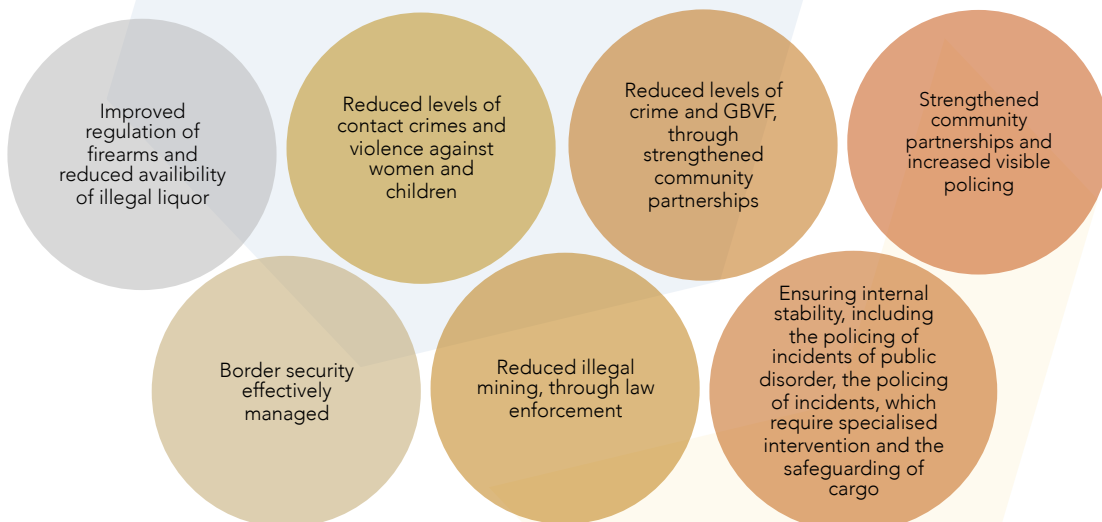
The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations and community service centres.

Border Security provides for the policing of South Africa's borders.

Specialised Interventions provides for interventions in medium-risk to high-risk operations, including the air wing, the STF and crime combating units and the protection of valuable and dangerous cargo.

There are two outcomes that relate directly to the Visible Policing Programme; namely, the law upheld and enforced in support of the stamping of the authority of the State and a collaborative, consultative approach to policing. The following suboutcomes are associated with the law upheld and enforced in support of the stamping of the authority of the State - increased feelings of safety in communities; constitutionally grounded internal stability; reduced organised crime; and balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured. The suboutcomes associated with a collaborative, consultative approach to policing are - increased feelings of safety in communities; responsive policing of GBVF and citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime. The following outputs relate to the two outcomes that are relevant to this Programme, respectively:



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

Table 3: Actual performance against targets for quarter 1, 2020/2021 against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	18 592	7 141	4 204	Increase to 3 570 (1%)	893	280	-613	Restrictions placed on movement prevented people to travel during the national lockdown, levels 5 and 4. The curfew, introduced under Section 16(3) of the COVID-19 Regulations confined South Africans to their place of residence, from 20:00 to 05:00. Increased police visibility to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, resulted in increased roadblocks and stop-and-searches, which deterred criminals to carry firearms.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.
	Subprogramme: Crime Prevention										



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<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>Improved regulation of firearms</p>									<p>The majority of firearms recovered are without serial numbers. These firearms must first be sent for ballistic testing (etching) to retrieve the serial numbers. If serial numbers cannot be retrieved, applications must be submitted to the CFR, to issue a firearm identification number, where after the firearm can be circulated.</p> <p>Non-compliance by members to circulate firearms as found.</p>	





Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<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 	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	358	362	459	Increase to 428 (10%)	107	139	32	<p>The implementation of the Property and Exhibit Management Turnaround Plan.</p> <p>The clearance of firearms from evidence stores.</p> <p>Stop-and-search operations and roadblocks.</p> <p>Intelligence-led operations.</p>	<p>The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<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 	Improved regulation of firearms	Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 90 working days	78,41% (80 920 from a total of 103 205 finalised) within 90 working days.	70,31% (69 770 finalised from a total of 99 236 received) within 90 working days.	80,58% (81 976 finalised from a total of 101 733 received) within 90 working days.	90% of new applications finalised, within 90 working days	90% of new applications finalised, within 90 working days	31,55% (3 665 finalised from a total of 11 618 received, within 90 working days).	-58,45% points	<p>The majority of PSA members who are responsible for the registration, capturing and administration of all firearm applications were under lockdown, during lockdown levels 5 and 4.</p> <p>During alert level 3, only one third of PSA members were allowed to return back to the office, as part of the reintegration of members to the workplace, in adherence to the Circular 18 of 2020: State of Disaster: Public Service Return to Work Guideline, issued by the DPSA.</p> <p>The closure and decontamination of the building, as well as the quarantine/isolation of members, as a result of positive COVID-19 test results.</p>	<p>The target for 2020/2021 was adjusted due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting internal process, at all levels, related to the management of firearm licence applications.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	Reported contact crime decreased, by 1,1%, from 609 413, in 2016/2017, to 602 697, in 2017/2018.	Reported contact crime increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697, in 2017/2018, to 618 472, in 2018/2019.	Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,6%, from 618 472, in 2018/2019, to 622 206, in 2019/2020.	Reduce to 576 664 (7,5%)	144 166	Reported contact crimes reduced, by 37,9% from 144 267 during the 1 st quarter, in 2019/2020 to 89 592, during the 1 st quarter, in 2020/2021.	30,4% points	Restrictions placed on movement prevented people to travel during the national lockdown, levels 5 and 4. The curfew, introduced under Section 16(3) of the COVID-19 Regulations confined South Africans to their place of residence, from 20:00 to 05:00. Increased police visibility to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, resulted in increased roadblocks and stop-and-searches. Increased operations to enforce the COVID-19 Regulations. The ban on the sale of liquor contributed to the decrease in all categories of contact crimes.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations ⁷	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations increased, by 1,34% from 92 887 in 2017/2018 to 94 131, in 2018/2019.	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 0,1% from 94 131, in 2018/2019 to 94 230, in 2019/2020.	Reduce to 87 594 (7,5%)	21 899	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 43,5% from 22 578, during the 1 st quarter, in 2019/2020 to 12 764 during the 1 st quarter, in 2020/2021.	36% points	Restrictions placed on movement prevented people to travel during the national lockdown, levels 5 and 4. The curfew, introduced under Section 16(3) of the COVID-19 Regulations confined South Africans to their place of residence, from 20:00 to 05:00. Increased police visibility to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, resulted in increased roadblocks and stop-and-searches. Increased operations to enforce the COVID-19 Regulations. The ban on the sale of liquor contributed to the decrease in all categories of contact crimes.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.





Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Number of escapees from custody	A total of 785 persons escaped from police custody. The 785 escapees represent 0,054% of the 1 467 217 persons arrested and charged during 2017/2018.	A total of 656 persons escaped from police custody. The 656 represent 0,048% of the 1 360 319 persons arrested and charged during 2018/2019.	A total of 680 persons escaped from police custody.	Reduce to 618 (2%)	155	A total of 132 persons escaped from police custody.	23	An approved national plan to prevent escape incidents was implemented, supported by provincial plans. All incidents of escapes are investigated and disciplinary action is initiated.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Reduced levels of contact crime	Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	27 747 vehicles were recovered, including 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 1 55 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	36 674 vehicles were recovered, including 31 725 identified vehicles, 4 786 unidentified vehicles and 163 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 33 397	8 349	4 429 vehicles were recovered, including 3 647 identified vehicles, 769 unidentified vehicles and 13 vehicles during cross-border operations.	-3 920	Restrictions placed on movement prevented people to travel during the national lockdown, levels 5 and 4. The curfew, introduced under Section 16(3) of the COVID-19 Regulations confined South Africans to their place of residence, from 20:00 to 05:00. Increased police visibility to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, resulted in increased roadblocks and stop-and-searches, which deterred criminals to use stolen/robbed vehicles.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced levels of crime and GBVF, through strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	100% (All 1 146 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	100% (All 1 149 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	99,91% (1 153 from a total of 1 154) police stations are compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria.	100%	100%	100% (All 1 155 police stations are compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	0% points	-	The performance indicator and target were adjusted, to ensure that police stations that are functional or operational are included in the method of calculation, thereby excluding new police stations that have been registered on the PERSAL System but that are not yet functional.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
Collaborative and consultative policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against women	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	Reported crimes against women increased, by 2,7%, from 172 961, in 2016/2017, to 177 620, in 2017/2018.	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2%, from 177 620, in 2017/2018, to 179 683, in 2018/2019.	Reported crimes against women decreased, by 4,8%, from 179 683, in 2018/2019, to 171 070, in 2019/2020.	Decrease to 168 517 (7,6%)	Reduce to 42 129 (7,6%)	Reported contact crimes against women increased, by 2,89% from 24 723 during the 1 st quarter, in 2019/2020 to 25 438 during the 1 st quarter, in 2020/2021.	10,49% points	Most of these cases happens indoors making it difficult to police. The lockdown, due to COVID-19 left women vulnerable, as they were confined to their homes with their families (abusers) most of the time, due to restricted movement. Despite the non-achievement of the targeted percentage, less charges were reported, than projected.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
Collaborative and consultative policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against children	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years)	Reported crimes against children decreased, by 0,7%, from 43 842, in 2016/2017, to 43 540, in 2017/2018.	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9%, from 43 540, in 2017/2018, to 45 229, in 2018/2019.	Reported crimes against children increased, by 6,4%, from 45 229, in 2018/2019, to 42 348, in 2019/2020.	Decrease to 42 113 (7,5%)	Reduce to 10 528 (7,5%)	Reported contact crimes against children increased, by 10,4% from 6 024 during the 1 st quarter, in 2019/2020 to 6 653 during the 1 st quarter, in 2020/2021.	17,9% points	Most of these cases happens indoors making it difficult to police. The lockdown, due to COVID-19 left children vulnerable, as they were confined to their homes with their families (abusers) most of the time, due to restricted movement. Despite the non-achievement of the targeted percentage, less charges were reported, than projected.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of police stations that have functional Community Police Forums	99,48% (1 140 from a total of 1 146 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines.	99,56% (1 144 from a total of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines.	99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154).	99,56% of police stations	99,56% of police stations	99,73% (1 149 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 155 police stations).	0,17% points	Qhasa Police Station, in the Eastern Cape and Doornkop Police Station, in Gauteng are new police stations and a CPF board still needs to be elected. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers. Therefore, these police stations are discounted from the number of police stations.	The target was adjusted, in line with the actual performance, for 2019/2020, which was available at the time of the revision of the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan, rather than the estimated performance and has a significant impact on the target.
	Increased police visibility	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been implemented	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	9 provinces, by 31 March 2021	3 provinces	0	-3	No directive/guideline pertaining to the expectations on the implementation of the Community-in-Blue Concept.	The performance indicator was adjusted to eliminate the implementation dependence on CPFs, hence the use of "initiated".



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1 to actual achievement, in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
<p>Collaborative and consultative policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime 	Increased police visibility	Number of cities in which the implementation of the Safer City Framework has been implemented	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	10 pilot cities	2 pilot cities	3 (Ethekwini (Durban), Cape Town and Port Elizabeth).	1	The National Commissioner invited the premier of the Western Cape and the mayor of the City of Cape Town, as well as other role players and Provincial SAPS management to a virtual meeting. During this meeting, the National Commissioner initiated the Safer City methodology to obtain buy-in from role players. The utilisation of virtual platforms for engagement lend itself to an opportunity to overachieve on the planned target.	The performance indicator was adjusted to eliminate the implementation dependence on various stakeholders, including municipalities and other departments, hence the use of "initiated".



Table 4: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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 ⁷	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	18 592	7 141	4 204	Increase to 4 225 (0,5%) ⁸	2 035	-2 190	Target not achieved. COVID-19 restrictions, related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3, resulted in an increase in visible policing, which resulted in lesser illegal firearms recovered.
		Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	358	362	459	Increase to 482 (5%) ⁹	376	-106	Target not achieved. COVID-19 restrictions, related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3, resulted in an increase in visible policing, which resulted in lesser illegal firearms recovered.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Improved regulation of firearms	Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days	78,41% (80 920 from a total of 103 205 finalised), within 90 working days.	70,31% (69 770 finalised from a total of 99 236 received), within 90 working days.	80,58% (81 976 finalised from a total of 101 733 received), within 90 working days.	90% of new applications finalised, within 120 working days ⁸⁰	38,87% (24 133 finalised from a total of 62 082 received), within 120 working days.	-51,13% points	Target not achieved. The rotation of members and the decontamination of buildings, due to positive COVID-19 cases, resulted in a loss of production. Dependencies to finalise applications.
	Reduced availability of illegal liquor	Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed ⁸¹	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	90%	100% (24 663)	10% points	Target achieved. This forms part of crimes mostly dependant on police action for detection, which occurs during day-to-day patrols or operations conducted. The positive identification of illegal liquor outlets, requires that a SAPS member physically visit the premises in question, to confirm that an individual is allegedly selling liquor and to confirm that the liquor is being sold by a person that is not in possession of



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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>Reduced availability of illegal liquor</p>		<p>Reported contact crime reduced, by 1,1%, from 609 413, in 2016/2017, to 602 697, in 2017/2018.</p>	<p>Reported contact crime increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697, in 2017/2018, to 618 472, in 2018/2019.</p>	<p>Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,6%, from 618 472, in 2018/2019, to 622 206, in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>Reduce to 575 696 (7,48%)</p>	<p>Reported contact crimes reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/2020 to 535 869, in 2020/2021.</p>	<p>6,42% points</p>	<p>a valid liquor licence or registration. The SAPS member who has conducted the positive identification is obliged, in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), to place the individual under arrest and to confiscate the liquor, which is being held on the premises.</p>
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	<p>Reduced levels of contact crime⁸²</p>	<p>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes⁸³</p>	<p>Reported contact crime reduced, by 1,1%, from 609 413, in 2016/2017, to 602 697, in 2017/2018.</p>	<p>Reported contact crime increased, by 2,6%, from 602 697, in 2017/2018, to 618 472, in 2018/2019.</p>	<p>Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,6%, from 618 472, in 2018/2019, to 622 206, in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>Reduce to 575 696 (7,48%)</p>	<p>Reported contact crimes reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/2020 to 535 869, in 2020/2021.</p>	<p>6,42% points</p>	<p>Target achieved. COVID-19 restrictions related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3. An integrated approach to policing through the use of force multipliers, such as reservists, K9 Units, Rapid Rail, Metropolitan Police Service, as well as other government departments who joined resources during these operations. Cooperation between the SAPS and the community.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations ⁶⁴	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	Reported contact crimes at the High Crime Weight Stations increased, by 1,34% from 92 887 in 2017/2018 to 94 131, in 2018/2019.	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 0,1%, in 2018/2019 to 94 230, in 2019/2020.	Reduce to 87 234 (7,42%)	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 18,9% from 94 849 ⁶⁵ , in 2019/2020 to 76 940, in 2020/2021.	11,48% points	Target achieved. COVID-19 restrictions related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3. The allocation of resources to the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations. Intensive crime combating operations at district, provincial and national levels.
		Number of escapees from custody	A total of 785 persons escaped from police custody. The 785 escapees represent 0,054% of the 1 467 217 persons arrested and charged, during 2017/2018.	A total of 656 persons escaped from police custody. The 656 represent 0,048% of the 1 360 319 persons arrested and charged during 2018/2019.	A total of 680 persons escaped from police custody.	Reduce to 666 (2%)	A total of 545 persons escaped from police custody.	121	Target achieved. An approved National Plan and Impact Assessment circulated to Provincial Commissioners for implementation, supported by provincial plans. All incidents of escapes are being investigated and disciplinary action initiated.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Reduced levels of contact crime	Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	27 747 vehicles were recovered, including 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 1 55 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	36 674 vehicles were recovered, including 31 725 identified vehicles, 4 786 unidentified vehicles and 163 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 36 674 ⁸⁶	29 422 vehicles were recovered, including 25 782 identified vehicles, 3 531 unidentified vehicles and 109 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	- 7 252	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The measures implemented for the management and/or containment of COVID-19 affected policing activities focused on the recovery of vehicles.</p> <p>The SAPS was required to assist with the enforcement of the Regulations, issued in terms of the Disaster Management Act operations.</p> <p>COVID-19 also influenced the patterns of movement of business and civil society, including cross-border movement of people and goods, on which crime combating operations, targeting stolen and robbed vehicles, would usually focus.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced levels of crime and GBVF, through strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	100% (All 1 146 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	100% (All 1 149 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	99,91% (1 153 from a total of 1 154) police stations compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria.	100% of functional police stations	100% (All 1 155 police stations were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	0% points	Target achieved.
	Reduced violence against women ⁸⁷	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above) ^{88 89}	Reported crimes against women increased, by 2,7%, from 172 961, in 2016/2017, to 177 620, in 2017/2018.	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2%, from 177 620, in 2017/2018, to 179 683, in 2018/2019.	Reported crimes against women reduced, by 4,8%, from 179 683, in 2018/2019, to 171 070, in 2019/2020.	Decrease to 159 210 (6,9%)	Reported contact crimes against women reduced, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020 to 155 062, in 2020/2021 ⁹⁰ .	2,5% points	Target achieved. Intensified awareness campaigns on crimes against women, to inform the community on the protection of women. A continuation of police visibility, to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, throughout levels 1 to 5. The ban on the sale of liquor over weekends, contributed to the decrease in all categories of contact crimes against women.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Responsive policing of GBVF 	<p>Reduced violence against children⁹¹</p>	<p>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years)⁹² ⁹³</p>	<p>Reported crimes against children reduced, by 0,7%, from 43 842, in 2016/2017, to 43 540, in 2017/2018.</p>	<p>Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9%, from 43 540, in 2017/2018, to 45 229, in 2018/2019.</p>	<p>Reported crimes against children increased, by 6,4%, from 45 229, in 2018/2019, to 42 348, in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>Decrease to 39 497 (6,73%)</p>	<p>Reported contact crimes against children reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/2020 to 39 878, in 2020/2021⁹⁴.</p>	<p>-0,93% points</p>	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Most of these crimes are committed indoors between people who know each other, making it difficult to police.</p> <p>Liquor and substance abuse and environmental design play a key role in the commission of these crimes.</p>
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime 	<p>Strengthened community partnerships⁹⁵</p>	<p>Percentage of police stations that have functional Community Police Forums⁹⁶</p>	<p>99,48% (1 140 from a total of 1 146 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines.</p>	<p>99,56% (1 144 from a total of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines.</p>	<p>99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines.</p>	<p>99,57% of police stations</p>	<p>99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 of police stations have functional CPFs)⁹⁷.</p>	<p>0,26% points</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The Executive CPF resigned at Wepener Police Station and a new executive committee to be elected.</p> <p>Molelane Police Station, in the Limpopo Province is a newly established police station and is not fully operational.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Strengthened community partnerships	Number of identified functional strategic partnerships	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	3	0 function strategic partnerships.	-3	Target not achieved. Dependency on external role players. It was not always favourable to meet, in adherence to COVID-19 Regulations, including social distancing.
	Increased police visibility ⁹⁸	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated ⁹⁹	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	9 provinces, by 31 March 2021	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated in all 9 provinces.	0	Target achieved.
		Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented ¹⁰⁰	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	1 province, by 31 March 2021	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in 0 provinces.	-1	Target not achieved. The Traditional Policing Concept has been partially initiated, in the Mpumalanga Province. Dependency on external stakeholders.
		Number of cities in which the implementation of the Safer City Framework has been initiated ¹⁰¹	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	10 pilot cities ¹⁰²	The Safer City Framework was initiated in 10 identified pilot cities.	0	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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"> » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured 	<p>Border security effectively managed</p>	Subprogramme: Border Security							
		Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) on:							
		Wanted persons	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 879 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 780 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 304 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 485 wanted persons.	0% points	Target achieved.
		Circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 3 661 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 895 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 204 stolen/robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 438 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	0% points	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% (10 587)	100% (8 436)	100% (7 441)	100%	100% (1 162)	0% points	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled containers at sea ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (7 317)	100% (6 252)	100% (6 640)	100%	100% (4 171)	0% points	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	Border security effectively managed	Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (3 521)	100% (4 920)	100% (4 041)	100%	100% (1 698)	0% points	Target achieved.
	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	100% (10 853) incidents policed.	100% (11 431) incidents policed.	100% (8 608) incidents policed.	100%	100% (5 286) incidents policed.	0% points	Target achieved.
	Effective policing of incidents of a security nature, which require specialised intervention	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (3 540) incidents stabilised.	100% (4 526) incidents stabilised.	100% (3 636) incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	0% points	Target achieved.
		Percentage of medium- to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received	100% (2 629, including 2 407 incidents responded to by NIU and 222 incidents responded to by STF).	100% (2 094, including 1 920 incidents responded to by NIU and 174 incidents responded to by STF).	100% (1 202, including 977 incidents responded to by NIU and 225 incidents responded to by STF).	100%	100% (1 402, including 1 176 incidents responded to by NIU and 226 incidents responded to by STF).	0% points	Target achieved.
	Valuable and/or dangerous government cargo safeguarded	Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, in relation to the number of cargo protection provided	100% protection was provided to 206 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 199 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 171 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection was provided to 154 cargos with no security breaches.	0% points	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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 organised crime¹⁰³ 	Reduced illegal mining through law enforcement ^{104,105}	Percentage of identified illegal mining operations responded to, in relation to medium- to high-risk requests received ¹⁰⁶	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	100%	100% (19 identified illegal mining operations responded to).	0% points	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

VISIBLE POLICING

Key Focus Areas

- » Provides direction on the effective prevention and combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service.
- » Provides a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instill community confidence in the SAPS.
- » Deals with the strategic, tactical and operational approach in policing, to address the incidence of crime, aimed to reduce and combat crime, improve the SAPS' response time, enhance community mobilisation and partnerships, encourage victim empowerment programmes, address the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, as well as the closure of markets for stolen goods.

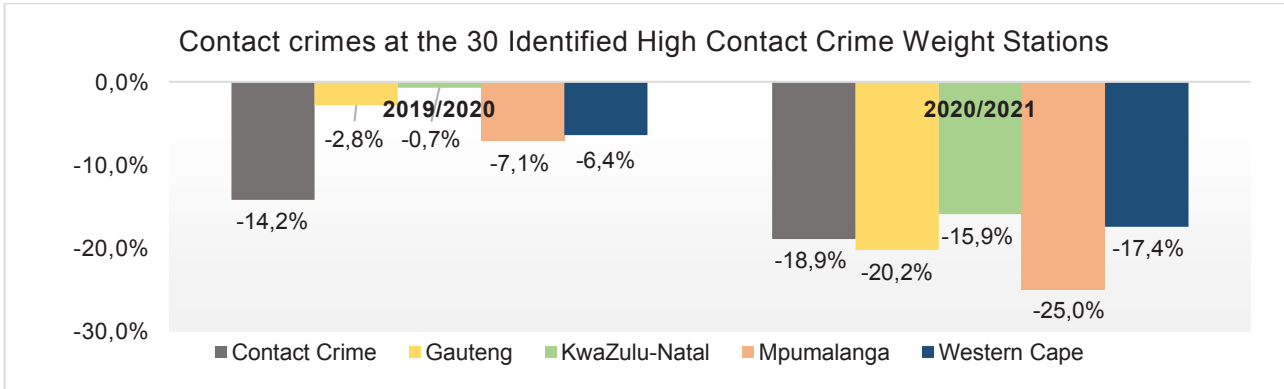
SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

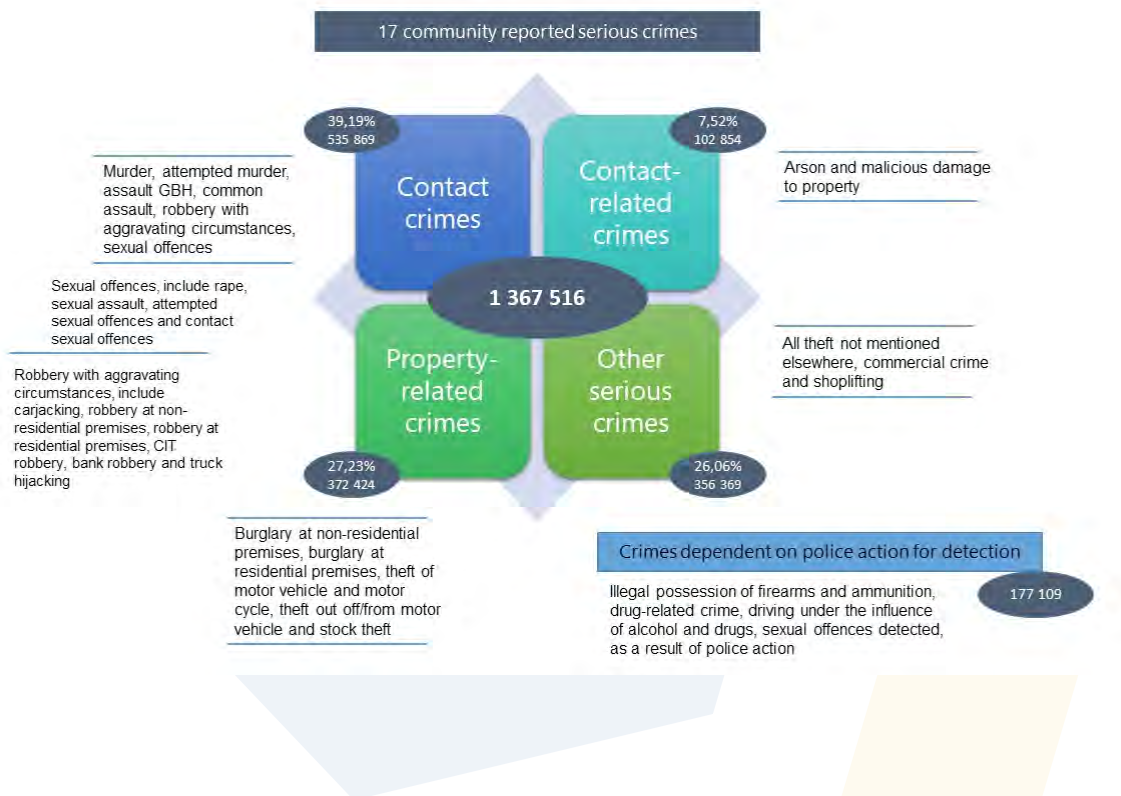
Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Therefore, ongoing emphasis is placed on the reduction of contact crime and crimes committed against women and children. The call by the President on all communities and government, on all levels, to work together in the fight against crime, shows the seriousness of government to reduce the levels of crime. Contact crime refers to crime, in which the victims are the targets of violence or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property, targeted by criminals. The crimes in question are; sexual offences, assault common and assault GBH, murder, attempted murder, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances (robbery at residential and non-residential premises, carjacking, truck hijacking, robbery of CIT and bank robbery).

Contact crimes reduced, by 13,9%, from 622 206, to 535 869, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020. The reduction of contact crimes was largely owed to the COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown regulations in effect over the period, especially relating to movement, which limited opportunities for crime-related interaction and increased police visibility in high-crime areas. People were confined to their homes and there were less movement in public areas. Law enforcement activities heightened throughout the country, as roadblocks were set up on all strategic routes. Traveling between provinces was prohibited. Greater restrictions were implemented to control alcohol sales, which has proven to have a direct effect to the commission of crime. In sustaining these gains, provinces were directed to focus on multiagency interventions and to intensify intelligence-driven operations, ensuring that hotspots are policed.

Despite the decreases, the levels of violent crime remains of extreme concern, which could be due to the socio-economic strain placed on society during the lockdown and its negative impact on jobs and food security, for example.



Serious crimes (the 17 community reported crimes) reduced, by 16,4%, from 1 635 896 to 1 367 516, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020. The majority of charges are contact crimes (39,19%), whilst 27,23% relates to property crime, 26,06% are for other serious crime and 7,52% are contact-related crimes. Contact-related crimes reduced, by 8,8% from 112 765 to 102 854, property-related crimes reduced, by 21,1% from 472 158 to 372 424 and other serious crimes reduced, by 16,9% from 428 767 to 356 369, compared with the same period, in 2019/2020.

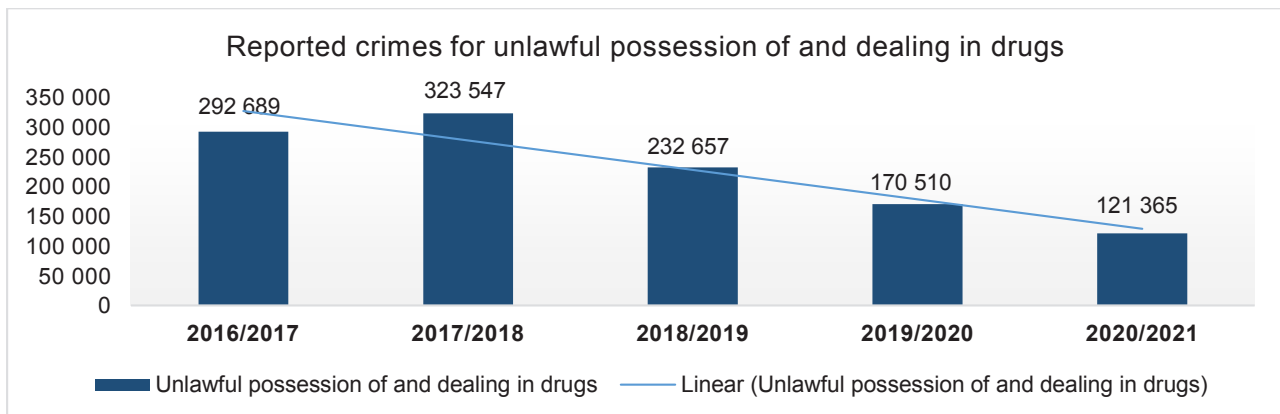


Breakdown of the 17 community reported serious crimes, 2020/2021¹⁰⁷

Crime category	2019/2020	2020/2021	Case difference	% change
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)				
Murder	21 341	19 904	-1 437	-6,7%
Sexual offences	53 776	46 548	-7 228	-13,4%
Attempted murder	18 661	18 528	-133	-0,7%
Assault GBH	166 828	143 593	-23 235	-13,9%
Common assault	165 643	149 724	-15 919	-9,6%
Common robbery	51 879	37 720	-14 159	-27,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	144 078	119 852	-24 226	-16,8%
Total	622 206	535 869	-86 337	-13,9%
Total sexual offences				
Rape	42 664	36 552	-6 112	-14,3%
Sexual assault	7 833	7 128	-705	-9,0%
Attempted sexual offences	2 088	1 790	-298	-14,3%
Contact sexual offences	1 191	1 078	-113	-9,5%
Total	53 776	46 548	-7 228	-13,4%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery				
Carjacking	18 197	16 802	-1 395	-7,7%
Robbery at residential premises	21 142	20 859	-283	-1,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20 661	18 208	-2 453	-11,9%
Bank robbery	0	2	2	2 more charges
CIT robbery	164	191	27	16,5%
Truck hijacking	1 204	1 401	197	16,4%
Contact-related crimes				
Arson	3 852	3 312	-540	-14,0%
Malicious damage to property	108 913	99 542	-9 371	-8,6%
Total	112 765	102 854	-9 911	-8,8%
Property-related crimes				
Burglary at non-residential premises	69 729	65 528	-4 201	-6,0%
Burglary at residential premises	206 104	159 892	-46 212	-22,4%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	47 023	35 090	-11 933	-25,4%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	118 321	83 239	-35 082	-29,6%
Stock theft	30 981	28 675	-2 306	-7,4%
Total	472 158	372 424	-99 734	-21,1%
Other serious crimes				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	284 131	225 539	-58 592	-20,6%
Commercial crime	84 752	83 482	-1 270	-1,5%
Shoplifting	59 884	47 348	-12 536	-20,9%
Total	428 767	356 369	-72 398	-16,9%
Total 17 community reported serious crimes	1 635 896	1 367 516	-268 380	-16,4%



Crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs decreased, by 28,8% from 170 510, in 2019/2020 to 121 365, in 2020/2021.



Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and Others v Prince, Case CCT 108/17 [2018] ZACC 30 – Constitutional Court (2018-09-18)

The judgment relates to the use, possession or cultivation of cannabis by an adult for that adult's personal private consumption. The Constitutional Court declared certain provisions of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992), read with the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965), unconstitutional and invalid. The judgment has created uncertainty with regard to the policing and prosecution of cannabis matters, which may or may not qualify as personal private consumption. The Constitutional Court did not give specific guidelines as to the weight or quantity of cannabis that would be regarded as "cannabis for personal use". To a large extent, the policing of cannabis is left to the discretion of each police officer, depending on the specific circumstances. Legal certainty will be achieved when the Regulation of Cannabis is finalised in Parliament. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is currently processing the Regulation of the Cannabis Bill and the SAPS is being consulted, in this regard.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 39%, from 290 176, in 2019/2020 to 177 109, in 2020/2021. The restrictions placed on the movement of people and goods also limited the opportunity to detect crimes dependent on police action for detection.

The SAPS has identified the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Station areas. These 30 stations are identified, based on the analysis of reported contact crime, during the preceding financial year. The following police stations were identified as the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations: Gauteng (Johannesburg Central, Hillbrow, Dobsonville, Ivory Park, Kagiso, Honeydew, Temba, Alexandra, Pretoria Central, Moroka, Mamelodi East, Jeppe, Tembisa, Randfontein, Eldorado Park and Rietgat); Western Cape (Nyanga, Cape Town Central, Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha, Delft, Kraaifontein, Mfuleni and Harare); KwaZulu-Natal (Umlazi, Inanda, Plessislaer, Durban Central and Phoenix); and Mpumalanga (Witbank). Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 18,9% from 94 849, in 2019/2020 to 76 940, in 2020/2021. Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Johannesburg Central, Delft and Tembisa Police Stations were the five busiest police stations, in terms of the most contact crimes being reported. A total of 76 940 or 14,36% of the 535 869 contact crime charges were reported at these police stations. All four provinces, where these stations are located, contributed towards the achievement of the 7,42% annual target. The Mpumalanga Province reported a 25,0% reduction of contact crime, followed by the Gauteng Province, with a reduction of 20,2%, while the Western Cape Province recorded a 17,4% reduction and the KwaZulu-Natal Province, a reduction of 15,9%. Contact crime incidences decreased at all top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, except for the Nyanga, Plessislaer and Ivory Park precincts, where increases were recorded.



Rapid Rail Police Units covers about 33 000 km rail lines, nationally. During 2020/2021, a total of 8 958 crimes were reported within the rail environment, of which 7 586 were for the 17 community reported serious crimes, 270 were crimes dependent on police action for detection and 1 102 were for less serious crimes, including 523 Alpha crimes and 579 Bravo crimes. In terms of the 17 community reported serious crimes, 682 were contact crimes, 347 contact-related crimes, 397 property-related crimes and 6 160 were other serious crimes. Overall, crimes reported in the rail environment decreased, by 41,89% from 15 416, in 2019/2020 to 8 958, in 2020/2021. Contact crime decreased, by 66,63%, contact-related crimes, by 26,01%, property-related crimes, by 10,59%, other serious crimes, by 20,03% and less serious crimes, by 72,68%. Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 62,60%, from 722, in 2019/2020 to 270, in 2020/2021.

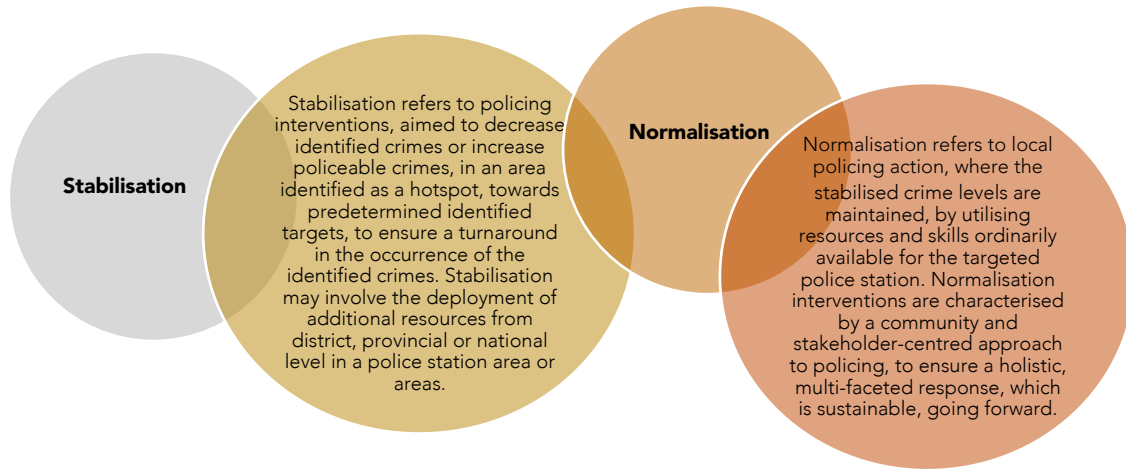




Reported crime in the rail environment, 2020/2021

Province	Contact crimes		Contact-related crimes		Property-related crimes		Other serious crimes		Crimes dependent on police action for detection		Less serious crimes		Total	
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021
Gauteng North	249	147	131	62	58	58	1 119	981	173	74	614	195	2 344	1 517
Gauteng South	417	140	136	116	98	94	2 210	1 688	162	51	160	97	3 183	2 186
Limpopo	6	7	0	4	7	6	88	187	0	1	2	3	103	208
North West	15	6	9	10	7	5	318	255	3	1	12	10	364	287
Western Cape	1 098	211	70	41	94	66	1 444	843	289	71	388	301	3 383	1 533
Northern Cape	21	23	21	9	61	21	178	92	1	1	121	60	403	206
Eastern Cape	37	30	22	28	47	43	231	274	3	5	1 011	11	1 351	391
Free State	13	13	9	11	10	19	94	166	1	1	24	13	151	223
KwaZulu-Natal	167	82	41	45	33	65	1 190	971	89	64	1 677	390	3 197	1 617
Mpumalanga	21	23	30	21	29	20	831	703	1	1	25	22	937	790
Total	2 044	682	469	347	444	397	7 703	6 160	722	270	4 034	1 102	15 416	8 958
Increase/decrease	-66,63%		-26,01%		-10,59%		-20,03%		-62,60%		-72,68%		-41,89%	

The SAPS has adopted a two-pronged approach to crime reduction, referred to, as the stabilisation and normalisation of crime, informed by the SAPS Turnaround Vision.



SAPS crime combating activities are informed by Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis. Various operations were initiated, in 2020/2021, including Operation COVID-19, aimed at enforcing the Regulations, in terms of Section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002); Operation Safer Festive Season, aimed at ensuring that communities can enjoy a peaceful and safe festive season; as well as Operation Vhuthu Have, a five-year operation, to address violent crimes through a geographic and organised crime approach. Force multipliers, such as reservists, K9 Units, Rapid Rail Police Units, the Metropolitan Police Services, as well as other government departments are joining resources, during these operations.

The policing of community protest actions in most areas around the country, CIT robberies, taxi violence, political killings and gang violence, impacts negatively on police stations in the planning of crime prevention operations. As a result, Priority Committees were established at the NATJOINTS, the operational arm of the JCPS Cluster, to assist provinces to address these incidents, thereby enabling police stations to focus on day-to-day crime operations. The committee initiated the establishment of teams at all clusters, to deal with high crime areas. The Operational Command Centre Concept was introduced, to assist with the coordination of crime combating initiatives, with the aim of giving effect to crime reduction objectives. Crime prevention operations are aimed at creating conditions, in which opportunities for the commission of crime will be reduced.

A total number of 46 321 roadblocks were conducted, countrywide, in 2020/2021, compared to 32 769, in 2019/2020, a significant increase, compared to the previous financial year. This can be attributed to adherence to NATJOINTS directives, by all provinces. A noteworthy increase in the number of vehicle (9 019 962) and person (18 867 914) searches was also noted, compared to previous financial years. Provinces were assisted to sustain the achievements, by redirecting resources to areas where they were most required, for example priority police station areas and hotspot areas, identified through crime analysis. Crime prevention units were gradually introduced at police stations, to enable them to function to full capacity.

A total of 2 797 097 arrests were made for all crimes, during 2020/2021, compared to 1 133 891 arrests, in 2019/2020, an increase of 1 663 206 arrests. The provinces that contributed to the most arrests for priority crimes were: the Gauteng Province, with 422 840, followed by the Western Cape Province, with 378 267, the KwaZulu-Natal Province, with 246 266 and the Eastern Cape Province, with 176 374.



Police actions conducted and arrests, from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Police actions	Number of actions, in 2019/2020	Number of actions, in 2020/2021
Roadblocks	32 769	46 321
Cordon-and searches	2 783	1 866
Air support operations	141	107
Vehicle searches	6 289 939	9 019 962
Premises searches	1 069 160	896 516
Stop-and-searches	3 802 393	3 787 225
Person searches	1 512 045	18 867 914
Shopping complex visits	5 736 264	1 554 001
Spaza shop visits	4 519 733	5 187 756
ATM visits	5 736 246	5 717 328
Farm visits	1 088 033	1 093 851
Firearm checks	26 107	26 735
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	2 287 184	2 927 493
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	651	572

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests, in 2019/2020	Number of arrests, in 2020/2021
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murder)	15 895	29 855
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	10 274	19 960
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	31 609	60 818
Assault GBH	109 759	263 009
Common assault	79 048	185 954
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	48 624	96 612
Common robbery	14 859	29 395
Total	310 068	685 603
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 789	5 923
Truck hijacking	182	431
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	4 805	11 905
Robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery)	5 184	12 223
CIT robbery	52	175
Bank robbery	3	5
Other robbery with aggravating circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	35 609	71 145
Total	48 624	101 807



Contact-related crime		
Arson	1 452	3 374
Malicious damage to property	41 689	99 332
Total	43 141	102 706
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	18 999	41 968
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965))	158 621	301 685
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	84 207	128 630
Sexual offences as a result of police action	3 961	8 149
Total	265 788	480 432
Property-related crime		
Burglary at residential premises	28 267	64 760
Burglary at business premises	10 203	25 881
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	4 505	9 168
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	8 150	17 454
Stock theft	3 557	10 707
Commercial crime (fraud)	1 177	30 442
Shoplifting	54 956	112 799
Other theft	60 070	126 608
Total	170 885	397 819
Other serious crime		
Culpable homicide	1 177	2 024
Public violence	5 054	8 826
Crimen injuria	10 343	19 982
Child abuse	906	2 098
Kidnapping	3 483	8 448
Abduction	211	450
Attempted house robbery	127	333
Attempted business robbery	248	604
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 106	3 333
Arrests, in terms of the Explosives Act	369	766
Total	23 024	46 864
Arrests for serious crime ¹⁰⁸	798 672	1 713 424
Other arrests (not listed above)	27 112	55 013
Arrests for less serious crime	308 107	1 028 660
Total	1 133 891	2 797 097



The National Gambling Board is an agency of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), established, in terms of the National Gambling Act, 1996 (Act No 33 of 1996), which was repealed, on 1 November 2004 by the National Gambling Act, 2004, (Act No 7 of 2004). The Act provides for the oversight of matters relating to casinos, gambling, betting and wagering and promotes uniform norms and standards, in relation to gambling throughout South Africa. According to the DTI website, the modes of gambling that are legal and regulated are: casinos, bingo, limited-payout machines and betting on horse racing and sporting events. Casino games can only be enjoyed at licensed land-based casinos. Any establishment that is unable to display a valid gambling licence, issued by a provincial licensing authority, is operating illegally. In terms of the National Gambling Act, 2004 interactive gambling, as envisaged in the National Gambling Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 10 of 2008), remains prohibited. Examples of interactive gambling is clarified as casino-style games that are accessible through the use of a device, such as a smartphone or tablet, as well as server-based gambling inside a physical establishment, such as an internet lounge. In terms of National and Provincial gambling legislation, the Gambling Board is responsible for oversight of legal gambling premises, while the SAPS is responsible for illegal gambling premises.

- » A National Stakeholder Priority Committee was established, to address illegal gambling activities within South Africa and meet on a quarterly basis. The following was achieved by the committee, in 2020/2021:
- » An approved Response Plan (2019-2024), to address illegal gambling.
- » An operation, launched in the Gauteng Province, focusing on the legal principles of closing down internet cafes/lounges fronting as illegal gambling premises.
- » A NATJOINTS Instruction (24 of 2019) to direct the establishment of Provincial Stakeholder Priority Committees to address illegal gambling.
- » An updated contact list of all inspectors, appointed, in terms of national and provincial gambling legislation.
- » A National Crime Combating Forum (NCCF) Instruction (4 of 2020), to address the implementation of measures, with regard to illegal gambling, in support of the JCPS Cluster Operational Pillars.



10111 Command Centres

The total of 21 SAPS 10111 Command Centres received 16 493 275 calls, in 2020/2021, compared to 10 966 851, in 2019/2020, an increase of 50,39% in the number of calls received, compared to 2019/2020. Approximately 2 259 834 or 13,70% of the 16 493 275 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls compared to 4 060 273 or 37,02%, in 2019/2020. There was an increase of 106,09% in calls not related to the SAPS from 6 906 578, in 2019/2020 to 14 233 441, in 2020/2021. Calls not related to SAPS emergencies, are classified as hoax, nuisance and abusive, not police-related emergency enquiries, e.g. fire and ambulance and general enquiries or matters relating to service information to the public. The large number of calls that are not related to SAPS emergencies, places a heavy burden on personnel at 10111 Command Centres to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency, unless otherwise determined. Non-police-related calls have an impact on the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and hampers service delivery.

Flying Squad Units

The Flying Squad Units are currently used as force multipliers, in support of police stations and other units. The Flying Squad has been mandated to ensure an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response and police assistance and less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are 30 Flying Squad Units, countrywide. During the reporting period, the Flying Squad Units attended to 55 387 complaints, secured 49 557 arrests, conducted 1 784 903 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 124 441 patrols, 35 368 vehicle check points and 5 473 roadblocks. The Flying Squad Units recovered 731 illegal firearms, 4 119 stolen/robbed vehicles and drugs valued at R 22 316 986.55.

Hostage negotiators

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including both national and international negotiations. These incidents include hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons. Precautionary practices relating to COVID-19 limited exercises, to one exercise involving the STF and the Department of Correctional Services, at Baviaanspoort, Gauteng. The SAPS currently has 326 active negotiators. During 2020/2021, hostage negotiators attended to 572 incidents compared to 651, in 2019/2020. Hostage negotiators have spent approximately 10 482 working hours on hostage negotiation, in 2020/2021, which is 3 558 approximate working hours less than in the previous year (14 040). The COVID-19 Pandemic had a significant role in the decrease of incidents (12,14%). Hostage negotiators collaboratively dealt with major kidnapping incidents, in the 2020/2021 financial year and stay committed in ensuring an effective response to kidnapping. About 59% of the incidents dealt with, were related to hostage taking, while 31% were related to suicide incidents. Dealing with kidnapping is the most time consuming of all incidents, but is the only way to safely release the hostage when the process is effectively managed. Visits and inspections were conducted, in all the provinces, concluding that sustainable efforts are made with hostage negotiations, as a secondary function, to provide a service in the community.

Water Policing and Diving Services

Water Policing and Diving Services are rendered as a secondary service, being mobilised where necessary. Response includes the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. Water Policing and Diving Services members also participate in policing operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 132 active divers and 79 vessel handlers deployed in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment. During the period under review, police divers conducted 1 322 dive-related operations, which is approximately 136 less than the previous year. More than 12 550 hours were spent on diving operations, in which 821 bodies of drowned victims were recovered. A number of 522 bodies were recovered from usually inaccessible locations and 884 persons were rescued. More than 11 551 hours were spent on crime prevention in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment.

Disaster Management

Disaster Management is rendered as a secondary service, being mobilised, where necessary. Members were assigned to NATJOINTS and National Joint Operational Centre Committees dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic. The SAPS was represented, virtually, in three National Disaster Management Forum meetings, participated in the Incident Management Organisation, established to attend to oil spill contingency planning and contributed to the SOPs related to this environment. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members where support was required in major incidents, like floods, veld fires and aircraft in distress. All provinces were visited for inspection and all members assigned to the business unit were trained in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Disaster Management Learning Programme was presented, in the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape Provinces. The remaining provinces are expected to follow suit when COVID-19 restrictions allow such interventions.



Accident Combating Units

The SAPS have dedicated Accident Combating Units and teams established and functioning within the various provinces. There are currently six established Accident Combating Units and seven Accident Response Teams, countrywide. Members attached to these teams/units are trained to ensure a response to serious road accidents and high profile road accidents, including on scene investigation, recording and collection of evidence. Members of the units/teams also conduct reconstruction of road accidents, on request from investigating officers and courts. Members are highly skilled to conduct mechanical investigation of vehicles involved in serious road accidents, including high profile accidents, such as "five or more fatalities in a single accident, dangerous goods spillage, resulting in a fatality and where the Road Traffic Management Corporation has declared a road accident as high profile. A total number of 8 213 fatal road accidents were attended to, in 2020/2021, compared to 9 873, in 2019/2020. Eleven members from the Accident Combating environment, from the Gauteng, Limpopo, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, have been trained in Plan Drawing and Photography, from 9 November 2020 to 4 December 2020, in Pretoria. The Vehicle Road Crash Mechanical Crime Investigation Learning Programme was approved by the ETD Evaluation Committee, on 10 February 2021. Provincial Accident Combating Coordinators are appointed to facilitate and coordinate responses to road accidents and participate in Road Incident Management Systems.

Mounted Units

There are currently 20 Visible Policing Mounted Units, nationally, with 245 mounted riders and 202 police horses. Mounted Units are utilised for high visibility crime prevention patrols in identified problematic areas, crime prevention operations, assist with crime combating and crime prevention operations with organised roadblocks, search-and-rescue operations to locate lost and drowned persons and with stock theft crime prevention and recovery operations. Furthermore, they are deployed at major events and conduct beach patrols during peak holiday periods, during rural and stock theft operations, sector policing, community policing, community social events, rail environments and at taxi ranks. Mounted Units also patrol at polling stations, during national and local elections and visit various rural environments, in support of the National Rural Safety Strategy. In 2020/2021, Mounted Units conducted 57 626 searches and recovered 18 stolen/hijacked vehicles, 16 illegal firearms, 211 rounds of ammunitions and 1 426 stolen livestock of various types. A quantity of 82 962,028 grams narcotics were confiscated, including cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik). A Community Mounted Patrollers Policy document was developed, aimed to regulate the roles and responsibilities of community mounted patrollers during their involvement with safety and security concepts, through a partnership between the community and the SAPS. Approximately 146 450 horse hours were spent on horseback, during 2020/2021.

SAPS K9 Services

The SAPS has 109 operational K9 Units, nationally. SAPS K9 Service deploys active K9 handlers and dogs from 11 K9 disciplines (patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biological body fluid, fire investigation, protected species, carcass and hide, currency and sheepdogs). Compliance inspections were conducted at 94 operational K9 Units, nationally and assessed the operational standards of 288 K9 handlers and their dogs, at the various K9 Units. From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, K9 Units conducted 1 444 901 searches, confiscated 2 832 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 230 illegal firearms, attended to 8 761 complaints and made 33 044 arrests for various crimes. Furthermore, various operational procedures/directives were reviewed and approved for implementation. A total of four additional K9 assessors and two K9 moderators were appointed, to ensure that the national standards of K9 handlers and dogs are maintained, according to organisational prescripts. K9 Units assisted in various crime prevention operations, high visibility patrols, attended organised roadblocks, assisted with various major events, policed local elections and swept event centres before high profile delegates attended conferences, meetings and events. K9 handlers and dogs were also deployed at the border between the Northern KwaZulu-Natal Province (Emangusi) and Mozambique, to assist with cross-border crimes, as well as in the Western Cape Province, to assist with gang-related crimes. Furthermore, they were actively involved with search-and-rescue operations and assisted the Kingdom of Lesotho to search for missing persons in mountainous areas, after torrential rains caused landslides and swept infrastructure and humans away.

SAPS Veterinary Services

Much of the work done by the SAPS Veterinary Services is anchored around primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare, to ensure sound welfare within the K9 and mounted environment. Given the uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic, including travel restrictions and the potential for infection from physical interaction, SAPS Veterinary Inspection and Farriers continued to provide services at various K9 and Mounted Units, across the nine provinces, while clinical teams constantly remained available from the three veterinary clinical facilities, to ensure that the animals of the Service remained healthy and viable, in support of operational key priorities. Coronaviruses are responsible for respiratory and intestinal infections in animals and humans. With animals believed by many to be the source of the virus, the SAPS Veterinary Services received requests to provide insight on the panic and confusion by members within the K9

and mounted environment, who were concerned by the risk of exposure of humans to the virus from companion animals. Several reports emerged from Hong Kong, Belgium and the United States, about positive tests in cats and dogs, some with concurrent evidence of mild respiratory disease. In all of these tests, animals were living within the homes of positive COVID-19 patients. At that time, prospective trial where ongoing to objectively examine the prevalence of the transmission of the virus from infected patients to household companion animals. The World Health Organisation and other public health organisations emphasised the limited scientific evidence that pets can directly transmit the virus to the people with whom they live. From a risk management perspective, it was only viable to encourage members not to panic, nor abandon their animals because of concerns about virus transmission, to emphasise that members should wash their hands, before and after touching animals and to distance themselves from their pets and service animals, when sick with COVID-19, to minimise virus transmission. The implementation of the 50/50 rotation system within the Service has unfortunately led to incidents where animal welfare was compromised, due to a lack of proper grooming, proper cleaning of kennels and inadequate exercise of dogs. Appropriate measures will be put in place to ensure, that regardless how the virus is impacting various activities within the Service, sound animal welfare should remain a priority.

Animal welfare interventions, during 2020/2021			
Primary health care	2019/2020		2020/2021
Veterinary inspections at K9 Units	81		110
Veterinary inspections at mounted units	15		21
Deworming (dogs and horses)	4 190		2 969
Vaccinations (dogs and horses)	3 146		2 906
Horses shod	2 522		2 339
Secondary health care			
Medical consultations (dogs and horses)	3 480		1 865
Surgical consultations (dogs and horses)	245		91
Dentals (dogs and horses)	413		207
Tertiary health care (referrals)			
Practice name	Specialisation	Number of animal patients (2019/2020)	Number of animal patients (2020/2021)
University of Pretoria: Onderstepoort Academic Veterinary Hospital	Orthopaedic surgery	5	27
	Abdominal surgery	19	14
	Dentistry	1	1
	Medicine	24	19
	Skin specialist	4	0
	Eye specialist	4	3
Total referrals		57	64



In terms of the Policy Framework and the Reservist National Instruction: 3 of 2014, the **reservist system** provides a mechanism for increasing the operational capacity of police stations, by utilising trained police reservists to complement the permanent capacity of the SAPS. As part of the Traditional Policing Pilot Project, in KwaZulu-Natal, the launch of the Royal Reserve Police took place, on 3 December 2020. This represents the combined implementation, of both the Traditional Policing Concept and the Rural Safety Strategy. The launch entailed the graduation of 75 police reservists, who successfully completed their training, at the Mankweng Police Academy, who will complement the policing capacity, by serving the community in the rural areas of Kwa-Nongoma. A budget of R1 513 142.40 was allocated for the call-up of the reservists, in order to conclude their training and for the launch.

The **SAPS and Metropolitan Police Service Collaboration Strategy**, to enhance coordination and cooperation between the SAPS and Metropolitan Police Service, was approved by the National Commissioner, on 19 November 2019 and approval was obtained by the municipal managers of the Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg Tshwane, Cape Town, Ethekewini and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipalities. The remaining municipalities indicated that they were consulting with the relevant structures within their municipalities, before the Strategy will be approved for implementation, but the consultation process was hampered by COVID-19 restrictions. The key focus areas and deliverables of the Strategy were implemented by the Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg and Tshwane Municipalities and the Gauteng Provincial Commissioner; the Ethekewini Municipality and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Commissioner; as well as the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and the Eastern Cape Provincial Commissioner.

The **Diplomatic Policing Unit** conducted 12 crime prevention operations, during 2020/2021 and reported 243 957 daily visits to key points. A total number of 101 criminal cases were reported, 46 diplomatic functions were policed without incidents from different missions, 41 protest actions were policed from different foreign missions and 58 requested escorts were conducted by foreign missions without negative incidents.

The main objectives of the **Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)** are to regulate the business of dealing in second-hand goods and pawn brokering, to combat the illegal trade in stolen goods and to promote ethical standards in the second-hand goods environment that is accomplished, due to the effective administration of the registration of second-hand goods dealers and the conducting of compliance inspections at registered second-hand goods dealers' premises, as well as accredited second-hand goods dealers' associations.

The number of registered second-hand goods dealers increased, since the implementation of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009. The total registered second-hand goods dealers varies, annually, due to the registration of new dealers and the closure of existing registered dealers. A total number of 24 562 registered second-hand goods dealers were recorded, on 31 March 2021, compared to 23 473, on 31 March 2020.

A Compliance Inspection Toolkit is implemented and monitored to guide Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers (DSO's) in the proper execution of their functions within the second-hand goods environment. The main purpose of the Compliance Inspection Toolkit is to establish a standardised approach and provide guidance when conducting compliance assessments at provincial and police station DSO offices and inspections, at registered second-hand goods dealers. Six compliance assessments were conducted at provincial second-hand goods offices, 24 assessments at identified police station second-hand goods offices and 382 compliance inspections at identified registered second-hand goods dealers and recyclers, in order to determine the level of compliance, in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009.

The National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) is entrusted to focus and coordinate integrated intelligence driven crime combating operations for the prevention and combating of non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes. The NFMCCC is also responsible to raise awareness and drive communication initiatives to address these crimes.

Guidelines regarding the implementation and application of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015), including the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders within the NFMCCC, were compiled and communicated to members through the SAPS Intranet. The guidelines were implemented and monitored through receiving quarterly reports from the provinces.

An increase of 167 cases of essential infrastructure-related crimes, in terms of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 and a decrease of 5 141 cases in non-ferrous metal-related crimes were reported, in 2020/2021. The increase of essential infrastructure-related crimes can be attributed to intensified awareness of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 and the decrease in non-ferrous metal-related crimes can be attributed to joint and intensified initiatives by all the industry stakeholders represented at the NFMCCC.

A total number of 92 948 compliance inspections were conducted at provincial and police station levels during day-to-day activities, at registered second-hand goods dealers, resulting in 281 arrests, the registration of 107 case dockets, the issuing of 862 (J534) fines and the closure of 60 premises. During these activities, 52 528,975 kg copper cable, 5 628,572 kg copper, 10 kg brass, 448,02 kg aluminium, 25 kg lead and 2,009 kg zinc were confiscated. In an effort to enhance the administration of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009), it is anticipated that the Second-Hand Goods Control System will be operational, before the end of the 2020/2021 financial year, after which full implementation of the system will commence.

Continued focus was placed on reducing the incidence of recovery of illicit drugs and stolen and robbed vehicles, as well as escapes from police custody, due to their association with violent crime.

Increases were recorded in the quantity of illicit drugs seized, in particular Cannabis, Mandrax and Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik). Cannabis seizures increased, by 80,22%, Mandrax, by 99,73% and Crystal Meth, by 105,51%, compared with the 2019/2020 financial year. Operations conducted at police station level were based on information provided by informers and through community engagement. The Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis approach was also followed, by police stations, targeting hotspot areas. A collective approach by various sectors and government departments, as outlined in the NDMP, contributed, to ensure that the demand for drugs is diminished and the supply of illicit drugs is reduced. The seizure of smaller quantities, in particular Cocaine and Heroin can be attributed to restrictions placed on travel and cross-border movement of people and goods, as a result of the lockdown, which also impacted on policing operations to seize drugs that are trafficked into South Africa.

Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2019/2020	Quantity seized, in 2020/2021
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	159 234,402 kg (155 008,202 kg dry cannabis and 42 262 cannabis plants (equals 4 226,200 kg)	286 977,273 kg (280 859,773 kg dry cannabis and 61 175 cannabis plants (equals 6 117,500 kg)
Mandrax	920 657.95 tablets	1 047 037.75 tablets
Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik)	638,288 kg	1 311,763 kg
Cocaine	192,466 kg	60,456 kg
Heroin	313,697 kg	301,769 kg

From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, a total number of 53 327 vehicles were reported as stolen/robbed. In the same period, 29 422 vehicles were recovered, against a set target of 36 674, including 25 782 identified and 3 531 unidentified vehicles, as well as 109 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations. Most stolen/robbed vehicles were recovered in the Gauteng (12 989), KwaZulu-Natal (5 027) and the Western Cape (4 984) Provinces. A comparative analysis of recovery rates indicate that there was no significant decrease in efforts to recover vehicles. In the 2019/2020 financial year, the recovery rate was 55,82%, whilst the recovery rate, in the 2020/2021 financial year, was 55,17%.



Vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered, from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Province	Vehicles stolen/robbed, in 2020/2021	Identified vehicles recovered, in 2020/2021	Unidentified vehicles recovered, in 2020/2021	Total vehicles recovered, in 2020/2021
Eastern Cape	2 653	1 812	88	1 900
Free State	1 137	542	40	582
Gauteng	27 286	11 115	1 874	12 989
KwaZulu-Natal	8 878	4 441	586	5 027
Limpopo	1 174	843	201	1 044
Mpumalanga	3 001	1 509	65	1 574
North West	1 872	767	119	886
Northern Cape	142	117	34	151
Western Cape	7 180	4 460	524	4 984
Military Police Agency	4	1	0	1
Head Office	0	175	0	175
Cross-border	0	0	0	109
Total	53 327	25 782	3 531	29 422

A total number of 545 persons escaped from police custody in 412 incidents, during 2020/2021, compared to 680 persons, during 2019/2020, a decrease of 135 escapees or 19,85%, achieving the targeted decrease, of 2%. A total number of 202 escapees were re-arrested within 24 hours after the incident occurred. The highest number of escapees escaped from police station holding cells (165), followed by Community Service Centres (CSCs) and temporary holding facilities (86), from courts (dock, room or passage) (58), from court cells (47), from hospitals (44), wrongfully released (35), in transit (33), from police station loading zones (31), from court loading zones (18), during further investigation (17) and during arrest (before taken to police stations) (11).

The SAPS developed and implemented a National Plan to prevent escapes from and deaths in police custody, including Provincial Plans, which are revised annually, to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody. An impact assessment was also compiled and circulated to all provinces. A total of 270 members, allegedly involved during escape incidents, were charged departmentally. A total of 136 disciplinary proceeding (cases) were reported, 48 cases were placed on roll and 43 cases were finalised. In 25 cases, members were found guilty, one member was dismissed, 15 members received warnings, eight members were suspended without pay for a period of not more than two months and 34 members were given, either a verbal warning, a written warning, a final written warning or counselling.

Number of escape incidents and escapees, (2017/2018 to 2020/2021)

Province	Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)							
	Number of incidents				Number of escapees			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Eastern Cape	66	45	49	60	93	62	69	93
Free State	33	32	21	37	36	36	23	49
Gauteng	84	72	67	81	136	95	152	88
KwaZulu-Natal	75	92	61	69	88	124	105	88
Limpopo	65	51	53	45	105	82	97	59
Mpumalanga	42	37	53	28	71	75	62	50
North West	62	39	41	31	94	72	66	50
Northern Cape	30	16	16	19	40	26	21	20
Western Cape	99	79	70	42	122	84	85	48
Total	556	463	431	412	785	656	680	545

Places and number of escapees where escape incidents took place

Places	Number of incidents	Number of escapees	Number of incidents	Number of escapees
	2019/2020		2020/2021	
CSCs (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	77	83	81	86
Police station holding cells	71	212	73	165
Court cells	36	48	36	47
Hospitals	44	44	43	44
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	14	16	11	11
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	47	48	35	35
Court during appearance	45	48	53	58
In-transit	25	46	22	33
Police station loading zones	27	79	26	31
During further investigation	23	24	16	17
Court loading zones	22	32	16	18
Total	431	680	412	545

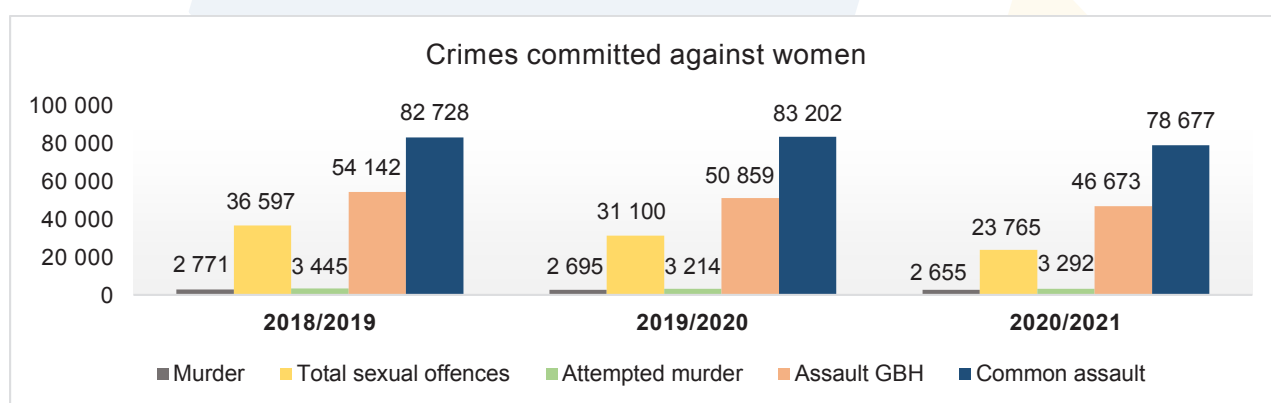
REDUCED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

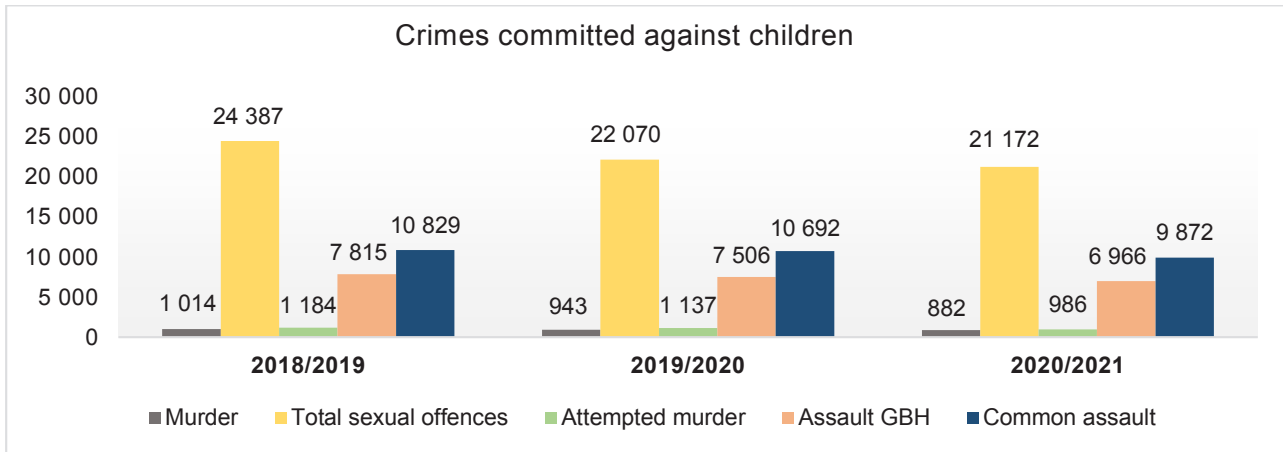
In his Women's Day 2020 message, on 9 August 2020, the President stated that South Africa is in the grip of two pandemics, namely; the COVID-19 Pandemic and the scourge of GBV. The Minister of Police stated, on 22 September 2020, that Government has identified 30 GBV hotspots, in six provinces, namely; the Eastern Cape, the Free State, Gauteng, the KwaZulu-Natal, the North West and the Western Cape Provinces, based on, inter alia, the number of cases reported to the SAPS, during 2019/2020. All police stations in the identified areas are expected to have a permanent desk dedicated to GBV. The affected Provincial Commissioners were requested to develop intervention plans, indicating the necessity for additional resources, proactive interventions and partnerships, to address social ills and/or contributory factors to GBV. Furthermore, a draft implementation plan for GBV desks at police stations, was developed, to realise the goals of the GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan and some of the pillars of the National Strategic Plan on GBV. A Pathways Database was also distributed, introduced by the GBVF Interim Steering Committee, in order to address the extraordinary circumstances of responding to GBVF complaints during the lockdown. Guidelines were also distributed to provincial level for the use of SAPS members when policing GBV during lockdown.



Crimes committed against women decreased, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020 to 155 062, in 2020/2021. All crimes under the contact crime category against women, except for attempted murder, contributed to the 9,4% decrease, with sexual offences indicating the biggest decrease of 23,6%, followed by assault GBH (8,2%), common assault (5,4%) and murder (1,5%). This can be attributed to intensified awareness campaigns on crimes against women, to inform the community on the protection of women, a continuation of police visibility, to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19, throughout levels 1 to 5 and the ban on the sale of liquor over weekends. In respect of contact crimes against children, a decrease of 5,8% was recorded from 42 348, in 2019/2020 to 39 878, in 2020/2021. All crimes under the contact crime category against children contributed to the 5,8% decrease, with attempted murder indicating the biggest decrease of 13,3%, followed by common assault (7,7%), assault GBH (7,2%), murder (6,5%) and sexual offences (4,1%). Most of these crimes are committed indoors between people who know each other, making it difficult to police. Liquor and substance abuse and environmental design also play a key role in the commission of these crimes.

Crime type	2019/2020	2020/2021	Case difference	% change
Crimes committed against women (above 18 years)				
Murder	2 695	2 655	-40	-1,5%
Total sexual offences	31 100	23 765	-7 335	-23,6%
Attempted murder	3 214	3 292	78	2,4%
Assault GBH	50 859	46 673	-4 186	-8,2%
Common assault	83 202	78 677	-4 525	-5,4%
Total	171 070	155 062	-16 008	-9,4%
Crimes committed against children (under 18 years)				
Murder	943	882	-61	-6,5%
Sexual offences	22 070	21 172	-898	-4,1%
Attempted murder	1 137	986	-151	-13,3%
Assault GBH	7 506	6 966	-540	-7,2%
Common assault	10 692	9 872	-820	-7,7%
Total	42 348	39 878	-2 470	-5,8%





IMPROVEMENT OF THE REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The improvement of the regulation of firearms will reduce the number of illegal firearms in circulation, as one of the key drivers of violent crime and play a key role in the investigation and the detection of firearm-related crimes and ultimately the efficient control of firearms, as required by the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). The SAPS, through the CFR, is mandated to regulate and ensure effective control over small arms and light weapons, within and across the borders of the Republic.

- > In 2020/2021, a total of 2 035 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions (excluding SAPS-owned firearms), were circulated as recovered, compared to 4 204 firearms, in 2019/2020.
- > The details of 5 332 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost, during 2020/2021.
- > A total of 376 SAPS-owned firearms were circulated as recovered.
- > The National Commissioner approved SAPS National Instruction 06 of 2019: Notification of lost, stolen or found firearms, which aims to streamline and standardise practices involved in the processing of lost, stolen and found firearms, as well as to guide the provincial offices and police stations on firearm circulation.

Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and found

Province	Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2020/2021			Firearms recovered								Total recovered
				Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2020/2021			Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2020			Firearms recovered, during 2020/2021 (with/without serial numbers)		
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total			
Eastern Cape	1	548	549	1	46	47	12	100	112	184	343	
Free State	2	201	203	4	9	13	1	25	26	77	116	
Gauteng	13	1 724	1 737	3	56	59	7	103	110	139	308	
KwaZulu-Natal	2	1 075	1 077	1	57	58	2	114	116	188	362	
Limpopo	2	383	385	2	23	25	6	51	57	98	180	
Mpumalanga	3	424	427	2	11	13	1	23	24	38	75	
North West	2	302	304	0	21	21	4	27	31	51	103	
Northern Cape	4	76	80	1	7	8	1	4	5	5	18	
Western Cape	25	545	570	8	68	76	3	173	176	278	530	
Total	54	5 278	5 332	22	298	320	37	620	657	1 058	2 035	



SAPS-owned firearms circulated as stolen/lost and found

Province	Firearms recovered							Total recovered
	Firearms reported stolen or lost, recovered during 2020/2021			Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2020			Firearms recovered, during 2020/2021 (with/without serial numbers)	
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	0	11	11	3	17	20	23	54
Free State	0	3	3	0	2	2	3	8
Gauteng	0	6	6	10	93	103	13	122
KwaZulu-Natal	0	14	14	2	24	26	7	47
Limpopo	0	4	4	1	28	29	6	39
Mpumalanga	0	3	3	1	20	21	1	25
North West	2	4	6	5	24	29	4	39
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3
Western Cape	0	10	10	3	24	27	2	39
Total	2	55	57	25	234	259	60	376

The CFR is mandated to administer firearm applications and issue firearm licences, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act, 2000. In 2020/2021, the target, in terms of the finalisation process was adjusted, from applications finalised within 90 working days, to applications finalised within 120 working days. The impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic, led to the SAPS operating at reduced capacity, in order to mitigate the spread of the virus. The closure of buildings, for the purposes of decontamination, added to delays in the application and the finalisation processes.

- > In 2020/2021, a total of 526 374 firearm-related applications were received, including 201 123 competency certificate applications, 143 803 new firearm licence applications, 178 231 firearm licence renewal applications, 1 984 import/export permit applications, 1 057 commercial import/export permit applications and 176 temporary authorisation applications.
- > A total of 270 555 applications were finalised.
- > A total of 24 133 or 38,87% from a total of 62 082 new firearm applications, 56 293 or 43,25% from a total of 130 160 competency certificate applications and 37 357 or 49,60% from a total of 75 311 firearm licence renewal applications were finalised within 120 working days.
- > A total of 50 institutions were accredited, which brings the total number of accredited institutions to 2 751, compared with 2 701, at the end of 2019/2020.

Firearm applications finalised, in 2020/2021

Category of applications	Number of applications received, during, 2020/2021	Number of applications finalised, during 2020/2021	Applications finalised within 120 working days, during 2020/2021	Applications finalised (received, prior to 1 April 2020)
Competency applications	201 123	130 160	56 293	61 118
Firearm licences (individuals/institutions)	143 803	62 082	24 133	31 872
Renewals (individuals/institutions)	178 231	75 311	37 357	32 935
Temporary authorisations	176	184	163	43
Import/export (individuals and institutions)	1 984	1 770	1 742	197
Import/export (commercial)	1 057	1 048	864	333
Total	526 374	270 555	120 552	126 498

Section 20 (2) (a) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, provides that the Registrar may issue a licence to a security company and such a firearm may only be used as specified on the licence. The security company must, among others, be registered with PSIRA, to qualify for such a firearm licence. Section 146 of the Act, read with Regulation 102 of the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004 states that whenever such security service provider ceases to carry on business for any reason, the Registrar must be notified, in writing and dispose of the firearms and ammunition, as prescribed, within a period of 90 days, in a prescribed manner.

- > A total of 165 deregistered security service providers were visited, in 2020/2021 and 3 058 firearms and 6 823 rounds of ammunition were confiscated.
- > In total, 212 compliance inspections were conducted at identified non-official institutions, including firearm dealers, manufacturers, gunsmiths, security companies and firearm training providers.
- > A further 105 compliance inspections were conducted at identified official institutions, including municipalities, Metropolitan Police Departments, state departments at national and provincial levels, museums and SANParks.

Subsequent to the approval by Parliament, the Minister of Police has declared a firearm amnesty, in terms of Section 139(1) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, for a period of six months, from 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020. The amnesty period was later extended for another six months, from 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2021. The amnesty period created an opportunity for members of the public to surrender unwanted firearms or firearms they possess illegally, as well as ammunition and/or firearm parts to the SAPS, without fear of being prosecuted for unlawful possession. The objective of the amnesty period was to reduce the large pool of illegal/unwanted firearms ammunition and/or firearm parts that are in circulation in the country.

- > A total of 149 726 firearms were surrendered for the duration of both amnesty periods, of which 133 456 were surrendered within the reporting period (31 103 was surrendered, in 2019/2020 and 102 353, in 2020/2021).
- > A total of 723 959 rounds of ammunition were also surrendered during both amnesty periods.
- > All surrendered firearms were subjected to Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) testing with a total of seven positive hits across the country.
- > A further 77 553 firearm applications were received during the amnesty periods, with 4 778 and 1 355 applications finalised, in 2019/2020 and 2020/2021, respectively.

In terms of Section 149(2)(a) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, any firearm, firearm part and or ammunition forfeited to the State must be destroyed by the State, within six months of the date of forfeiture or after all possible appeals have been noted. Section 136(1) of the Act further states that, "The Registrar may in respect of any firearm or ammunition seized by, surrendered to or forfeited to the State, issue a notice in the Gazette stating that it is the intention of the State to destroy that firearm or ammunition". The National Commissioner gazetted two firearm destructions, in 2020/2021, which took place on 7 July 2020 and 28 January 2021, respectively, during which 69 053 firearms were destroyed through melting, to ensure its permanent removal from circulation.

REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

The active closure of identified illegal liquor outlets improves socioeconomic conditions, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to crime, particularly women and children. Liquor abuse is viewed as a contributor to violent, serious and contact crime in South Africa and a concerted effort by the SAPS, is therefore necessary, to enhance enforcement of compliance to national and provincial liquor legislation.

- > To address the reduction in contact-related crimes and the termination of illegal trade in liquor by unlicensed liquor outlets. A total number of 24 683 identified illegal liquor



outlets were closed, in the nine provinces, in 2020/2021, including 10 209, in KwaZulu-Natal, 5 504, in Gauteng, 2 544, in Limpopo, 2 332, in the Western Cape, 1 895, in the North West, 1 210, in the Eastern Cape, 554, in the Free State, 410, in Mpumalanga and 114, in the Northern Cape. These closures resulted in the confiscation of a total volume of 2 166 833 litres of liquor (135 296 litres home brew and 2 031 536 litres liquor).

- > To ensure that licensed liquor traders adhere to the provisions of the respective provincial and national liquor legislation, a total number of 1 138 727 compliance inspections were conducted at liquor retailer's and micro-manufactures and 15 965 compliance inspections were conducted at macro-manufactures and distributors of liquor, during 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- > During the execution of compliance inspections, a total number of 649 liquor premises were inspected (108 national premises and 541 provincial premises), four compliance notices were issued for non-compliance to the National Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003), 27 (J534) fines were issued to the value of R44 000.00, one illegal liquor outlet was closed and a total volume of 258 litres of liquor was confiscated.
- > Targeted joint interdepartmental liquor compliance inspections were conducted, in the Free State, Gauteng, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape Provinces, in conjunction with the DTI (National Liquor Authority) and respective Provincial Liquor Boards/Authorities, in order to enforce compliance to National and Provincial Liquor Legislation.

REDUCED LEVELS OF CRIME AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE, THROUGH STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The SAPS continues to make an effort to improve services rendered to victims of sexual offences and domestic violence, by ensuring that a victim-friendly service is rendered and that VFRs are established at all police stations. A victim-friendly service is rendered, to reduce secondary victimisation and to enable victims to provide details that will assist in investigations. All 1 155 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime and a total number of 1 011 VFRs are established, throughout in the country. To enhance the rendering of a victim-friendly service and the implementation of the Victim Empowerment Programme, a SOP on Victim-Friendly Service was approved, on 11 February 2021. The SOP is a step-by-step guideline on the rendering of a service to all victims of crime when they come to police stations.

The SAPS established high-level committees on GBV, at national and provincial levels. The purpose of these committees is to manage GBV-related matters in a coordinated and efficient manner. The National Committee will report directly to the Board of Commissioners. A SAPS GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan was developed and approved by the National Commissioner, on 15 March 2021, aimed to address GBV and sexual offences through a coordinated approach by all SAPS disciplines.

An Integrated GBV and Sexual Offences Strategy was developed for the JCPS Cluster, to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of GBVF, in support of the GBVF National Strategic Plan. The Strategy will be presented to the JCPS Cluster.

GBV-related directives, such as the SAPS Domestic Violence National Instruction 7 of 1999, was revised and approved, on 2 July 2020.

Monitoring reports on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Offences Act was approved by the Minister of Police, for tabling, in Parliament.





The SAPS has compiled a National Child Programme that will focus on police stations that have recorded the highest reports of children in conflict with the law and those who are victims of crime and violence, strategically. The primary objective of the programme is to reduce child offending behaviour and preventing the victimisation of children, resulting from crime and violence. The SAPS National Child Programme is aimed to foster sound partnerships with key government and non-government organisations, at all levels, with active participation of communities in the championing and advocating of the rights and protection of children, from all forms of crime and violence. Police stations identified for the pilot project are: Soshanguve, Sunnyside, Lomanyaneng, Deneysville, Mankweng, Tonga, Kwadukuza, Willowvale, Mitchels Plain and Gugulethu.

A total number of 20 trainers were capacitated on the Vulnerable Groups and Victim Empowerment Learning Programme, in order to train and capacitate frontline members and detectives. A total of 466 members from all nine provinces, were trained on the Children and Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Children Learning Programmes.

A Webinar Series 'Back-to-School during COVID-19' was held, on 17 July 2020, through the Microsoft Teams platform. The objectives of the Webinar Series were, amongst others, to combine efforts and collectively develop response measures that will support learners that may be exposed to violence and crime; develop digital solutions, aimed to enable and empower learners to access violence and crime prevention tools; and programmes during the COVID-19 lockdown and beyond.

A workshop on Self Awareness and Leadership took place, on 15 August 2020, through the Microsoft Teams platform, aimed to build capacity for Junior Commissioners, to enable them to successfully implement learner-led crime prevention interventions. Participants were taken through the process of reflecting on what leadership style would best work for them, taking into consideration, individual results of a self-awareness exercise that was conducted.

A Learner-led Intervention seminar was conducted, on 28 August 2020, through the Microsoft Teams platform, aimed to explore the realities of child safety in schools, including the challenges of violence in South African schools during the COVID-19 Pandemic and showcasing learner-led interventions, to prevent violence and crime in schools, through engagement with experts on school safety of the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education.

A reflection session was held, on 29 August 2020, through the Microsoft Teams platform, aimed to enable Junior Commissioners to reflect on different skills acquired during their journey as Junior Commissioners.

The guideline for the SAPS, in support of the establishment and functioning of Youth Crime Prevention Desks has been approved for implementation, in March 2021. The purpose of the guideline is to give guidance in the establishment and management of youth crime prevention in all provinces, districts and police stations; ensure uniform practices in the establishment of youth crime prevention; and to promote youth participation in crime prevention initiatives, geared primarily towards reducing the involvement of young people in criminal activities. The introduction of the guideline in the SAPS will set a standard in the establishment of youth crime prevention desks.

The Integrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategy was approved, in December 2020. The purpose of the Strategy is to empower and support the youth to become self-sufficient and become involved in crime-fighting initiatives.

A Guide for the implementation of the Junior Commissioner Project for School-Based Practitioners and Facilitators was approved, in February 2021. The guidebook will serve as a standard document that will be used as a systematic guiding tool for the SAPS, in all provinces, on how to implement the project effectively and efficiently. The Project replaces the Junior Commissioner Project Blueprint.

A Crime Dialogue GBV against young women, children, disabled and youth Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex (LGBTQI) was approved, aimed to provide a detailed guide on the hosting of GBV dialogues to reach out to communities, both through direct engagement and engagement through virtual platforms.

STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

A total number of 1 152 from a total of 1 155 police stations were identified, to have functional CPFs. The Executive CPF, at Wepener Police Station resigned and a new executive committee is to be elected. Moletlane Police Station, in the Limpopo Province, is a newly established police



station and is not fully operational. 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.

Functional CPFs, as at 31 March 2021

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with a functional CPF	Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF	Number of police stations not implemented
Eastern Cape	198	197	1	0
Free State	111	110	0	1
Gauteng	143	143	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0
Limpopo	104	103	0	1
Mpumalanga	90	90	0	0
North West	83	82	1	0
Northern Cape	91	90	1	0
Western Cape	151	151	0	0
Total	1 155	1 150	3	2

The SAPS has intensified its partnership with diverse stakeholders as a strategy to respond to crime, more proactively. The collaboration was part of the SAPS' drive, to enhance community policing and a culture of participative policing, in order to respond efficiently to the social complexities of crime and to address the root causes. In 2020/2021, the SAPS has identified three strategic partnerships to intensify the multidisciplinary approach to crime. These partnerships were initiated with DeafSA, Cape Mental Health and the CGE. The partnership between the SAPS and DeafSA seeks to address barriers for people with hearing impairments with a key deliverable, namely; "Institute friendly reporting measures for Deaf people", aimed to ensure the availability of a sign language interpreting service at SAPS frontline service points. The partnership between the SAPS and Cape Mental Health strives towards ensuring access to justice for mental care users and to position the SAPS to move in consonance with contemporary international and national human rights instruments. Police officers encounter people with mental illness in many different situations, whether criminal offenders, disorderly persons, missing person complaints of victims and persons in need of care. The partnership between the SAPS and CGE, aims to establish an integrated implementation plan on domestic violence and gender-related matters, e.g. LGBTQI, violence against women and the review of the witness protection programme.

Signed MOUs/agreements between SAPS and strategic partners

- » BACSA
- » Consumer Goods Industry South Africa
- » Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
- » Cross-Border Transport Agency
- » Department of Tourism
- » South African Human Rights Commission
- » Moral Regeneration Movement
- » Premier Soccer League
- » PSIRA

Sector Policing was implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach, to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention. A total number of 876 police stations were identified, to maintain the implementation of sector policing. A total of 279 police stations are not able to implement sector policing. From the 876 identified police stations, 857 or 97,83% implemented sector policing.

Status of the implementation of sector policing, as at 31 March 2021

Province	Number of identified police stations	Identified police stations implemented	Identified police stations not implemented	Police stations not able to implement
Eastern Cape	177	158	19	21
Free State	100	100	0	11
Gauteng	142	142	0	1
KwaZulu-Natal	171	171	0	13
Limpopo	7	7	0	97
Mpumalanga	39	39	0	51
North West	70	70	0	21
Northern Cape	49	49	0	34
Western Cape	121	121	0	30
Total	876	857	19	279

The National Rural Safety Strategy was implemented in 837 (92,49%) of the 905 identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations. The Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape Provinces fully implemented the reviewed National Rural Safety Strategy, at all identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, whilst the Eastern Cape did not implement the Strategy, at three identified police stations, KwaZulu-Natal did not implement the Strategy at 58 identified stations and the Northern Cape did not implement the Strategy at seven identified police stations.

National Rural Safety Strategy implemented, as at 31 March 2021

Province	Total rural police stations	Total implemented	Total rural/urban mixed police stations	Total implemented	Total rural and rural/urban mixed police stations	Total implemented
Eastern Cape	123	121	39	38	162	159
Free State	11	11	92	92	103	103
Gauteng	0	0	30	30	30	30
KwaZulu-Natal	62	44	92	52	154	96
Limpopo	82	82	22	22	104	104
Mpumalanga	29	29	61	61	90	90
North West	44	44	39	39	83	83
Northern Cape	12	11	68	62	80	73
Western Cape	58	58	41	41	99	99
Total	421	400	484	437	905	837

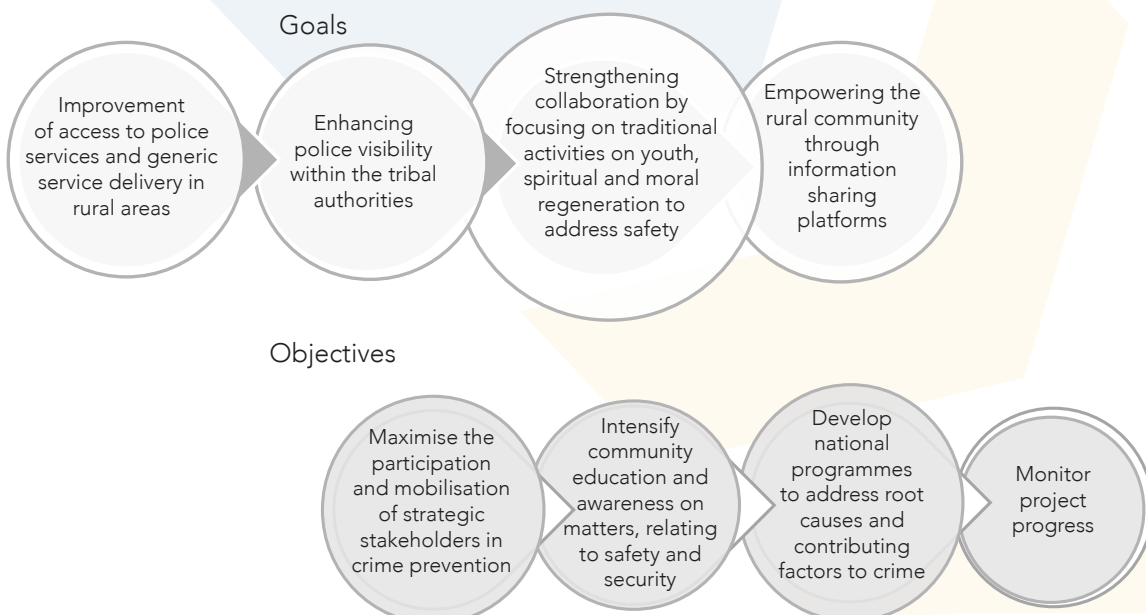
Crime, violence and abuse affect all aspects of our communities and schools are not always free from fear, intimidation and victimisation. The School Safety Programme was implemented at 200 identified schools, in partnership with the Department of Basic Education to prevent, manage and respond to incidents of crime and violence in schools.



INCREASED POLICE VISIBILITY

The **Community-in-Blue Concept**, a programme emanating from the Community Policing Strategy, focused on increasing local communities' participation in social crime prevention and environmental design initiatives, institutionalise community participation within situational and developmental crime prevention, collaborate with the SAPS in increasing visibility and operational capacity and enhancing community-based intelligence. The responsibility for the implementation of the Community-in-Blue Concept resides with the various Community Police Boards and Forums and not with the SAPS. The SAPS will, however, provide the concept itself and facilitate the communication, thereof, to Community Police Boards and Forums, in all nine provinces. The concept was initiated in all nine provinces, by the end of March 2021, achieving the set target. The number of Community-in-Blue patrollers, at the end of March 2021, was 8 243. Although all provinces recruited Community-in-Blue patrollers, not all criteria for initiating the Community-in-Blue Concept has been achieved, including the completion of a formal registration form by patrollers, the screening and training of patrollers, the issuing of the prescribed uniform to all patrollers and a record of the deployment of all patrollers. An analysis will be conducted on the monitoring tools and new directives will be issued on the enhancement of the initiation process with patrollers already recruited and new patrollers still to be recruited. The Department will create a functionality on one of its systems, in order to monitor the deployment of patrollers.

Several cooperation practices between traditional leadership structures and provinces, districts and police stations were already in existence, however, a formal and standard corporation framework/agreement were not in place, to guide and measure the level and success of the collaboration. Hence, the **Traditional Policing Concept** was launched, in the Eastern Cape. The planned target, in respect of the Traditional Policing Concept was to initiate the concept in one province, by 31 March 2021. Over the medium-term, the Traditional Policing Concept is planned to be initiated, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces, by 31 March 2023. Although the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated, in the Mpumalanga Province, it has not been implemented in its totality, thereby, not achieving the target set for the 2020/2021 financial year. A work session was held, on 30 March 2021 with established structures, to assist the Mpumalanga Province with the implementation of the concept. Support and guidance will be provided with the compilation of a Provincial Traditional Implementation Plan, with set goals, for implementation, continuous engagement and the development of a monitoring tool to monitor the implementation of the Provincial Traditional Implementation Plan. The involvement of traditional leaders in the fight against crime can be seen as a force-multiplier (eyes and ears) of the SAPS.



The **Safer Cities Framework/Concept**, which is sometimes referred to as “Smart City” or “Urban Safety”, is a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach, involving a range of stakeholders from various sectors of Government, civil society and business. The ultimate goal is to have a crime-free city or district, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct. The initiation of the Safer City Framework is a new performance indicator, from 2020/2021 and has been planned to be implemented at pilot cities, by 31 March 2021. The Safer City Framework has been initiated in all 10 pilot cities, 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; Cape Town, in the Western Cape; and Rustenburg, in the North West. The easing of COVID-19 containment measures made it possible to initiate the concept framework, in all 10 targeted pilot cities. Meetings were conducted between the SAPS and city municipalities and relevant role players where the concept/framework has been introduced. Steering committees and technical work stream task teams, with a Terms of Reference have been established in all cities and a draft project/implementation plan was compiled for each of the cities.

The Eyes and Ears initiative is a joint crime fighting initiative between the SAPS, BACSA and PSIRA, aimed to enhance the situational awareness and appropriate response by the SAPS, through collaboration with the private security industry, functioning as additional eyes and ears of the SAPS. The private security industry has a large geographical deployment footprint, which can be used by the SAPS as an information resource in the fight against crime. The objectives of the Eyes and Ears initiative are to implement the initiative operationally, in all provinces, through the Provincial Operational Command Centres or any other suitable identified centres, based on operational requirements; to develop a model for improved situational information sharing between the SAPS and the private security industry; and to enhance operational response to crime hotspot areas and TRIO crimes, with specific emphasis on crimes which are heavily dependent on situational information and a shared concern for both the SAPS and PSIRA. The initiative was piloted, in Gauteng, in 2019 and was rolled out to the KwaZulu-Natal Province, on 13 August 2020, the Limpopo Province, on 1 September 2020, the Eastern Cape Province, from 13 to 14 October 2020 and the Western Cape Province, from 5 to 6 March 2020.

POLICING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

- » The Vulnerable Groups Learning Program was approved by the ETD Evaluation Committee, on 22 April 2020. A train-the-trainer Programme on the Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme, which covers a disability module, was conducted, from 9 to 20 November 2020, at the SAPS Academy Tshwane, during which 20 provincial trainers were trained.
- » A total of 3 000 booklets of the SAPS Guidelines for Policing Persons with Disabilities was procured for roll out purposes.
- » Through the partnership with DeafSA, an interim arrangement was made for police stations, across the country, to access sign language interpreting services, free of charge, by contacting the DeafSA National Coordinator.
- » Members from Firearms, Liquor and Second Hand Goods, POP, Rapid Rail Police and members from the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal were trained in sign language.
- » A total number of 30 police officials were trained on the Sexual Abuse and Victim Empowerment Model, by Cape Mental Health, in February 2020, as part of a MoU, signed on 9 December 2020. The model is designed to educate officials on skills in obtaining statements from victims with mental illness. Three clinical psychologists were appointed by Forensic Services.
- » A total of 74 special needs schools were linked to police stations. Eight safer schools programmes were conducted, during which 822 children were reached.



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

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

- » Leaflets/pamphlets translated into Braille, relating to the rights of older persons, child justice, children's rights, victim empowerment and sexual offences were procured.
- » Pamphlets and posters on security tips for parents and children with Albinism were procured.

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES

Key Focus Areas

- » Maintenance of public order and crowd management.
- » Conducting of medium- to high-risk operations, to enable normal policing.
- » Safeguarding and securing of all ports of entry.
- » Provisioning of operational support to all Divisions within the SAPS, including; the rendering of airborne support; the rendering of support to 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 the priorities of the SAPS and the JCPS; ensuring safety and security during major events; and the safeguarding of valuable and dangerous cargo.

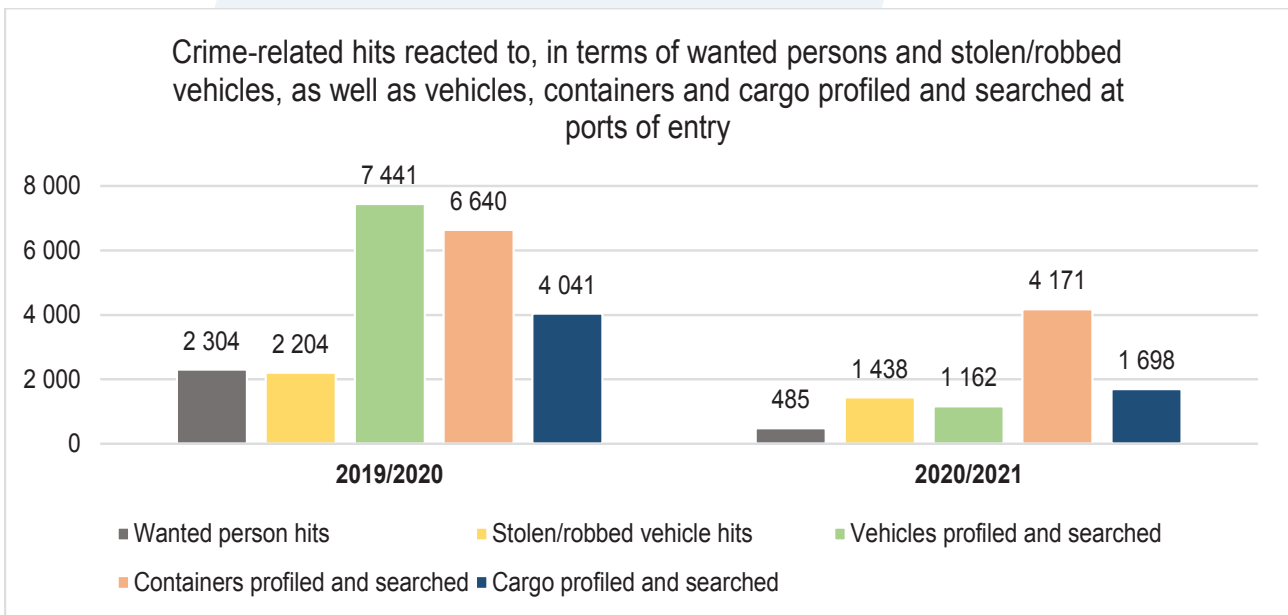
SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BALANCE BETWEEN TRADE AND SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY SECURED

The Border Security Subprogramme is managed by the SAPS Border Control capability and focuses on operations that are undertaken at land ports, sea ports and airports. The entry and exit of vehicles and individuals that have been circulated as being wanted in connection with an ongoing investigation are monitored, using the MCS and EMCS, which enables the identification and arrest of wanted suspects and vehicles that have been circulated as having been stolen/robbed. A profiling system is utilised at ports of entry to prioritise the searching of vehicles, containers and cargo consignment for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband that are identified as high-risk, focusing on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified high-risk countries and the commission of serious crime.

The effective management of the 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, nine seaports and 10 international airports, is vital in ensuring the enforcement of the relevant legislation and the prevention of the flow of, *inter alia*, contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms, as well as to combat human smuggling and trafficking. The main focus is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and illegal border crossing and migration; to enhance national security, to optimise territorial integrity and to prevent terrorist and related activities, as well as a balance between trade and security.

- > In 2020/2021, a total number of 485 wanted persons and 1 438 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the 53 land ports resulted in hits¹⁰⁹.
- > Wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicle hits, resulted in the arrest of 124 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 35 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.
- > Three people were arrested for corruption, including one SAPS member, one immigration official and one official from the South African Revenue Service (SARS).
- > The SAPS took part in the establishment process of the Border Management Authority, led by the Department of Home Affairs. The Border Management Authority Bill, aimed to provide for the establishment, organisation, regulation, functions and control of the Border Management Authority, was submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval and the Bill was signed into an Act. Implementation protocols were developed for the Ministers of Safety and Security and Home Affairs.
- > The SAPS embarked on a recruitment drive to capacitate Border Policing Reaction Teams at Durban Harbour, Port Elizabeth International Airport, Port Elizabeth Harbour, Ngqura Harbour, King Shaka International Airport, Cape Town International Airport and Cape Town Harbour, in order to conform to international prescripts in the border policing environment. A total number of 21 members completed the first Border Policing Reaction Team Course comprising of Weapons, Rural and Urban Phases.
- > A total number of 3 807 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, including 233 roadblocks, 72 440 vehicle patrols, 2 307 checkpoints, 68 170 foot patrols and 1 497 vessel patrol inspections¹¹⁰, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry.
- > A total of 189 police officials, including members at police station level, were deployed on a rotational detached duty system, at the borders between South Africa and Namibia. Members are recruited, in Northern Cape and Gauteng to perform border policing functions on a rotational basis at ports of entry in the Northern Cape Province. These detached members rotate every four months.
- > A total number of 1 162 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 4 171 containers were profiled and searched at the nine sea ports and 1 698 cargo consignment were profiled and searched at the 10 international airports.





Successes achieved at ports of entry: 2019/2020 and 2020/2021

Success/confiscation	2019/2020	2020/2021
Firearms and ammunition		
Arrests	43 for illegal possession of firearms 37 for illegal possession of ammunition	19 for illegal possession of firearms 11 for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	46 illegal firearms and 1 160 rounds of ammunition	20 illegal firearms and 632 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	1 076	1 068
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	50,815 kg	118,409 kg
Cocaine	216,574 kg	2,197 kg
Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik)	26,332 kg	42,288 kg
Cannabis (dry)	6 272,958 kg	59 949,624 kg
Cannabis (plants)	266 plants	409 plants
Ecstasy tablets	1 316 tablets	1 776 tablets
Mandrax tablets	11 650.5 tablets	57 562.25
Crack cocaine rocks	1 rock	38 rocks
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	269	139
Number of vehicles recovered	232	112
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	9 716	6 605
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	43	68
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	226	50
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	1 188	1 235
Human trafficking		
Arrests	0	2
Stock theft		
Arrests	27	2



Highlights	<p>Dedicated members of the SAPS and the SANDF deployed at the Telle Bridge Port of Entry made a significant inroad, in curbing cross-border crime and confiscated a significant assortment of cigarettes, drugs and vehicles, on 20 May 2020. Two suspects were arrested for the illegal transportation of tobacco, with an estimated street value of R742 000.00.</p>	<p>In a major breakthrough in clamping down the illegal importation of unregistered medicine, members of the SAPS at the OR Tambo International Airport have seized unregistered medicine, with a market value of R126 million, on 19 February 2021. The discovery of the tablets was made by authorities during an inspection of a cargo container that was destined to South Africa, from India. Upon a compliance verification of the unregistered medicine by the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority, authorities found that the company that had imported the medicine into the country, had done so without the necessary written approval and authorisation from the Regulatory Authority. The SAPS, through its Interpol Office, worked with authorities, from India to establish the delivery address of the consignment in the country.</p>
	<p>A 51-year-old Mozambican National was arrested, on 10 June 2020, at the Lebombo Border Port of Entry for the possession of Heroin and illicit cigarettes, worth an estimated street value of R1.5 million, which was hidden in the engine compartment of the truck he was driving. The arrest came when members of the SAPS and customs conducted a multidisciplinary operation at the Port of Entry, as part of their day-to-day duties.</p>	
	<p>The SAPS has arrested a 43-year-old man who arrived into the country, from Dubai, at the King Shaka International Airport, on 7 January 2021, for being in possession of 2 464 Ivermectin tablets in his hand luggage, worth an estimated street value of R100 000.00.</p>	





Levels of COVID-19 and its effect on ports of entries

<p>Lockdown Level 5 (26 March 2020 to 30 April 2020) Drastic measures were implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19</p>	
<p>Land All cross-border freight movement were allowed.</p>	<p>Sea Cruise ships were prohibited. Loading and offloading of cargo were permitted.</p>
<p>Air All international and domestic passenger flights were prohibited. Only repatriation of foreign nationals from South Africa and back to the respective countries were allowed. The evacuation of South African citizens back to South Africa was allowed from foreign countries. Medical evacuation and aircrafts in a state of an emergency, over flights and refuelling were allowed.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Level 4 (1 May 2020 to 31 May 2020) Relative activities were allowed to resume, subject to extreme precaution to limit community transmission and outbreaks</p>	
<p>Land All cross-border freight movement were allowed.</p>	<p>Sea Cruise ships were prohibited. Loading and offloading of cargo were permitted.</p>
<p>Air All international and domestic passenger flights were prohibited. Only repatriation of foreign nationals from South Africa and back to the respective countries were allowed. The evacuation of South African citizens back to South Africa was allowed from foreign countries. Medical evacuation and aircrafts in a state of an emergency, over flights and refuelling were allowed.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Level 3 (1 June 2020 to 17 August 2020) The easing of some restrictions, including work and social-related activities, to address a high-risk of transmission</p>	
<p>Land All cross-border freight movement were allowed.</p>	<p>Sea Cruise ships were prohibited. Loading and offloading of cargo were permitted.</p>
<p>Air Limited domestic air travel for business purposes was allowed. Lanseria International Airport was opened for commercial aircraft.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Level 2 (18 August 2020 to 20 September 2020) The further easing of restrictions and the maintenance of physical distancing and restrictions on some leisure and social activities, to prevent a resurgence of the virus</p>	
<p>Land 20 land ports were fully operational and 33 land ports remained closed.</p>	<p>Sea All seaports of the Republic were closed, except for Durban-, Cape Town-, Mosselbay and Saldanha Bay Harbours.</p>
<p>Air All airports of the Republic were closed, except for King Shaka-, OR Tambo-, Cape Town- and Lanseria International Airports.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Level 1 (21 September 2020 to 28 December 2020) Some of the normal activities could resume, with precaution and health guidelines to be followed, at all times</p>	
<p>Land 20 land ports were fully operational and 33 land ports remained closed.</p>	<p>Sea All commercial seaport entries remained open.</p>
<p>Air All airports of the Republic were closed, except for King Shaka-, OR Tambo-, Cape Town- and Lanseria International Airports.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Adjusted Level 3 (29 December 2020 to 28 February 2021)</p>	
<p>Land Partial reopening of borders. 20 land ports were fully operational and 33 land ports remained closed. Traveling to and from the Republic were allowed, subject to daily commuters from neighbouring countries, who attended or teach at schools in South Africa.</p>	<p>Sea All commercial seaports remained open and small craft were allowed to enter seaports, in compliance with health and border law enforcement protocol.</p>
<p>Air International travel were restricted to OR Tambo-, King Shaka-, Cape Town and Lanseria International Airports.</p>	
<p>Lockdown Level 1 (From 1 March 2021) Most normal activities could resume, with precaution and health guidelines followed, at all times</p>	
<p>Land Partial reopening of borders. 20 land ports were partially operational and 33 land ports remained closed. Traveling to and from the Republic were allowed, subject to daily commuters from neighbouring countries, who attended or teach at schools in South Africa.</p>	<p>Sea All commercial seaports remained open and small craft were allowed to enter seaports, in compliance with health and border law enforcement protocol.</p>
<p>Air International scheduled operations and charter flights carrying passengers were allowed, at OR Tambo-, King Shaka-, Cape Town, Kruger Mpumalanga and Lanseria International Airports. Long-haul flight departures and landings at the above International Airports were permitted during the hours of curfew.</p>	



SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

The SAPS' specialised interventions capability is focused on ensuring internal stability, as a crucial element of the upholding and enforcing of the law and is responsible for the policing of incidents of peaceful and violent public protest, specialised capabilities' individual responses to medium- to high-risk incidents, which cannot be dealt with by the policing capability that is deployed at local level, the safe delivery of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo and the provisioning of specialised operational support, in respect of identified illegal mining operations, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State.

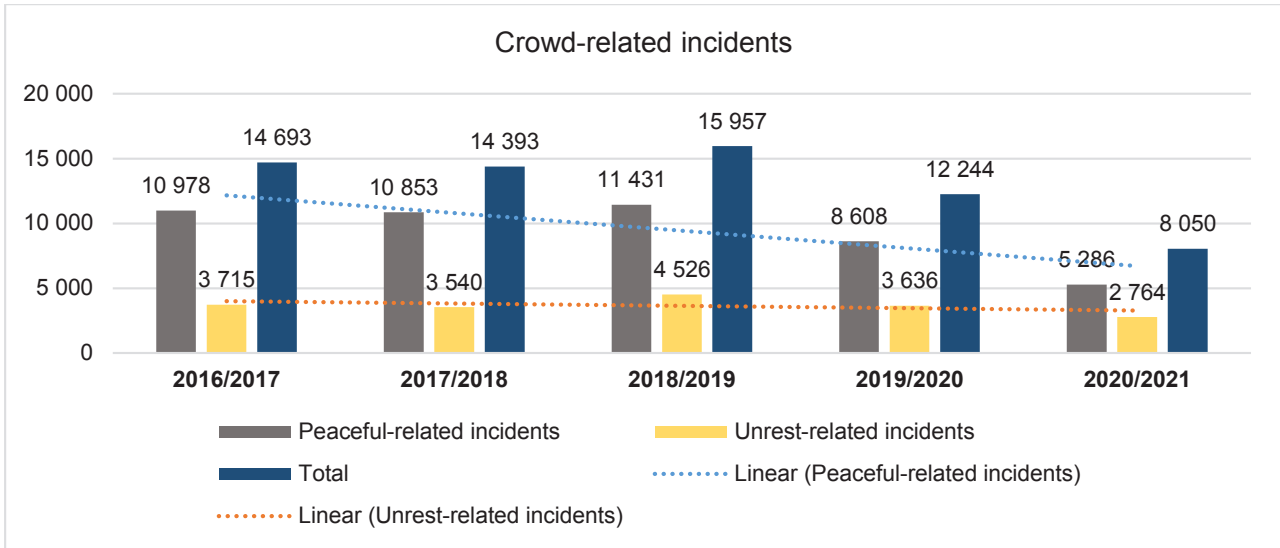
REDUCED ORGANISED CRIME

The NIUs successfully responded to 19 Illegal mining operations, in relation to medium- to high-risk requests received, with 215 arrests.

CONSTITUTIONALLY GROUNDED INTERNAL STABILITY

Public Order Policing is mandated to maintain public order, through crowd management and the combating of crime. The SAPS continues to capacitate the 45 Provincial POP Units, as well as the four reserve units (in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela) that it has at its disposal, to manage community protests, including the training and equipping of members to deal with crowd management. The human resource capability decreased, with 134 from 6 138 members, in 2019/2020, to 6 004 members, in 2020/2021, comprising of 5 605 SAPS Act members and 399 PSA personnel.

- > A total number of 8 050 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully policed/stabilised, in 2020/2021, including 5 286 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 764 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. A total number of 2 688 arrests were made, comprising 23 arrests for peaceful incidents and 2 665 arrests for crowd unrest incidents.
- > A total number of 7 531 crime prevention actions were conducted and 401 unrest (other) incidents¹¹¹ and 11 615 specialised operational support-related incidents¹¹² were policed. A total number of 27 273 arrests were made, comprising 19 057 arrests during crime prevention actions, 8 127 arrests during specialised operational support-related incidents and 89 arrests during unrest (other) incidents.
- > National Reserve Units provided support to local/provincial POP Units and the National Council of Provinces during the policing of 300 incidents, comprising of 156 peaceful, 73 unrest and 71 national incidents.
- > A total number of 208 members received POP Refresher's training. All other training interventions were put on hold, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- > Eight Mobile Joint Operational Centres were procured and distributed to provincial level.



Highlights	<p>Members of POP were deployed, at the Bloemfontein Magistrate Court, on 19 February 2021, where an estimated number of 4 000 supporters gathered, to support the General Secretary of ANC, Mr Ace Magashule, who was appearing in court. The participants dispersed peacefully and no incidents were reported.</p>	<p>An estimated number of 8 500 people attended the memorial service of the late King Goodwill Zwelithini at KwaKhethomthandayo Royal Palace, in Ulundi, Nongoma, on 18 March 2021. Members of POP monitored and policed the service with no incidents.</p>
	<p>An estimated number of 600 community members barricaded the N2, at Ezingoleni, on 22 March 2021, with burning tyres and stones, complaining about service delivery. During the incident, a Mitsubishi Grader and a container were burnt inside the municipal premises and three vehicles were damaged with stones, the municipal office was set alight and equipment were stolen, a petrol bomb was thrown at the community hall and five vehicles were set on fire, two shops were looted and one truck was set on fire. Rubber rounds were used to stabilise and to disperse the crowd. A total number of 71 suspects were arrested for public violence, malicious damage to property and the possession of stolen property.</p>	<p>An estimated number of 3 000 people gathered, at Siloam for the opening of Mphephu Plaza, in Thohoyandou, on 25 March 2021. POP members were deployed and the event was successfully policed. The participants dispersed peacefully.</p>

NIUs provide a rapid response capability for intervening in medium- to high-risk incidents, where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions in dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of VIPs, safeguarding big events and specialised operational assistance to police stations, as well as other government departments. These Units are situated, in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria.

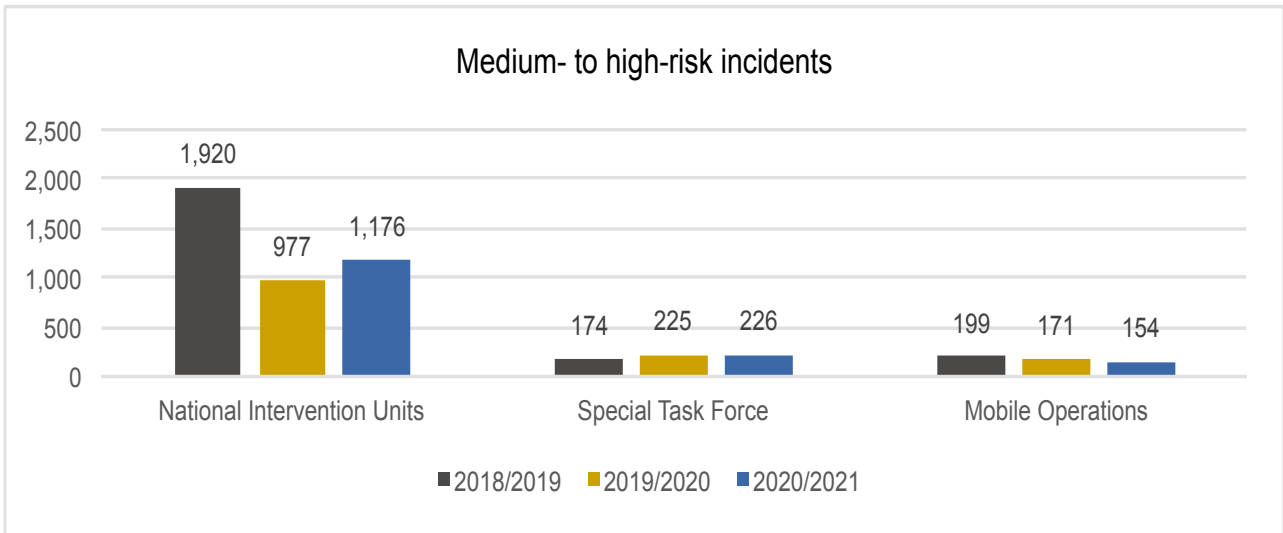
- > A total number of 1 176 medium- to high-risk incidents were responded to, during which 146 arrests were made.
- > A total number of 382 self-initiated operations, intelligence driven operations, as well as planned and targeted deployments were performed, to address specific incidents of crime. The respective Units conducted operations on gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. These operations resulted in 249 arrests

The STF respond to medium- to high-risk incidents, which requires specialised technical skills, operational equipment and advance field training skills. The STF is to manage medium- to high-risk incidents, such as hostage situations, high-risk crime incidents (to combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime, and anti-poaching), to protect VIPs and high-risk persons, conduct search-and-rescue operations and provide operational support (transportation of ammunition and

money), which require specialised skills, training and equipment. There are three STF Units, in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. STF Units responded to 226 medium- to high-risk incidents, in 2020/2021.

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable¹¹³ and/or dangerous¹¹⁴ government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and Cape Town. COVID-19 restrictions had an enormous impact on the normal day-to-day duties of Mobile Operations, especially during levels 5 and 4. Due to the restriction on movement, there was a significant reduction in requests for assistance on the movement of government cargo.

- > A total of 15 operations were conducted, in order to enforce COVID-19 restrictions, in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2010, in Pretoria West, Akasia, Soshanguve, Hammanskraal, Pretoria North and Pretoria.
- > No security breaches occurred during the protection of 154 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo.
- > A total of 59 self-initiated operations and 18 crime prevention operations were successfully executed, with 31 arrests.



Confiscations	Specialised capability		
	NIU	STF	Mobile Operations
Heroin capsules	11 028	-	-
Cocaine	0,050 kg	973 kg	-
Cocaine pieces	29	-	-
Cocaine capsules	-	160	-
Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik)	0,291 kg	-	-
Cannabis (dry)	34,374 kg	670 kg	-
Ecstasy tablets	1 008	-	-
Mandrax tablets	1 316.25	-	-
Firearms (handguns and rifles)	138	51	2
Rounds of ammunition	9 804	1 086	-
Vehicles	92	21	1
Cash	R1 047 433.90	R155 550.00	-
Abalone	-	9 760	-
Chucked abalone	-	812	-
Boxes abalone	-	18	-
Alcohol	-	-	312,57 litres
Packets of cigarettes	-	-	638



OTHER UNITS WITHIN THE SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS CAPABILITY

<p>Tactical Response Teams is to provide a tactical response capability, to resolve confirmed medium- to high-risk, serious and violent crimes, which 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, which have escalated beyond the capabilities of generic policing skills. There are currently 29 Tactical Response Team Units in the nine provinces, including nine, in KwaZulu-Natal, two each, in the Western Cape, the Free State and Mpumalanga, four each, in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape and the North West and one each, in Limpopo and the Northern Cape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Tactical Response Team Units attended to 492 tactical response activities (responding to serious crimes in progress, crowd management, crisis incidents in progress and assisting other units when a tactical capability is required). A total of 19 378 tactical operational support operations and activities (anti-poaching, cross-border operations and the transporting of dangerous criminals); executed 413 tactical intervention activities (active shooter situations, cordon-and-search operations to search persons, vehicles and premises); 706 self-initiated operations, focusing on trio-related crimes, (aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition); and attended to 261 933 day-to-day operations. During these activities 2 385 arrests were made for various offences. » A total of 15 391,901 kg Cannabis, 8 328 Mandrax tablets, 0,348 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), 39,469 kg Cocaine, 1 325 Ecstasy tablets, 487 illegal firearms, 7 807 rounds of ammunition, 286 stolen/robbed vehicles and 0,143 kg of gold were confiscated, as well as R4 842 292.40 in cash.
<p>The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions¹⁵ and other interventions, in accordance with the UN, Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A total number of 38 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including 15 members in South Sudan, 21 members in Darfur and one member in Abyei Darfur as police advisors¹⁶. One female member is appointed as the Senior Police Coordinator, in Somalia. The SAPS representative, appointed as the UN Police Sector Commander, in Darfur, after returning from Darfur, was appointed as Senior Police Coordinator, in Somalia, to assist with the building of the Federal Government's capacity to promote respect for human rights and women empowerment, child protection, to prevent conflict-related sexual GBV; and strengthen justice institutions. One female member is appointed as Protection of Civilians Coordinator, in South Sudan, responsible for operational oversight of the maintenance of public order and security within the UN Missions Protection of Civilians Sites and any other mandated UN police activities related to the Protection of Civilians Sites. » According to the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities, a total of 500 members must be trained and on standby for deployment, annually, as per cabinet approval. During the reporting period, a total of 418 members were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions.

<p>The SAPS Air Wing provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The SAPS currently has 49 aircraft, including 37 helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes. The 37 helicopters include 13 BO105 Helicopters, which have been removed from service, due to ageing and serviceability constraints and two AS350B3 (H125) Helicopters are grounded for boarding, due to accident and lifespan maturity. » By the end of March 2021, there were 54 pilots in the SAPS, including 30 helicopter pilots, 18 fixed-wing pilots and six dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes, as well as 52 Airborne Law Enforcement Officers (crew). » A total of 2 498.7 hours were flown, including 1 971.4 operational hours for crime-related matters, such as crime call-outs (430.7 hours), crime prevention (592.4 hours), planned operations (760.2 hours) and assistance to specialised forces (188.1 hours). A total of 527.3 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (223.5 hours), shows (10.5 hours), training (185.3 hours) and maintenance flights (108.0 hours). » A total of 103 self-initiated operations, focusing on high visibility air patrols to prevent crimes, such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and other, were conducted.
<p>Mobilisation support is rendering assistance transport and/or vehicle-related equipment, to support operational-related and national coordinated operations and events, including armoured vehicles, support to operational deployments, such as cross-border operations, the building/maintaining of camps, the deployment of chefs and camp supervisors, the supplying of equipment and consumables, such as speed fencing, riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables, tents, lawnmowers and furniture removal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A total of 154 requests were successfully attended to, with regard to transport activities. These are inclusive of assistance to approved official funerals, officials attending courses, training and maintenance shooting, shuttle services for high ranking officer visits, deploying and recovering of armoured vehicles, transporting operational equipment to be utilised in provinces, during COVID-19 lockdown operations and assistance provided to border policing-related detached duties. » A total of 48 requests were successfully attended to, with regard to support activities. These activities include providing assistance for training camps, the erecting of speed fencing, firearm destruction operations and the hosting of work sessions/meetings. » At the end of March 2021, a total of 548 selective armoured vehicles were active, of which 234 were reported operable/serviceable.
<p>National Operational Coordination is responsible for coordinating, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police specific operations, to address JCPS and SAPS priorities, managing cabinet-approved major events, as well as other events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). National Operational Coordination serves as the coordinating structure and the secretariat of the NCCF and the Interdepartmental NATJOINTS, responsible for coordinating all security and stability operations, throughout the country. The SAPS holds the chairmanship of the NATJOINTS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A total number of nine intervention operations were planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed and identified hotspot areas were stabilised, in 2020/2021. » A total of eight cabinet approved events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010, were approved in 2020/2021.



Crime Combating Operations

- » Operation Vala, addressing serious and violent crimes, in the in KwaZulu-Natal Province, from 1 April to 31 July 2020.
- » Operation Lockdown, addressing gang-related crime, such as murder, attempted murder and drug-related crime, in the Western Cape Province, from 1 April to 31 July 2020.
- » Emanguzi Presidential Operation, addressing cross-border and trio crime, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, from 1 April to 31 July 2020.
- » Stabilisation of robbery aggravated, focussing on CIT robberies, in the North West, Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape, the KwaZulu-Natal and the Gauteng Provinces, from 11 December 2020 to 15 March 2021.
- » Stabilisation and normalisation operations, in the Dr Kaunda District, in the North West Province, from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- » Stabilisation of the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape Provinces, from 1 to 28 February 2021.
- » Safer Festive Season Operation, from 15 October 2020 to 31 January 2021.
- » Operation Lockdown II, from 14 March 2021 to 30 April 2021.
- » KwaZulu-Natal Stabilisation Operation, from 26 March 2021 to 30 April 2021.

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

- » Official funeral (Category One) for the late Mr Andrew Mlangeni, on 29 July 2020, at the University of Johannesburg (Soweto Campus), in the Gauteng Province.
- » Official Funeral (Category One) for the late Mr John Nkadimeng, on 14 August 2020, at the Westpark Cemetery, in the Gauteng Province.
- » Official Funeral (Category One) for the late Advocate George Bizos, on 17 September 2020, at the Westpark Cemetery in the Gauteng Province.
- » South Africa Investment Conference, on 18 November 2020, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in the Gauteng Province.
- » Official Funeral (Category One) for the late Bapedi King Victor Thulare III, on 17 January 2021, at the King's Palace, in Sekhukhune, in the Limpopo Province.
- » Official Funeral (Category One) for the late Minister in the Presidency: Honourable Jackson Mphikwa Mthembu, on 24 January 2021, at the Roman Catholic Church, in Witbank, in the Mpumalanga Province.
- » SONA, on 11 February 2021, at the Parliament of South Africa, in Cape Town.
- » Official Funeral (Category One) and memorial service for the late Zulu King, His Majesty Goodwill Zwelithini KaBhekuzulu, on 17 and 18 March 2021, at the KwaKhetomthandayo Royal Palace, in KwaNongoma, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

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

The SAPS included performance indicators in the MTSF (2019-2024), that are focused specifically on women and the youth, namely: the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above) and the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years). In addition, the SAPS' Strategic Plan 2020-2025 and Annual Performance Plan contains the following gender-responsive performance indicator, within the Visible Policing Programme: Public perceptions of the SAPS' effectiveness; the percentage households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and during the night; the levels of trust in the SAPS and reported levels of contact crime against women and children.

The measurement of the abovementioned perception-based performance indicator will be gender responsive (women will form part of the stratified sampling that will be undertaken) and will, therefore, support the empowerment of women as they will be measured in a gender-responsive manner.

The challenges associated with addressing crimes against women and children, include the underreporting of crimes against women and children, due to various socio-economic variables and the limited involvement of all stakeholders in the fight against GBVF.



PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- > Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered
- > Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered
- > Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 120 working days
- > Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered
- > Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years)
- > Number of identified functional strategic partnerships
- > Number of provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented

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

Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered and Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered

Intensified cordon-and-search and stop-and-search operations, including roadblocks.

Compliance inspections at security companies.

National Instruction 6 of 2019: 'Notification of lost, stolen and/or found firearms' was re-disseminated to all police stations and provinces, to ensure the proper handling and reporting of stolen/lost and recovered firearms and to streamline and standardise practices involved in the processing of lost, stolen and found firearms.

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

A CFR Action Plan was developed by the SAPS, aimed to address service delivery complaints pertaining to the management of application backlogs within the CFR.

The Action Plan consist of the following pillars

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

Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered

The SAPS will continue to improve increased visibility, including at police actions, such as roadblocks and control at ports of entry, to prevent the theft of vehicles and will enhance operations to recover stolen/robbed vehicles.

The administrative processes regarding the first-phase cancellation on the Circulation System for vehicles will be enhanced.



Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years)

Community outreach programmes.

Enhanced police visibility and cooperation with civil society.

Involvement of the community, *via* community structures, such as CPFs, law enforcement agencies and force multipliers, which are essential to join the SAPS to engage with communities, to address crimes in households (child abuse, domestic violence, rape, etc.).

Number of identified functional strategic partnerships

The National Instruction on the Establishment of Crime Prevention Partnerships will be finalised. The purpose of the National Instruction is to contextualise and standardise the effective management of crime prevention partnerships in the Service and to offer guidance to those individuals directly involved in managing crime prevention partnerships. The Instruction will further outline the governance arrangements to be observed, in undertaking and maintaining these partnerships.

Number of provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented

A National Project Plan has been developed, to ensure the roll out of the Traditional Policing Concept, in the identified provinces. The Traditional Policing Project aims to ensure the achievement of the following deliverables:

- > The development of clear directives to provinces for implementation.
- > To facilitate consultations with relevant strategic stakeholders (the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the Provincial House of Traditional Leaders, as well as SAPS Provincial Offices).
- > To conduct assessment visits in identified provinces.

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

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



INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Interventions implemented within the Visible Policing Programme, in response to COVID-19, includes, the deployment of reservists to support with policing duties; the payment of overtime duties to SAPS employees to enforce the regulations relating to COVID-19, as well as for the decontamination of SAPS premises; the payment of travel and subsistence for SAPS employees deployed outside their normal place of work; the procurement of items for services, such as waste removal, resources for roadblocks, etc.; assistance with the escorting of South African citizens, who were repatriated/evacuated from various countries; and the provisioning of air transportation, as a result of no commercial air travel, as per the table below.





Interventions, in response to COVID-19

Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Budget allocation	Budget spent ⁵⁶	Outputs to which the intervention contribute to	Immediate outcomes
Programme 2: Visible Policing Crime Prevention Subprogramme	Deployment of reservists to support with policing duties	In all nine provinces, up to police station level	±3 000 reservists Refer to note 3	Reservists called-up for duty, by Provincial Commissioners	R90 000 000	Expenditure to the amount of R43 731 936	A professional and capable SAPS	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS
	Overtime duties by SAPS employees to enforce regulations relating to COVID-19, as well as for the decontamination of SAPS premises	All organisational levels	All SAPS employees, who performed overtime duties, as well as personnel responsible for the decontamination of SAPS premises Refer to note 3	SAPS employees at all organisational levels	R57 105 000	Expenditure to the amount of R32 054 648	A professional and capable SAPS	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS
	Travel and subsistence expenditure for SAPS employees deployed outside their normal place of work, to enforce regulations relating to COVID-19	All organisational levels	All SAPS employees, who were required to travel outside their normal place of work Refer to note 3	SAPS employees at all organisational levels	R100 000 000	R79 801 172 for the year	Effective utilisation of resources	To enhance the responsiveness of the SAPS
	Procurement of other items or services to support SAPS employees during COVID-19 deployments (waste removal, roadblock resources, etc.)	All provinces, up to police station level	Total number of Police Act and Public Service Act members at the end of March 2021. (±186 126) ±112 504 males ±69 622 females, including ±3 076 with disabilities	All SAPS employees	R50 000 000	R49 632 758 for the year	-	Support to SAPS employees during deployments

Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Budget allocation	Budget spent ⁵⁶	Outputs to which the intervention contribute to	Immediate outcomes
Programme 2: Visible Policing (Specialised Interventions Subprogramme)	The escorting of South African Citizens, who were repatriated/evacuated from various countries to designated quarantine sites and the monitoring of these sites	Cape Town, OR Tambo and King Shaka International Airports and Beit Bridge, Lebombo, Oshoek, Maseru Bridge and Ramatlabama Ports of Entry	During the 1 st and the 2 nd quarters, assistance was provided with the repatriation, evacuation and medical evacuation of the following number of citizens: » Repatriation: 30 067 » Evacuation: 61 283 » Medical evacuation: 291	South African citizens, who were repatriated from various countries	No additional allocation was received. The annual budget allocation for the Specialised Interventions Subprogramme was utilised	-	A professional and capable SAPS	Ensuring the safe transportation of repatriated/evacuated South African citizens to designated quarantine sites and the effective monitoring of these sites during the quarantine period
	The provisioning of air transportation, as a result of no commercial air travel	Wonderboom Airwing	17 senior managers within the SAPS, as well as the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police were transported, during the 1 st quarter. A total number of 68 flight requests were attended to, with 345 passengers, during the period July 2020 to March 2021. In quarter 4, 20 flight requests were attended to, with 78 passengers (custodians from the company BIOCAIR, responsible for the movement of vaccines).	Senior managers within the SAPS, as well as the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police, as well as passengers from the company BIOCAIR, responsible for the movement of vaccines	No additional allocation was received. The annual budget allocation for the Specialised Interventions Subprogramme was utilised	-	A professional and capable SAPS	Ensuring the provisioning of air support to the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police, as well as senior managers within the SAPS, during the COVID 19 Pandemic

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



A call-up for reservists, for the period 20 July 2020 to 31 March 2021, has been approved by the Accounting Officer, in terms of the South African Reserve Police Service Amendment Regulations: No 36922, dated 15 October 2013. Reservists were required to assist the SAPS to enforce the Regulations, issued to contain and manage COVID-19 Regulations, during operations and with policing services, mostly during lockdown levels 3 and 2, in line with the directives issued by the SAPS, to manage COVID-19, as well as the annual operational plan for each province. Police station commanders were required to identify suitable reservists with a commendable track record to be called-up to perform the abovementioned duties and who met predetermined requirements. Provincial offices were responsible to manage the call-up of reservists. A budget was allocated to each of the nine provinces and Provincial Commissioners were required to call-up a specific number of reservists, in accordance with the allocated budget. The approval of claims by reservists were the responsibility at the Provincial Finance Office, after the verification of information recorded in a claim register. In total, 3 000 reservists were budgeted for.

Budget allocated for the call-up of active reservists, to assist with the policing of COVID-19 restrictions and crime prevention

Province	Total funds allocated (call-up instruction, dated 24 March 2020)	Total funds allocated (call-up instruction, dated 25 August 2020)	Total number of reservists, as per PERSAP (31 March 2021)
Western Cape	R1 500 000.00	R12 000 000.00	590
Eastern Cape	R1 200 000.00	R9 600 000.00	461
Northern Cape	R400 000.00	R3 200 000.00	218
Free State	R750 000.00	R6 000 000.00	367
Kwa-Zulu Natal	R1 800 000.00	R14 400 000.00	582
North West	R650 000.00	R5 200 000.00	393
Mpumalanga	R800 000.00	R6 400 000.00	338
Limpopo	R900 000.00	R7 200 000.00	535
Gauteng	R2 000 000.00	R16 000 000.00	1 479
Total	R10 000 000.00	R80 000 000.00	4 963

South African borders were closed to all travellers during the 1st and the 2nd quarters, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, except for the Cape Town, OR Tambo and King Shaka International Airports and the Beit Bridge, Lebombo, Oshoek, Maseru Bridge and Ramatlabama Ports of Entry. During this period, the SAPS continued its functions to react to crime-related hits, as a result of MCS or EMCS screening on wanted persons and stolen/robbed vehicles at the abovementioned ports of entry, as well as the profiling of vehicles at land ports and cargo consignment at airports for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen robbed property. The SAPS and other border security stakeholders were deployed, 24/7 at all 18 designated ports and the 35 closed land ports, as well as at other airports and sea ports to implement border security interventions. International travel was opened, in level 1 of the lockdown, on 1 October 2020. Travelling became normal, whereby travellers utilised ports of entry without applying to the NATJOINTS for authority to travel. During the last quarter of the financial year travelling to and from South Africa was allowed, subject to having a valid Polymerase Chain Reaction test performed by the Department of Health, not older than 72 hours. Approval of movement was done by the Department of Home Affairs.

The NATJOINTS on COVID-19 was activated, on 7 February 2020. During the early lockdown, South African citizens and residents returning to South Africa could travel to South Africa, but were required to request prior permission, through the South African Embassy/High Commission in the country where they were present. These requests were then submitted to DIRCO for consideration, after which it was submitted to the NATJOINTS Border Security and Travel Restrictions Work Stream,

who ultimately decided on approvals. The SAPS was represented on the Work Stream. Only King Shaka, OR Tambo and Cape Town International Airports were open for repatriation/evacuation. At OR Tambo, the SAPS formed part of the operational group, who processed repatriations. Apart from the execution of normal day-to-day policing functions at the ports of entry, the SAPS also escorted citizens to designated quarantine sites and monitored these sites, to ensure that quarantine orders are not violated, until such time that they were transported to their places of residence after the quarantine period.

A total of 114 citizens from the People's Republic of China, requested the South African Government for support in their repatriation back to South Africa, which led to the planning of repatriation of all 114 citizens. The citizens arrived in South Africa, on 14 March 2020 and they were quarantined at the Protea Hotel's, 'The Range Resort', outside Polokwane, together with the rescue team from the SANDF, for 21 days. The resort was secured by both the SANDF and the SAPS.

During the period April to September 2020, assistance was provided with the repatriation of 30 067 citizens, the evacuation of 61 283 citizens and the medical evacuation of 291 citizens.

The SAPS Air Wing provides operational air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. During the unavailability of commercial air transportation, the SAPS Air Wing assisted with the transportation of senior managers within the SAPS, as well as the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Police. During the period April to June 2020 (levels 5, 4 and 3 of the lockdown), 17 senior managers were transported. A total number of 19 requests were dealt with, with 92 passengers, during July to September 2020 (levels 3, 2 and 1), 29 requests were dealt with, with 195 passengers, during October to December 2020 (level 1) and 12 requests were dealt with, with 64 passengers, including custodians from the company BIOCAIR, responsible for the movement of vaccines, during January to March 2021 (adjusted level 3 and 1).

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

No changes were made to planned targets, in 2020/2021.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	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	41 327 823	39 722 291	1 605 532	38 834 120	38 788 773	45 347
Border Security	2 204 551	2 163 448	41 103	2 155 632	2 155 632	-
Specialised Interventions	4 555 793	4 538 584	17 209	4 542 265	4 542 265	-
Facilities	4 475 974	4 312 152	163 822	4 261 712	4 261 712	-
Total	52 564 141	50 736 475	1 827 666	49 793 729	49 748 382	45 347



PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

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

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

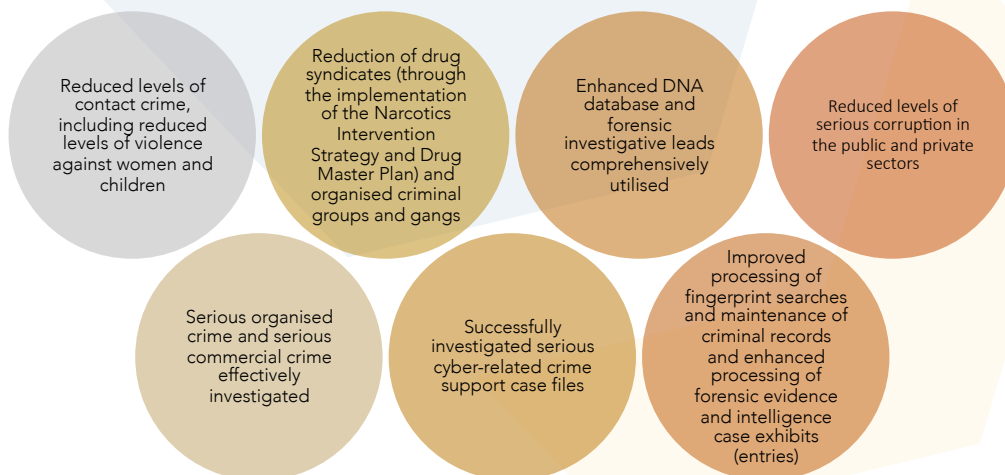
Crime Investigations provides for detectives at police stations who investigate crimes, including crimes against women and children.

Criminal Record Centre provides for effective and credible Criminal Record Centres, in respect of crime scene management or processing and provides criminal records and related information.

Forensic Science Laboratory funds Forensic Science Laboratories, which provide specialised, evidence-related technical analysis and support to investigators.

Specialised Investigations provides for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences, including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.

There is one outcome that relates directly to Programme 3, thorough and responsive investigation of crime, which is supported by the following suboutcomes - increased feelings of safety in communities; reduced organised crime; comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime; improved perceptions of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors; reduced serious organised crime; reduced levels of serious commercial crime; ensure an effective response to serious cyber-related crime and investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence. The following outputs relate to the outcome - thorough and responsive investigation of crime:



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

Table 5: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities ¹⁷	Reduced levels of contact of crime ¹⁶	Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes	51,12% (391 528 from a total of 765 846).	50,58% (401 222 from a total of 793 213).	49,13% (395 255 from a total of 804 478).	55,47%	47,43% (348 355 from a total of 734 496).	-8,04% points	Target not achieved. Murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, assault common, assault GBH, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery contributed to the underperformance. Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation, e.g. gang, public violence and domestic violence-related incidents. Dockets with IPID where suspects have been arrested but not charged on the system (no access to systems and delays in finalising investigations).
	Subprogramme: Crime Investigations								



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	<p>Reduced levels of contact crime</p>								<p>Crime scenes are contaminated by the community, before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence.</p> <p>Inability of complainants to identify suspects (e.g. due to intoxication, mental incapacity, disguised suspects).</p> <p>Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets.</p> <p>Difficulty in the tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages).</p> <p>COVID-19 restrictions, related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	36,92% (47 150 from a total of 127 711).	56,23%	33,94% (37 112 from a total of 109 335).	-22,29% points	Target not achieved. Murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, assault common, assault GBH, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery contributed to the underperformance. Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation, e.g. gang, public violence and domestic violence-related incidents. Dockets with IPID where suspects have been arrested but not charged on the system (no access to systems and delays in finalising investigations). Crime scenes are contaminated by the community, before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 	<p>Reduced levels of contact crime</p>								<p>Inability of complainants to identify suspects (e.g. due to intoxication, mental incapacity, disguised suspects).</p> <p>Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets.</p> <p>Difficulty in the tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages).</p> <p>COVID-19 restrictions, related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	14,7%	-46,22% (22 517 from a total of 48 719).	31,52% points	Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the Persons Identification and Verification Application (PIVA) System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
		Percentage reduction in outstanding wanted persons for contact crimes already circulated at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	10%	-31,61% (11 756 from a total of 37 196).	21,61% points	Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the PIVA System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against women ¹⁹	Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) ²⁰	74,29% (143 638 from a total of 193 346).	73,81% (147 933 from a total of 200 422).	72,92% (144 384 from a total of 198 012).	75,15%	71,29% (132 443 from a total of 185 778).	-3,86% points	Target not achieved. Murder, attempted murder, contact sexual offences, assault GBH and assault common contributed to the underperformance. Witnesses are reluctant to make statements, due to fear of victimisation, e.g. domestic violence-related incidents. Crime scenes are contaminated by the community, before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence. Turnaround time on the finalisation of a decision on case dockets.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against women	Percentage reduction in outstanding case dockets related to crimes against women (18 years and above) older than 1 year	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	-42,63% (3 534 from a total of 8 289).	37,63% points	Difficulty in the tracing and arrest of unidentified and undocumented repeat offenders (forensic leads and linkages). COVID-19 restrictions, related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3. Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the PIVA System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against children ²¹	Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years) ²²	69,90% (38 298 from a total of 54 786).	69,19% (40 807 from a total of 58 975).	66,14% (38 047 from a total of 57 529).	70,10%	64,88% (34 890 from a total of 53 776).	-5,22% points	Target not achieved. Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, assault common, sexual assault and contact sexual offences contributed to the underperformance. Children are easily intimidated by the suspects and they are afraid to name the suspects, especially where suspects are relatives. Crime scenes are contaminated by the community, before the first responder arrives at the scene, resulting in contaminated forensic evidence. Reports required by the CJS (Criminal Capacity, Intermediary Reports, Department of Social Development Reports and Cape Mental Health) resulted in a slower turnaround time.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against children	Percentage reduction in outstanding case dockets related to crimes against children (below 18 years) older than 1 year	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	4%	-54,73% (2 339 from a total of 4 274).	50,73% points	COVID-19 restrictions related to movement, especially during levels 5, 4 and 3. Target achieved. Increased utilisation of the PVA System. Enhanced profiling of suspects. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced organised crime ¹²³	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) ¹²⁴	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests ¹²⁵	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	50%	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.	20,59% points
		Percentage increase in the number of arrests for dealing in illicit drugs ¹²⁶	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	45,90% (178 arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/2020).	40,90% points	Target achieved. Focused intervention by the Narcotics Section, however, capacity is limited. Participation and collaboration with stakeholders in the NDMP.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced organised crime	Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs ¹²⁷	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests ¹²⁸	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	50% ¹²⁹	50,00% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	0% points	Target achieved. Focused approach in dealing with organised criminal groups (Organised Crime Threat Analysis), however, capacity is limited.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Enhanced DNA database	Percentage increase in compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders ¹³⁰	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	60%	43,59% (86 969 from a total of 199 507).	-16,41% points	Target not achieved. Under utilisation of and monitoring of the taking of buccal samples.
	Forensic investigative leads comprehensively utilised ¹³¹	Percentage reduction in outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	-70,53% (1 692 from a total of 2 399).	65,53% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level. Enhanced profiling of suspects.
		Percentage reduction in outstanding crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	-55,67% (761 from a total of 1 367).	50,67% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level. Enhanced profiling of suspects.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	Percentage reduction in outstanding fingerprint investigative leads	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	144,91% (2 575 from a total of 1 777).	-139,91% points	Target not achieved. Deficiency in the monitoring of the AFIS list and the purification thereof.
		Percentage reduction in outstanding Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	New performance indicator, in 2020/2021.	5%	-37,35% (644 from a total of 1 724).	32,35% points	Target achieved. Structured monitoring system implemented from Divisional level.
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 the following:							
		Guilty verdict	97,94% (326 583 from a total of 333 451) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	97,95% (272 326 from a total of 278 019) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	89,85% (223 237 from a total of 248 449) of results of trial (guilty) updated within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days	93,09% (154 173 from a total of 165 613) of results of trial (guilty) updated within 20 calendar days.	-1,91% points	Target not achieved. The decontamination of buildings resulted in a loss of production.
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	Not guilty verdict	98,44% (965 884 from a total of 981 205) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	98,39% (957 449 from a total of 973 089) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	90,44% (1 024 306 from a total of 1 132 568) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated within 20 calendar days	96,53% (789 284 from a total of 817 670) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated within 20 calendar days.	1,53% points	Target achieved. The efficiency of the AFIS, as well as sustained daily production, monitoring and management of the workload.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory									
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » 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 ¹³²	69,53% (164 946 from a total of 237 225), within 28 working days.	71,92% (171 989 from a total of 239 123), within 35 calendar days.	63,75% (122 609 from a total of 192 319), within 35 calendar days.	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 35 calendar days	32,23% (27 983 from a total of 86 824), within 35 calendar days.	-42,77% points	Target not achieved. Lower production levels, due to COVID-19. The evacuation of buildings, due to positive COVID-19 cases. Non-operational equipment and machinery, due to outstanding service. Outstanding maintenance, calibration and validation contract.
	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised ¹³³	75,30% (4 656 from a total of 6 183), within 75 working days.	91,66% (5 034 from a total of 5 492), within 113 calendar days.	79,67% (3 794 from a total of 4 762), within 113 calendar days.	70% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 113 calendar days	61,70% (1 226 from a total of 1 987), within 113 calendar days.	-8,3% points	Target not achieved. Lower production levels, due to COVID-19. The evacuation of buildings, due to positive COVID-19 cases. Non-operational equipment and machinery, due to outstanding service. Outstanding maintenance, calibration and validation contract.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames ¹³⁴	1,12% (7 164 from a total of 639 745) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	2,49% (10 609 from a total of 426 797) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding prescribed time frames.	27,06% (98 238 from a total of 362 979) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	84,56% (300 722 from a total of 355 648) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding prescribed time frames.	-74,56% points	Target not achieved. Lower production levels, due to COVID-19. The evacuation of buildings, due to positive COVID-19 cases. Non-operational equipment and machinery, due to outstanding service. Outstanding maintenance, calibration and validation contract.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised	97,29% (17 821 from a total of 18 318), within 28 working days.	90,66% (14 213 from a total of 15 677), within 35 calendar days.	84,64% (6 105 from a total of 7 213), within 35 calendar days.	95% of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	90,50% (33 216 from a total of 36 704), within 35 calendar days.	-4,5% points	Target not achieved. A lack of electronic track and trace capability, resulting in the manual track and trace of cases and exhibits. The rotation of members, in response to the adjusted alert levels of the COVID-19 Pandemic, between April 2020 and March 2021. A shortage of human capital, in terms of support and operational environments.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	95,16% (365 593 from a total of 384 182), within 63 working days.	79,58% (129 944 from a total of 163 278), within 90 calendar days.	59,87% (29 152 from a total of 48 694), within 63 calendar days.	80% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed, within 90 calendar days	14,59% (706 from a total of 4 838), within 63 calendar days.	-65,41% points	Target not achieved. Lower production levels, due to COVID-19. The evacuation of buildings, due to positive COVID-19 cases. Non-operational equipment and machinery, due to outstanding service. Outstanding maintenance, calibration and validation contract.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

DETECTIVE SERVICE

Key Focus Areas

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

SUBPROGRAMME – CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

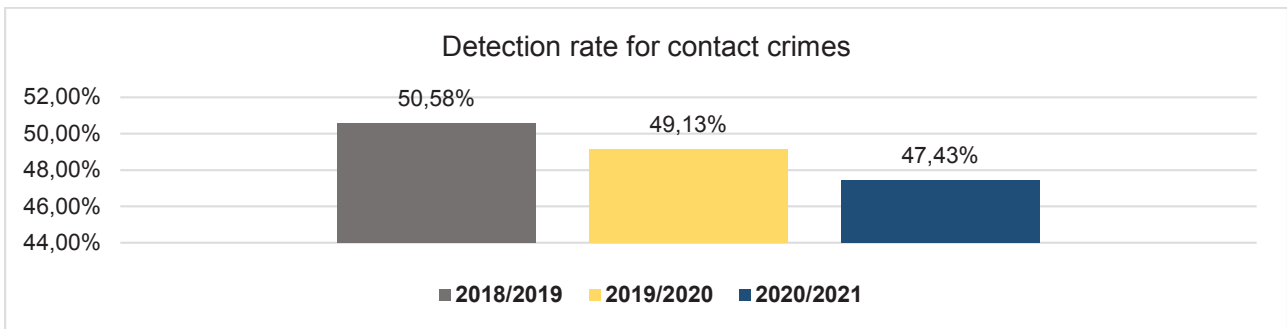
The detection¹³⁵ of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation. This extends to the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged on the CAS/ICDMS or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions, within the SAPS and role players.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

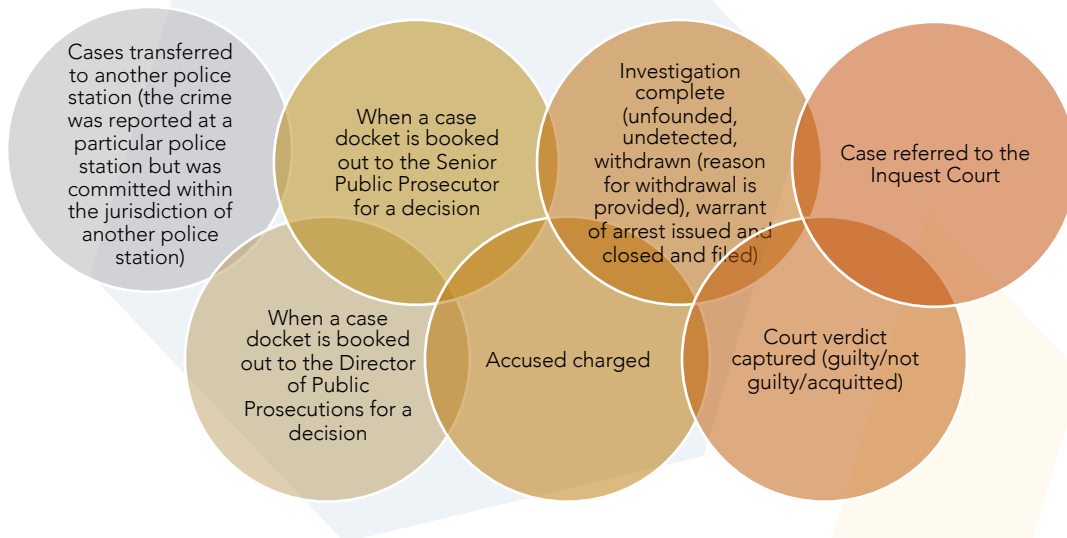
Column 1 (charges reported)	When an incident of crime is reported, a case is opened on the CAS and a unique CAS number is allocated to the case. However, a case docket may have more than one charge being investigated against an alleged offender/s. For this reason, more than one charge may be indicated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

REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

The total number of charges reported for contact crimes (crimes against the person), decreased with 85 835 (13,79%), in comparison with the same period, in the 2019/2020 financial year. Murder decreased with 1 332 (6,24%), robbery with aggravating circumstances with 24 113 (16,73%), common robbery with 14 152 (27,29%), assault GBH with 23 282 (13,96%), assault common with 15 988 (9,65%) and sexual offences with 7 074 (13,15%). Attempted murder increased with 106 (0,57%). The detection rate decreased, by 1,70% to 47,43%. Murder decreased, by 3,90% to 15,37%, attempted murder, by 2,76% to 31,99%, common robbery, by 0,65% to 25,62%, assault GBH, by 1,77% to 74,10%, assault common, by 1,52% to 69,17% and sexual offences, by 1,87% to 60,31%. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased, by 3,81% to 15,53%.



The following additional system notifications were implemented on the CAS/ICDMS, from 6 February 2021, in order to minimise service delivery complaints, through the provisioning of feedback to victims of crime.

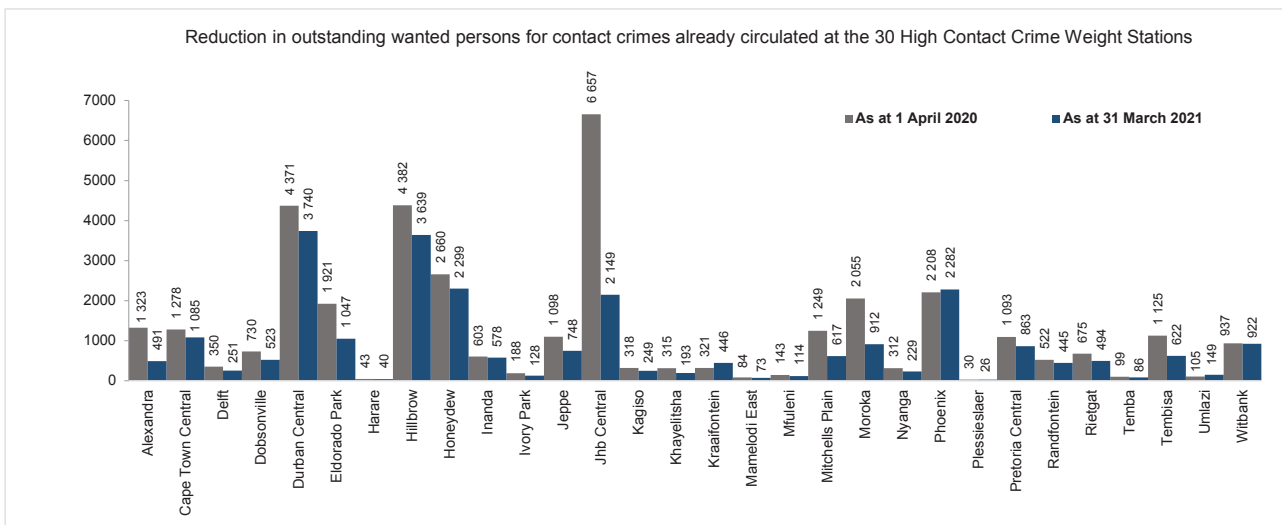


The following table provides an overview of the total number of complaints reported and incomplete, as well as the detection, trial-ready and conviction rates for community reported serious crimes and public violence.



Crime category	PRIORITY CRIMES																												
	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate				Total complaints in court				% conviction rate				% trial ready rate								
	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	19/20	20/21	DIFF	% diff	
	CONTACT CRIMES (Against the person)																												
Murder	21 356	20 024	-1 332	-6.24%	41 118	46 545	5 427	13.20%	12 041	19 276	10 232	15.37%	34 110	36 671	2 561	7.51%	80.02%	79.77%	-0.25%	89.79%	89.43%	-0.36%	80.02%	79.77%	-0.25%	89.79%	89.43%	-0.36%	0.64%
Attempted murder	18 670	18 776	106	0.57%	11 638	12 440	802	6.89%	10 532	34 755	9 987	31.99%	12 850	14 438	1 588	12.36%	78.23%	78.48%	0.25%	84.44%	84.63%	0.19%	78.23%	78.48%	0.25%	84.44%	84.63%	0.19%	0.19%
Robbery aggravating	144 090	119 977	-24 113	-16.73%	53 898	56 184	2 286	4.24%	19 187	11 716	16 441	15.53%	22 898	24 326	1 428	6.24%	79.74%	83.60%	3.86%	89.78%	92.69%	2.91%	79.74%	83.60%	3.86%	89.78%	92.69%	2.91%	2.91%
Common robbery	51 866	37 714	-14 152	-27.29%	10 545	10 257	-288	-2.73%	33 532	26 276	29 744	25.62%	39 768	42 998	3 230	8.12%	84.63%	84.50%	-0.12%	83.75%	86.24%	2.49%	84.63%	84.50%	-0.12%	83.75%	86.24%	2.49%	12.49%
Assault GBH	166 833	143 551	-23 282	-13.96%	20 630	22 579	1 949	9.45%	6 775	75 866	6 442	74.10%	4 905	5 829	924	18.84%	84.54%	85.33%	0.79%	88.46%	95.59%	7.13%	84.54%	85.33%	0.79%	88.46%	95.59%	7.13%	7.13%
Assault common	165 622	149 634	-15 988	-9.65%	28 929	33 579	4 650	16.07%	142 212	70 688	123 095	69.17%	69 954	11 185	-58 769	-15.99%	86.71%	88.68%	1.97%	94.49%	95.14%	0.65%	86.71%	88.68%	1.97%	94.49%	95.14%	0.65%	0.65%
Sexual offences	53 798	46 724	-7 074	-13.15%	15 485	16 512	1 027	6.63%	137 514	62 199	126 722	60.31%	42 111	52 217	10 106	24.00%	77.88%	75.81%	-2.07%	93.69%	86.71%	-6.98%	77.88%	75.81%	-2.07%	93.69%	86.71%	-6.98%	-6.98%
Total	622 235	536 400	-85 835	-13.79%	182 243	198 096	15 853	8.70%	361 793	49 133	322 663	47.43%	250 104	281 610	31 506	12.60%	82.36%	83.44%	1.09%	90.91%	92.29%	1.38%	82.36%	83.44%	1.09%	90.91%	92.29%	1.38%	1.38%
	PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																												
Burglary residential	206 129	159 907	-46 222	-22.42%	47 867	47 344	-523	-1.09%	47 595	18 749	39 257	18.94%	24 474	24 749	275	1.12%	90.17%	93.22%	3.06%	94.46%	95.22%	0.76%	90.17%	93.22%	3.06%	94.46%	95.22%	0.76%	0.76%
Burglary business	69 762	65 564	-4 198	-6.02%	14 967	15 446	479	3.20%	13 971	16 499	13 758	16.98%	8 474	9 608	1 134	13.38%	91.65%	94.13%	2.48%	94.77%	96.11%	1.34%	91.65%	94.13%	2.48%	94.77%	96.11%	1.34%	1.34%
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	46 966	35 078	-11 888	-25.31%	29 520	27 414	-2 106	-7.13%	5 741	7 516	4 604	7.37%	5 512	5 452	-60	-1.09%	84.23%	86.12%	1.89%	86.05%	90.41%	4.36%	84.23%	86.12%	1.89%	86.05%	90.41%	4.36%	4.36%
Theft from/off motor vehicle	118 278	83 291	-34 987	-29.58%	20 350	19 429	-921	-4.53%	14 915	10 766	12 448	12.12%	6 202	6 048	-154	-2.48%	91.98%	93.69%	1.71%	94.24%	95.44%	1.19%	91.98%	93.69%	1.71%	94.24%	95.44%	1.19%	1.19%
Theft of all stock	31 000	28 731	-2 269	-7.32%	5 335	4 860	-475	-8.90%	10 237	28 179	9 105	27.11%	3 390	3 833	443	13.07%	86.38%	87.53%	1.15%	93.30%	95.23%	1.92%	86.38%	87.53%	1.15%	93.30%	95.23%	1.92%	1.92%
Total	472 135	372 571	-99 564	-21.09%	118 039	114 493	-3 546	-3.00%	92 459	15 679	79 172	16.25%	48 052	49 690	1 638	3.41%	90.10%	92.72%	2.62%	93.44%	95.22%	1.78%	90.10%	92.72%	2.62%	93.44%	95.22%	1.78%	1.78%
	OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES																												
Shoplifting	59 882	47 344	-12 538	-20.94%	87	62	-25	-28.74%	59 857	99 811	47 297	99.77%	21 501	24 749	3 248	15.11%	98.62%	98.71%	0.09%	95.87%	97.35%	1.49%	98.62%	98.71%	0.09%	95.87%	97.35%	1.49%	1.49%
Theft other	282 596	225 315	-57 281	-20.27%	65 171	65 079	-92	-0.14%	98 788	28 411	78 560	27.05%	38 304	39 357	1 053	2.75%	93.50%	95.04%	1.54%	88.10%	90.91%	2.81%	93.50%	95.04%	1.54%	88.10%	90.91%	2.81%	2.81%
Fraud	84 577	83 736	-841	-0.99%	62 277	64 983	2 706	4.35%	40 475	27 569	32 605	21.92%	30 508	30 031	-477	-1.56%	93.13%	97.91%	4.79%	41.94%	45.56%	3.62%	93.13%	97.91%	4.79%	41.94%	45.56%	3.62%	3.62%
Total	427 055	356 395	-70 660	-16.55%	127 535	130 124	2 589	2.03%	199 120	35 909	158 462	32.57%	90 313	94 137	3 824	4.23%	96.14%	97.56%	1.42%	74.35%	78.14%	3.78%	96.14%	97.56%	1.42%	74.35%	78.14%	3.78%	3.78%
	CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																												
Arson	3 850	3 308	-542	-14.08%	1 187	1 113	-74	-6.23%	2 238	44 439	1 930	43.66%	1 517	1 525	8	0.53%	77.05%	79.87%	2.82%	94.59%	96.03%	1.44%	77.05%	79.87%	2.82%	94.59%	96.03%	1.44%	1.44%
Malicious damage to property	108 853	99 465	-9 388	-8.62%	15 093	15 724	631	4.18%	62 648	50 549	60 061	52.14%	24 354	28 680	4 326	17.76%	87.55%	88.46%	0.91%	94.60%	95.70%	1.10%	87.55%	88.46%	0.91%	94.60%	95.70%	1.10%	1.10%
Total	112 703	102 773	-9 930	-8.81%	16 280	16 837	557	3.42%	64 886	50 319	61 991	51.83%	25 871	30 205	4 334	16.75%	87.20%	88.13%	0.93%	94.60%	95.71%	1.12%	87.20%	88.13%	0.93%	94.60%	95.71%	1.12%	1.12%
	PUBLIC VIOLENCE																												
Public violence	2 217	1 802	-415	-18.72%	437	379	-58	-13.27%	1 245	46 911	1 038	47.59%	1 416	1 397	-19	-1.34%	74.13%	74.77%	0.64%	94.21%	95.06%	0.85%	74.13%	74.77%	0.64%	94.21%	95.06%	0.85%	0.85%
Total	2 217	1 802	-415	-18.72%	437	379	-58	-13.27%	1 245	46 911	1 038	47.59%	1 416	1 397	-19	-1.34%	74.13%	74.77%	0.64%	94.21%	95.06%	0.85%	74.13%	74.77%	0.64%	94.21%	95.06%	0.85%	0.85%
Total	112 703	102 773	-9 930	-8.81%	16 280	16 837	557	3.42%	64 886	50 319	61 991	51.83%	25 871	30 205	4 334	16.75%	87.20%	88.13%	0.93%	94.60%	95.71%	1.12%	87.20%	88.13%	0.93%	94.60%	95.71%	1.12%	1.12%

The SAPS circulates a wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the court on an offence that he/she is sought for, who were either convicted or accused for a crime and hiding from law enforcement. A wanted person can also be a suspect who is sought, but not arrested yet and whose particulars are known and are used to circulate him/her as wanted. In 2020/2021, the SAPS focused on wanted persons already circulated, meaning that the wanted person was previously circulated on the same case so there is no need to circulate him/her again. In support of the improvement of the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, the SAPS reduced the number of outstanding wanted persons already circulated for the commission of contact crimes, with 31,61% or 11 756. A total number of 37 196 wanted persons were already circulated within the precincts of the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, on 1 April 2020.



During 2020/2021, a total of 143 321 warrants of arrest for wanted persons were cancelled on the circulation system, compared to 165 555, in 2019/2020, a decrease of 22 234 or 13,43%. Most cancellations were, in the Gauteng (52 886), KwaZulu-Natal (29 734) and the Free State (17 123) Provinces.

Detective Service Centres, focusing on providing a 24-hour service at police stations are to be implemented at 305 police stations. Up to the end of March 2021, Detective Service Centres were implemented at 234 or 76,72% police stations. Most of these centres are, in the Gauteng (93) and the Western Cape (22) Provinces. All police stations in all the provinces have a Detective Unit, which provides this service, however, it is not available 24-hours. At police stations where there is no 24-hour service, police station members are placed on standby, to attend to cases that are reported after office hours.

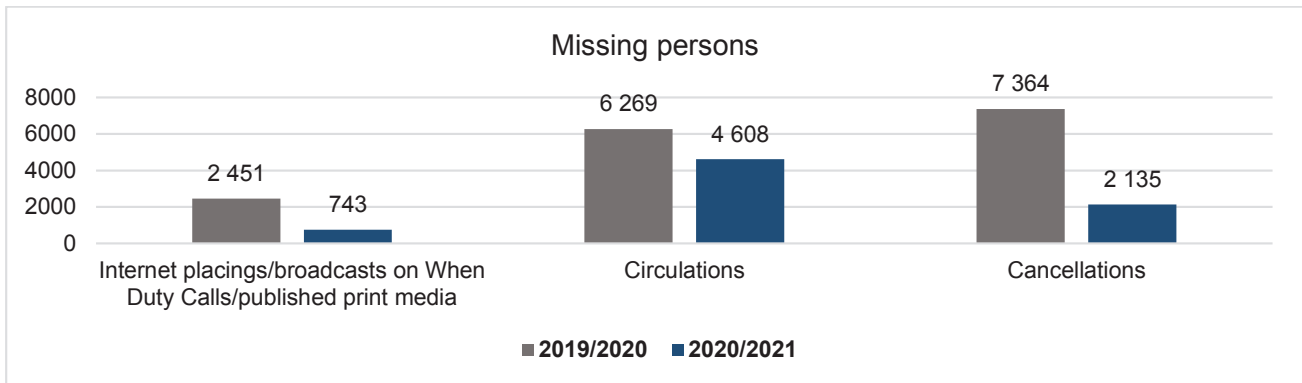
The Detective Service Helpline, launched in January 2016, continued to contribute to the solving of volumes of complex investigative enquiries. The helpline provides support to detectives in need of information about any aspect related to the investigation of crime. Detectives are encouraged to consult the Detective Helpline when in need of support, to obtain the correct information in the investigation of crime or to share best investigative practices, if they are in need to consult with Legal Services or in understanding National Instructions, Standing Orders and policies. The Detective Helpline received a total number of 23 enquiries.

During 2020/2021, a total of 206 life sentences were secured by Crime Investigations, against a total of 209 persons, including 154 murder and rape cases.

When a person goes missing, it is of utmost importance for the SAPS to fulfil its mandate to serve and protect the citizens of South Africa. It is essential to take steps and start the investigation into a missing person's case, immediately. In 2020/2021, a total number of 4 608 circulations were processed for persons reported missing and 2 135 cancellations were processed for missing persons that were found¹³⁶, including persons under 18, adults, unknown and unidentified bodies. Missing persons are broadcasted, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public. In order to educate the general public,



especially children, on the missing person's phenomenon in South Africa, the SAPS conducted nine awareness projects, such as road shows and static displays and initiated 29 Yellow Notice alerts to locate a missing person, globally. A total of 743 postings were done, representing missing children and/or adults, including unidentified, whose information and photographs were placed on the SAPS Internet, the MySAPS App, Social Media (SAPS Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram), newspapers, magazines, When Duty Calls and various television broadcasts. These postings are executed, by distributing it to various email addresses and do not include printing and distribution of information by private businesses. The end-user prints the poster of the missing person and displays it at his/her shop/place of business.



A total number of 429 requests were received for the broadcasting of wanted persons and all were published on the SAPS Website.

The Amber Alert is used for missing children, under 18 only, when an investigator established that a child is at imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm. Since the launch of the South African Amber Alert, on 30 January 2020, a total number of 28 amber alerts were published.

Crime Stop provided ongoing support in the investigation of crime, solving and preventing crime. On receipt of tip-offs through the share call number 08600 10111, the MySAPS App/USSD or electronic media, it is transmitted to the relevant police station or investigating unit for the necessary attention. Successes and the value of the items which were confiscated are valuable to the SAPS, as it indicates the value of having this service available to the public. During 2020/2021, a total number of 72 091 in- and outbound calls were dealt with. Crime Stop information received, via the 08600 10111, MySAPS App/USSD and electronic media, resulted in 36 arrests on 38 positive cases. Items with an estimated value of R533 388.92 were confiscated. A total number of five awareness campaigns were conducted, to educate the community on the crime tip-off service, whereby the community can report criminals and their criminal activity, while remaining anonymous. Currently, there are a total of 1 381 active cases.

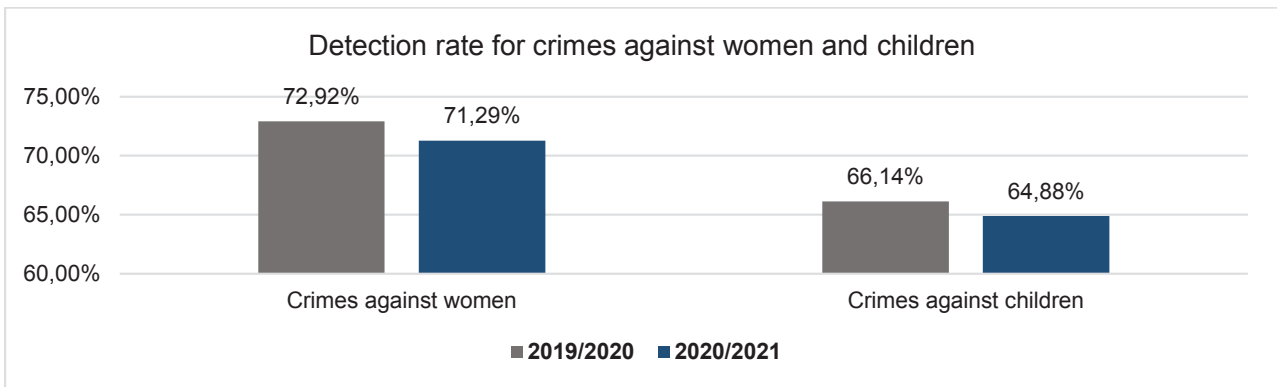
Harmful occult-related crimes relate to human conduct that constitutes a crime, the modus operandi, which is related to or emanates primarily from any belief or ostensible belief, in an occult. The main objective of the Harmful Occult-Related Practices Section, is to ensure the effective investigation of harmful occult-related crimes; the prevention of harmful occult-related crimes; and the effective gathering, management, use and dissemination of information on harmful occult-related crimes, in order to meet the legal obligation of the harmful occult-related crimes investigation capacity, in collaboration with Crime Intelligence.

REDUCED LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The total number of charges reported for crimes against women (persons older than 18 years), decreased with 13 476 (8,01%), in comparison with the same period, in 2019/2020. Assault GBH decreased with 4 833 (9,40%), assault common with 5 341 (6,36%) and sexual offences with 3 584

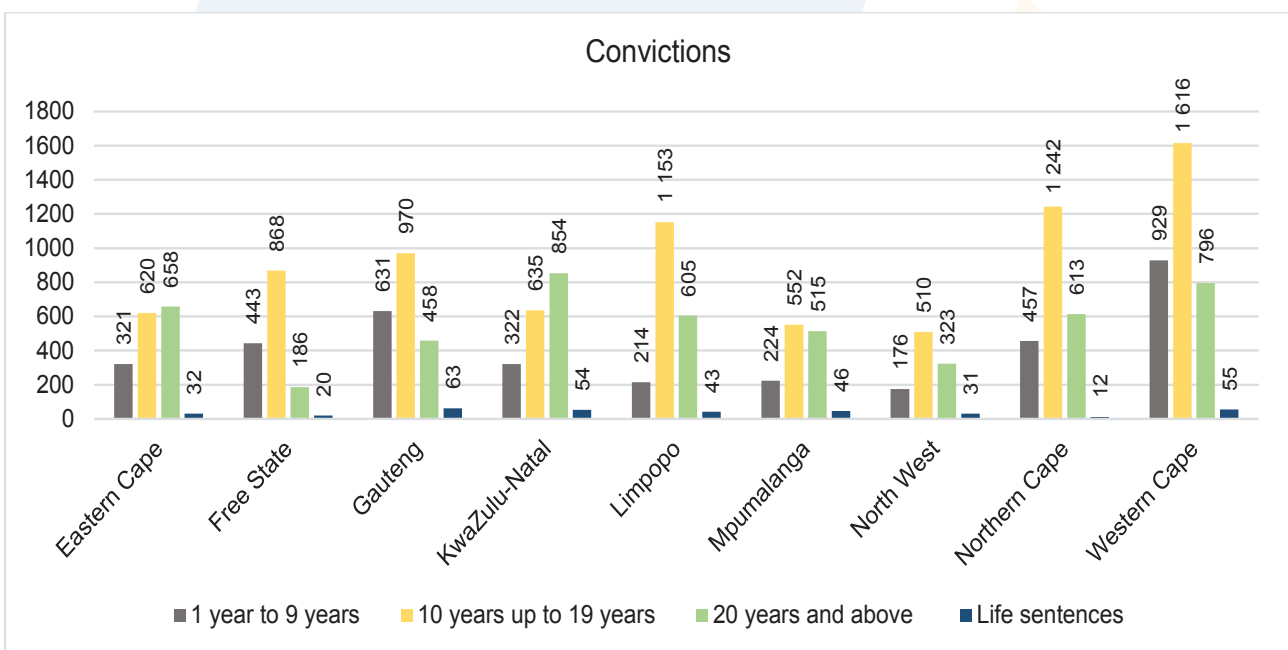
(13,16%). Murder increased, with 22 (0,84%) and attempted murder, with 260 (8,74%). The detection rate decreased, by 1,63% to 71,29%. Murder decreased, by 3,69% to 23,15%, attempted murder, by 1,29% to 37,66% assault GBH, by 1,46% to 80,51%, assault common, by 1,10% to 76,23% and sexual offences, by 1,92% to 58,82%.

The total number of charges reported for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years), decreased with 5 072 (11,33%), in comparison with the same period, in 2019/2020. Murder decreased with 23 (2,56%), assault GBH with 1 765 (20,25%), assault common with 2 225 (18,44%) and sexual offences with 1 080 (4,88%). Attempted murder increased with 21 (2,24%). The detection rate decreased, by 1,26% to 64,88%. Murder decreased, by 4,96% to 25,35%, attempted murder, by 1,94% to 37,86% assault GBH, by 1,72% to 76,11%, assault common, by 0,32% to 70,13% and sexual offences, by 0,19% to 64,15%.



A total of 823 awareness campaigns were conducted, countrywide, to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community concerning GBVF-related crimes. The aim of the awareness campaigns was to encourage communities to report such crimes to the SAPS. Furthermore, FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 8 459 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 13 171 arrests.

A total of 266 accused were sentenced to 356 years life sentences, in 312 cases.





Forensic Social Work, refers to a specialised field of social work practice that is characterised by the social worker's primary functions of obtaining information from child victims of crime and presenting it in court. The Forensic Social Worker (FSW) acts as a neutral independent fact finder, who tests multiple hypotheses, through techniques that are legally defensible in court. The FSW acts as an expert witness, to assist the court in making a just and fair decision. The FSW can explain inconsistencies in the child's disclosure, statement and testimony. In 2020/2021, a total number of 6 090 cases related to children were dealt with. A total of 11 155 assessment sessions were conducted and 5 100 reports were compiled. A total number of 1 744 statements were obtained.



Crimes against women (18 years and older)													
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate			
	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	
Murder	2 614	2 636	22	0,84%	4 080	4 530	450	11,03%	26,84%	23,15%	-3,69%	26,84%	89,44%
Attempted murder	2 976	3 236	260	8,74%	1 833	2 001	168	9,17%	38,95%	37,66%	-1,29%	38,95%	86,25%
Assault GBH	51 433	46 600	-4 833	-9,40%	4 652	4 957	305	6,56%	81,97%	80,51%	-1,46%	81,97%	88,95%
Assault common	83 931	78 590	-5 341	-6,36%	9 611	4 957	-4 654	-48,42%	77,34%	76,23%	-1,10%	77,34%	77,78%
Sexual offences	27 239	23 655	-3 584	-13,16%	8 238	8 265	27	0,33%	60,73%	58,82%	-1,92%	60,73%	79,55%
Total	168 193	154 717	-13 476	-8,01%	28 414	24 710	-3 704	-13,04%	72,92%	71,29%	-1,63%	85,21%	85,48%
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			
	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	19/20	20/21	Diff	% diff	
Murder	900	877	-23	-2,56%	1 426	1 514	88	6,17%	30,31%	25,35%	-4,96%	30,31%	79,79%
Attempted murder	939	960	21	2,24%	684	733	49	7,16%	39,80%	37,86%	-1,94%	39,80%	86,05%
Assault GBH	8 715	6 950	-1 765	-20,25%	1 221	1 422	201	16,46%	77,83%	76,11%	-1,72%	77,83%	91,16%
Assault common	12 064	9 839	-2 225	-18,44%	2 379	1 422	-957	-40,23%	70,45%	70,13%	-0,32%	70,45%	85,37%
Sexual offences	22 134	21 054	-1 080	-4,88%	6 488	7 464	976	15,04%	64,34%	64,15%	-0,19%	64,34%	85,33%
Total	44 752	39 680	-5 072	-11,33%	12 198	12 555	357	2,93%	66,14%	64,88%	-1,26%	80,32%	81,94%



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

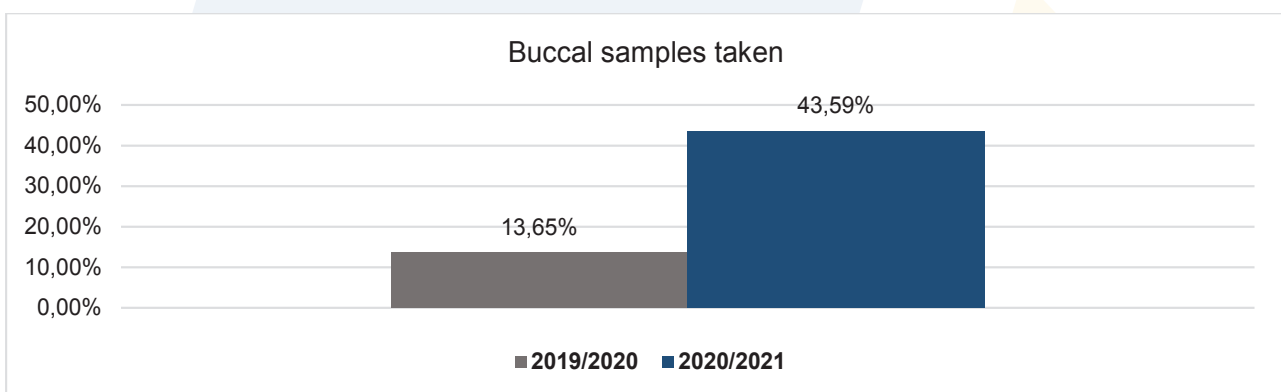
A drug syndicate means a criminal gang, as defined by the POCA, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), whose primary focus is the trade in illegal drugs. Arrests for dealing in drugs impact more significantly on the overall disruption of the drug value chain, than arrests for possession, as role players, who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are seized. During 2020/2021, a total of 232 identified persons were arrested, including 178 persons for dealing and 54 that were associated to the syndicates, which led to the neutralisation of 70,59% or 12 from a total of 17 identified syndicates.

REDUCTION OF ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS AND GANGS

An organised criminal group is aligned to that of a criminal gang, as defined by the POCA, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998). During 2020/2021, a total of 74 identified persons were arrested that were associated to an organised criminal group and/or gang, which led to a 50% (14 from a total of 28) neutralisation of identified criminal groupings.

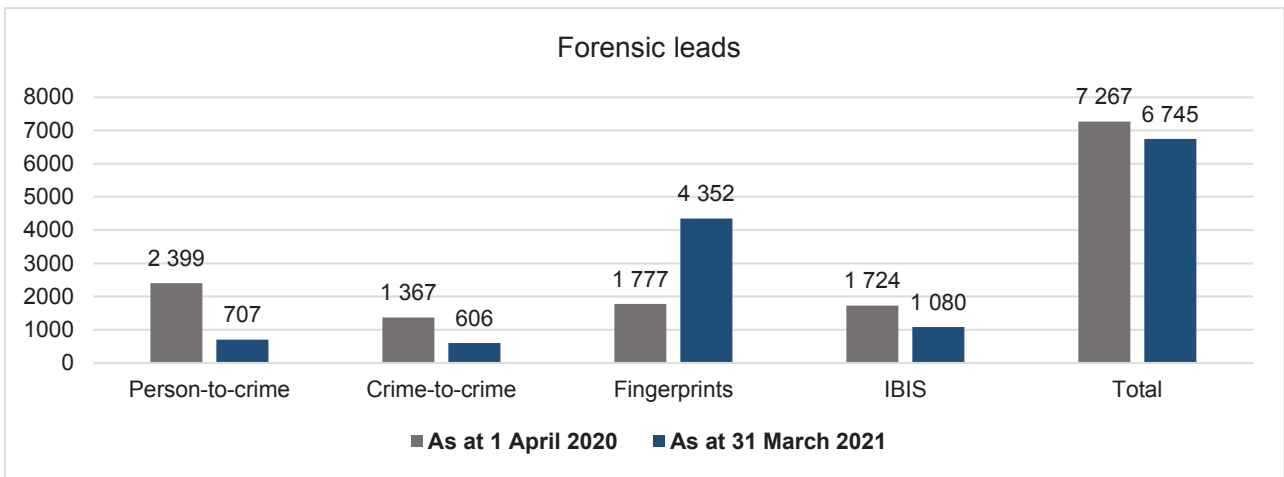
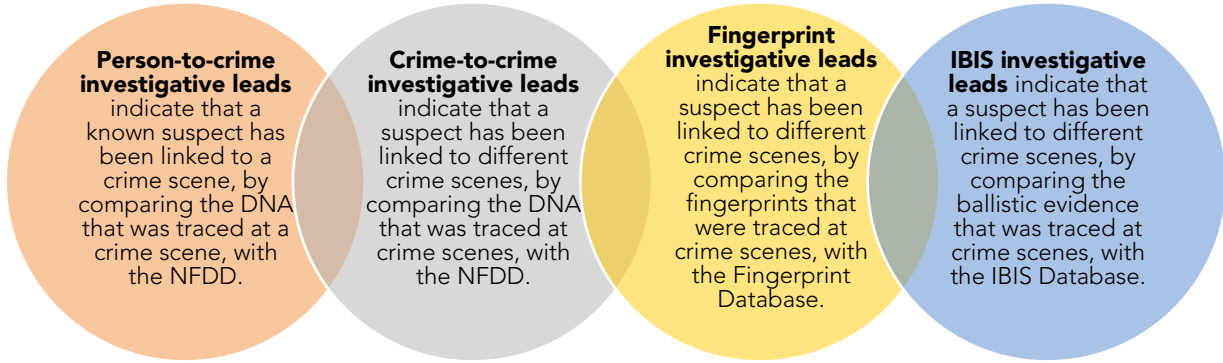
ENHANCED DNA DATABASE

Compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders are prioritised, in support of the implementation of the DNA Act. These offences are: murder, attempted murder, all types of sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault), all types of robbery, all types of burglary, all types of theft (excluding stock theft) and the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The DNA Act empowers authorised persons from the SAPS to take buccal samples from persons arrested and charged, in terms of Schedule 8 of the Act. Apart from legislative compliance, the taking of buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD), thereby increasing the likelihood of the linking of an arrested suspect to another case. During 2020/2021, a total of 86 969 buccal samples were taken from a total number of 199 507 suspects arrested for Schedule 8 offences.



FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEADS COMPREHENSIVELY UTILISED

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, through the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is vital in support of the investigation of crime. A total number of 7 267 outstanding leads were identified, on 1 April 2020 and 522 of these were finalised, by 31 March 2021. All categories of investigative leads reduced, except for fingerprint investigative leads, due to a deficiency in the monitoring of the AFIS list and the purification, thereof. The following forensic investigative leads were monitored by the Department, during 2020/2021.



FORENSIC SERVICES

Key Focus Areas

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

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

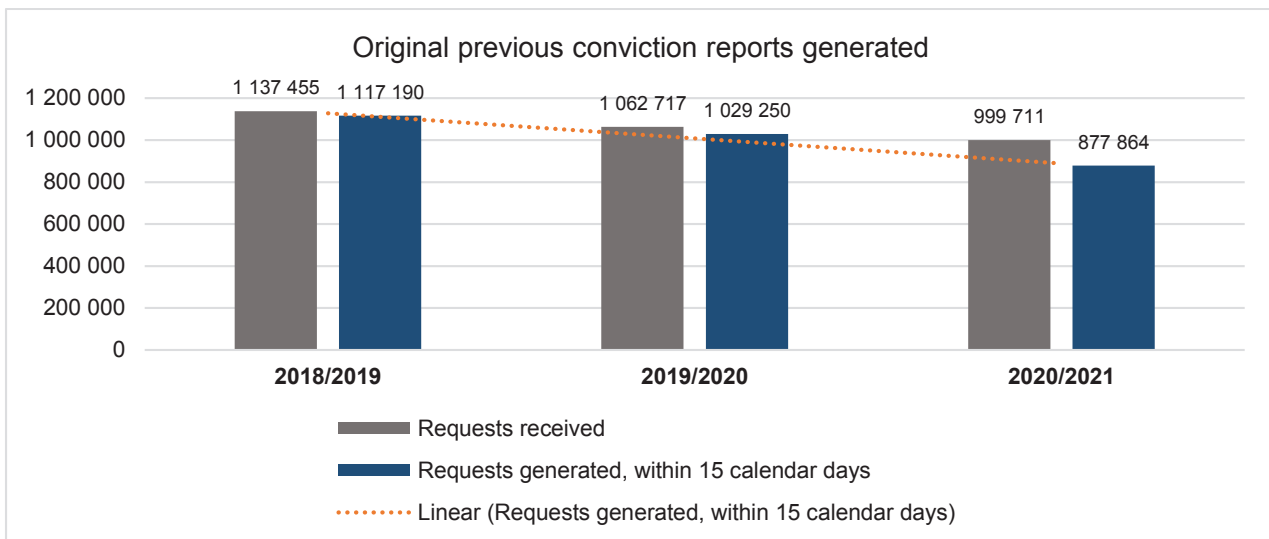


SUBPROGRAMME – CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

The updating of the SAPS' Criminal Record System with the results of trial that have been adjudicated on, in courts of law, is essential to ensure that the adjudication, either guilty or not guilty is properly recorded on the System. This is to ensure that the SAPS' criminal records are up-to-date and do not impact negatively on those who have been acquitted of crimes that they were accused of committing, but support the investigation process, by allowing for an individual's criminal record history to be available to investigating officers and courts.

IMPROVED PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES AND MAINTENANCE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

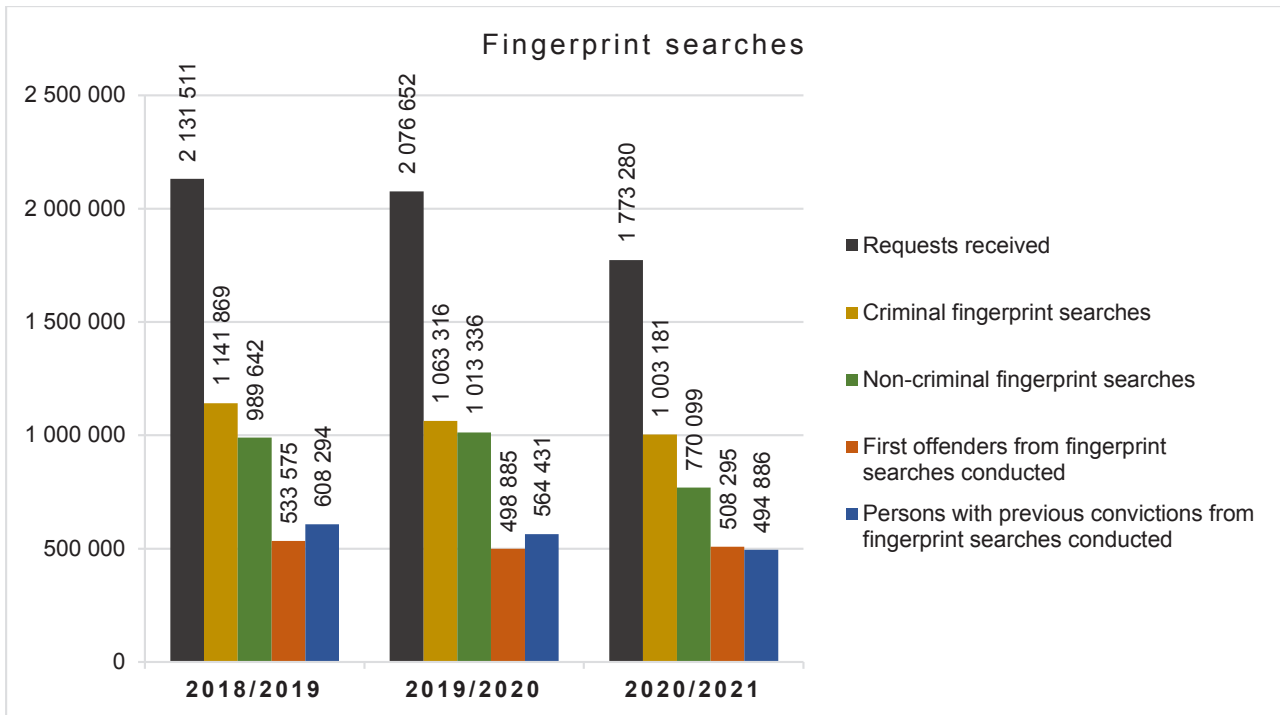
Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 999 711 requests for previous conviction reports (SAPS 76's), during 2020/2021, compared to 1 062 717 requests, in 2019/2020. A total of 877 864 or 87,81% were processed, within 15 calendar days, which is a 9,04% decrease, compared to the 2019/2020 achievement of 96,85%.



A total of 1 773 280 requests were received for fingerprint searches, in 2020/2021, compared to 2 076 652¹³⁷ requests received, during 2019/2020. A total of 1 003 181 or 56,57% of the total number of requests received were for criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 43,43% or 770 099, were for non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.

From the 1 003 181 criminal fingerprint searches processed, 508 295 or 50,67% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 494 886 or 49,33%, resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

A further 126 095 requests were received for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2020/2021. A total of 88,75% or 111 912 were processed, within 15 calendar days.



SUBPROGRAMME – FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

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

ENHANCED PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES)

The SAPS remains committed towards achieving the targets within the identified targeted time frames, as identified in the Annual Performance Plan, towards the realisation of processing different categories of evidence (routine case exhibits (entries), non-routine case exhibits (entries), priority case exhibits (entries) and intelligence case exhibits (entries)). As at the end of March 2021, the backlog of cases exhibits/entries was at 84,56%, compared to 27,06%, in 2019/2020. A total of 300 722 case exhibits/entries are yet to be attended to, once the following root causes are addressed:-

- > Lower production levels, due to COVID-19, which resulted in the evacuation of buildings, infections/isolation and the rotation of personnel.
- > Critical vacancies in the support and operational environments, negatively affecting performance.
- > Non-operational equipment and machinery, due to outstanding service, maintenance, calibration and validation contract.
- > A lack of electronic track and trace capability, resulting in the manual track and trace of cases and exhibits, negatively affecting the turnaround time.

During the period under review, the SAPS received a total number of 355 648 case exhibits, compared to 362 979, in 2019/2020. A total number of 130 353 or 36,65% case exhibits (entries) were finalised, in 2020/2021, compared to 252 988 or 69,69%, in 2019/2020.



A total number of 86 824 routine case exhibits (entries) were received, of which 27 983 or 32,23% were finalised, within 35 calendar days, compared to 122 609 or 63,75%, finalised in the previous financial year.

During the reporting period, the FSL achieved a 61,70% or 1 226 from a total of 1 987 completion rate, with regard to non-routine case exhibits (entries), within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared to 79,67% or 3 794 from a total of 4 762, during the previous financial year. Non-routine case exhibits (entries) are primarily case exhibits/entries that require research and/or extraordinary timely effort, thus drawing more time and resources to complete.

A total of 90,50% or 33 216 IBIS case exhibits (entries) were finalised, within the planned turnaround time of 35 calendar days, during the reporting period, compared to 84,64% or 6 105 from a total of 7 213, in 2019/2020. Although a 5,86% increase was experienced in performance, the planned target of 95% was not achieved, mainly due to the impact of COVID-19.

A total of 14,59% or 706 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised, within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days, during the reporting period, compared to 59,87% or 29 152 from a total of 48 694, in 2019/2020. A 45,28% reduction was experienced in performance, mainly due to the impact of COVID-19.

Discipline	Routine entries finalised for analysis	Routine entries analysed, within 35 calendar days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms.	28 184	10 596 (37,60%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, e.g. body-fluids, hair and human tissue, with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification, through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison.	9 379	3 840 (40,94%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, e.g. powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	36 241	2 941 (8,12%)
Questioned documents Analysis of questioned documents, e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	5 060	4 699 (92,87%)
Scientific analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g. plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	5 908	3 882 (65,71%)
Victim Identification Centre	2 052	2 025 (98,68%)

As at the end of 2020/2021, the FSL environment had 300 722 cases that are yet to be finalised. The backlog increased from 27,06% to 84,56% in the current reporting period, which surpasses the international norm of 10%, by 74,56%. The backlog had a negative impact on the CJS, particularly with the detection and conviction rates. The increased backlog has unfortunately negated the incremental investment made by the South African Government, during the period 2010/2011 to 2017/2018, to improve the efficiency of the CJS.

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

Year	Backlog	Case exhibits received	% backlog
2014/2015	3 304	299 995	1,10%
2015/2016	18 488	356 426	5,19%
2016/2017	9 849	724 854	1,36%
2017/2018	7 164	639 745	1,12%
2018/2019	10 609	426 797	2,40%
2019/2020	98 238	362 979	27,06%
2020/2021	300 722	355 648	84,56%

The DNA Act provides the required legal framework to perform forensic DNA examinations, in support of the resolution of crime. The Act formally establishes the NFDD, which consists of a number of indices containing forensic DNA profiles, which is derived from samples collected from different categories of persons and crime samples.

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

Number of DNA cases, with matches (inclusions¹³⁸) finalised	Total: 2018/2019: 8 993 cases
	Total: 2019/2020: 4 780 cases
	Total: 2020/2021: 1 302 cases
Number of DNA serial case reports finalised	Total: 2018/2019: 2 306 cases
	Total: 2019/2020: 1 763 cases
	Total: 2020/2021: 252 cases

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

Certification compliance to ISO9001 has been sustained, since 17 February 2017. Regular surveillance assessments/audits are conducted by the certification body, to monitor continuous conformance to the Quality Management System.

Number of profiles loaded and expunged on the NFDD

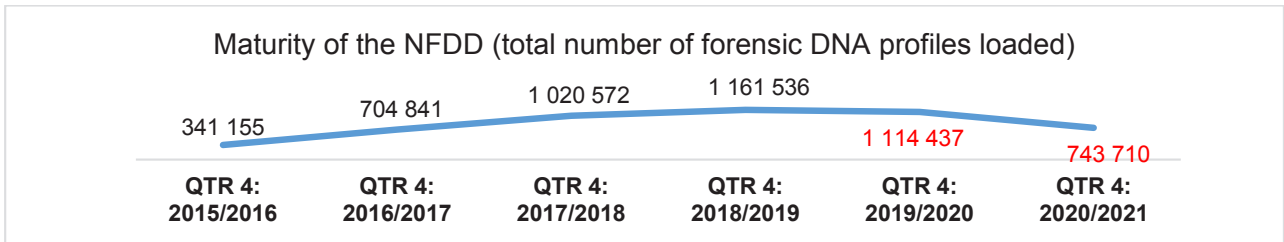
Period	Number of profiles loaded on the NFDD	Number of profiles expunged on the NFDD
2016/2017	363 686	41 286
2017/2018	315 731	38 771
2018/2019	140 964	57 033
2019/2020	32 342	220 556
2020/2021	4 693	207 840

The maturity (size) of the NFDD has decreased from 1 161 535 forensic DNA profiles, at the beginning of 2018/2019 to 743 710, at the end of 2020/2021. This decrease of the NFDD can be attributed to challenges with the poor compliance rates of detectives taking buccal samples from persons arrested and charged for Schedule 8 offences and the significant increasing DNA backlog at the



FSL. Therefore, the expungement rate is higher than the loading rate of forensic DNA profiles to the NFDD.

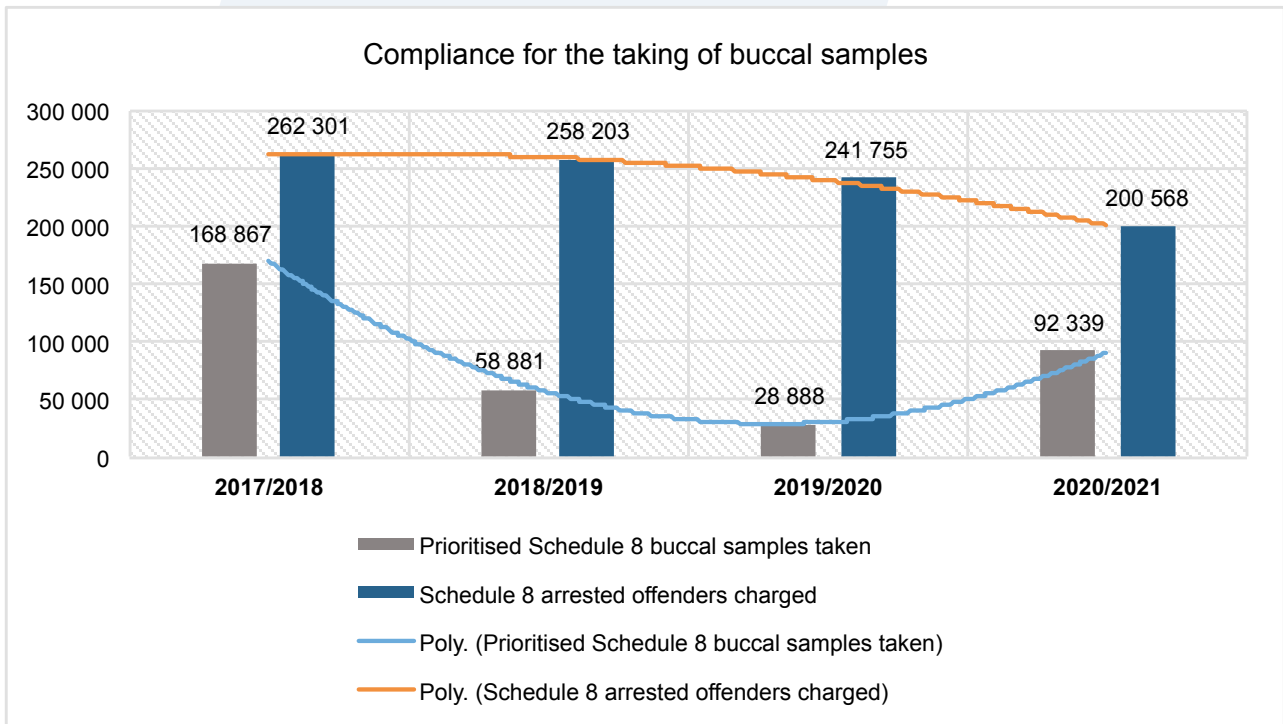
Size of the NFDD of the last quarters of 2015/2016 to 2020/2021



Forensic DNA investigative leads are the outcome of verified candidate DNA leads, identified from the comparison search conducted on the NFDD. Forensic DNA investigative leads provide investigators with information linking serial and multiple offenders, to various crime scenes. In 2020/2021, a total number of verified reported forensic DNA investigative leads (with cases linked), for known persons was 1 098 and 488 for unknown persons.

There was a significant lower number of forensic DNA investigative leads reported, during 2020/2021, compared to any previous years, since the inception of the DNA Act. This can be attributed to the low number of DNA analysis performed at the FSL (increasing backlog experienced, due to mainly procurement challenges) and the low number of buccal samples taken by detectives from persons arrested and charged for Schedule 8 offences.

The taking of buccal samples for prioritised Schedule 8 offences by detectives in the provinces from persons arrested and charged is conducted, in terms of Section 36D(2) of the DNA Act. The compliance for taking buccal samples from arrested and charged persons by the nine provinces, was 46,04% (92 339 from a total of 200 568).





Highlight

A 66-year-old serial rapist, who lured young girls, aged between 9 and 23, under the pretence that he was looking for someone to walk him halfway to his destination or he would befriend them and give them money. He would threaten them, at times with a weapon (a firearm or a knife) before raping them repeatedly. He lured and raped his youngest victims, aged nine and 13 years, while they were still in full school uniform and on their way home. The accused terrorised his victims, who were spread among Ladysmith, Stellenbosch, Wolseley, Kleinvlei and Tulbagh, between October 2017 to June 2018. He was sentenced to 15 life sentences and an additional 30-year jail term, during 2020. The accused was sentenced by the Cape Town High Court, on 15 counts of rape, four counts of abduction and two counts of sexual assault.



**DIRECTORATE FOR
PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION¹³⁹**



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

Table 6: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme Specialised Investigations									
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Improved perceptions of fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors ¹⁴⁰	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ¹⁴¹	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	88,89% (56 from a total of 63).	50%	72,34% (68 from a total of 94).	22,34% points	Target achieved. Continuous interaction with the NPA to fast track the investigation and the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the private sector	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	76,51% (127 from a total of 166).	50%	78,48% (124 from a total of 158).	28,48% points	Target achieved. Continuous interaction with the NPA to fast track the investigation and the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the JCPS Cluster	74,15% (436 from a total of 588) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	82,37% (416 from a total of 505) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	89,63% (311 from a total of 347).	50%	85,15% (304 from a total of 357).	35,15% points	Target achieved. Continuous interaction with the NPA to fast track the investigation and the declaration of the trial-ready status of cases.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced organised crime ¹⁴²	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) ¹⁴³	Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests ¹⁴⁴	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	Revised performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	100% (24 from a total of 24, with 56 arrests).	90% ¹⁴⁵	90% (27 from a total of 30, with 60 arrests).	0% points	Target achieved.
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	Trial-ready case docket rate of 70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 74,37% (2 107 from a total of 2 833) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	63,87% (1 619 from a total of 2 535 ¹⁴⁶).	65%	66,09% (1 717 from a total of 2 598).	1,09% points	Target achieved. The focus on long outstanding investigations, as well as the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach to investigations.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Ensure an effective response to cybercrime	Successfully investigated specialised cybercrime investigative support files ¹⁴⁷	Percentage of specialised cyber-related crime investigative support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹	Revised strategic indicator, in 2018/2019.	80,00% (104 from a total of 130).	80,22% (73 from a total of 91).	60%	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).	5,05% points	Target achieved. The expeditious nature of the investigation required on the requests received, which in turn allowed focus on the reduction of backlog cases.





SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

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.

The following outputs were achieved, during the 2020/2021 reporting period:

- > A total of 2 253 arrests were effected, compared to 2 445, in 2019/2020, a decrease of 192 arrests.
- > Convictions amounting to 38 411 were secured in court, compared to 37 728 convictions, in 2019/2020, an increase of 683 convictions.
- > Seizures with an estimated value of R657 million, including R324 million narcotics, counterfeit goods, precious metals and wildlife were realised. A total of 114 firearms and 15 159 rounds of ammunition were seized, as well as 1 862 explosives. A total number of 175 vehicles, valued at R50 755 800.00, were seized and forfeited to the State.
- > A total number of 231 orders, including restraint, preservation, confiscation and forfeiture orders were issued for an amount of R207 million, for a total number of 289 assets.

The DPCI embarked on the capacitation of its specialised units, whilst the process to capacitate the DPCI has been reinitiated and some of the posts are in the process of being finalised, whilst other posts are in the process of being advertised. Protocols, to manage and contain the spread of COVID-19 has been implemented and members were operating on a rotational basis. The DPCI embarked on the use of virtual platforms to engage stakeholders.

The investigative capacity of the DPCI remained fully operational during the national lockdown. However, the lockdown restricted employee movement and calls for social distancing, which resulted in investigating officers not being able to effectively communicate with witnesses/informers or effect arrests.

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Serious corruption includes, the misuse of a public or private office or position or resources with corrupt intent and may include an act of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft. This includes, but is not limited to, offences under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities (PRECCA) Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). The private sector refers to businesses, which are owned, managed and controlled by individuals or an individual that was acting in a private capacity. The public sector



refers to entities owned or managed by the Government. Corruption includes the misuse of a public or private office or a position held in such an office, as well as the misuse of resources with a corrupt intent. Serious corruption refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and was determined by the mandate of the DPCI.

Serious Corruption Investigation is guided by the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee, which established a multi-agency Anti-Corruption Task Team, aimed at reducing levels of serious corruption (NDP 2030). The trial-ready rate for serious corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster, decreased from 89,63% (311 from a total of 347), in 2019/2020 to 85,15% (304 from a total of 357), in 2020/2021, against the planned target of 50%, a decrease of 4, 48%. The trial ready rate for serious corruption in the public sector was 72,34% (68 from a total of 94) and 78,48% (124 from a total of 158) within the private sector, against a set target of 50%.

Highlights

Duo pleaded guilty for fraud - Northern Cape

Six people were arrested during a joint operation with the Tactical Response Team, in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Kimberley. The arrest of the suspects followed allegations of gross irregularities in the awarding of various infrastructure tenders without following due processes, between the years 2013 and 2016, at the Northern Cape Department of Health. At least R11 million was allegedly shared among six companies linked to the six suspects to procure medical equipment. Accused 1 and 2 pleaded guilty to multiple counts of fraud and were handed fines of R30 000 and R40 000, respectively, or jail terms, as well as suspended sentences, in November 2020. Both the accused were declared unfit to possess a firearm.

Police detectives sentenced to eight years direct imprisonment for corruption - Gauteng

In August 2015, three detectives attached to the Elsburg Police Station approached a man and demanded R3 000 cash to make a case against him disappear. The Hawks' Serious Corruption Investigation Unit, during a sting operation, at the Sontonga Shopping Centre, in Katlehong arrested the accused and another officer. The trio were charged for corruption and appeared before the Palm Ridge Magistrates Court. Charges against accused 3 were withdrawn, due to lack of evidence and he was, therefore, released. In December 2020, the court found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to eight years direct imprisonment for corruption, with no suspension or option of a fine. The court also declared them unfit to possess a firearm, in terms of the PRECCA Act, 2004.

Fake advocate convicted for fraud and impersonation - Free State

The accused appeared in the Bloemfontein Regional Court, on 3 February 2021, facing charges of fraud, impersonating and perjury. The case dates back to June 2014, when the accused approached a prosecutor and offered him R500 "as a thank you for not opposing bail" in a robbery case where he was the "defence lawyer". The prosecutor doubted the accused's integrity and work ethic and initiated a background check on him. He found that his offices were at the Free State Bar Council and he reported the matter to the Hawks, for further investigation. A preliminary probe by the Hawks' Serious Corruption Investigation Team revealed that the accused was admitted as an advocate by the bar council. The high court was also approached for documentation and his degree from the University of Free State. The documents were confirmed to be fraudulent following a verification process. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years direct imprisonment.

Bogus traffic official convicted for fraud - Free State

The accused appeared before the Bethlehem Magistrates Court, on 9 February 2021 where he was convicted and sentenced for fraud. The accused's sentence emanated from an incident, which took place, in March 2020, where he pretended to be a traffic official and informed a member of the public that he can arrange a driver's license for him at a fee of R4 000. An operation was conducted by the Hawks Serious Corruption Investigation Team, in Bethlehem after a tip-off was received. The suspect was arrested and appeared in court on several occasions until his sentencing. He was sentenced to pay a R40 000 fine or 12 months direct imprisonment.

Former court sheriff sentenced to 38 years imprisonment for fraud - Western Cape

A 42 year-old former Sheriff of the Court was sentenced and convicted, by the Oudtshoorn Regional Court for fraud and money laundering. In 2016, the accused, while he was a Sheriff of the Court, identified three vacant plots for the complainants to purchase. He supplied the contracts and acquired deposits and purchase prices for plots that had been by no means registered within the names of the complainants at the Deeds Office. The accused defrauded three households with an amount of greater than R470 000.00. He was sentenced to 38 years imprisonment for fraud and money laundering, including two years for pretending to be an attorney.

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

The DPCI, together with Crime Intelligence have developed a comprehensive approach to address the full spectrum of the drug supply chain, ranging from the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, drug couriers and drug outlets and emerging threats through the NDMP. In line with the mandate of the DPCI, to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, a total number of 30 clandestine drug laboratories were identified and dismantled, with 60 arrests, in 2020/2021, compared to 24 with 56 arrests, in 2019/2020.

The SANEB has succeeded in the seizure of drugs, valued at R324 million, ranging from cannabis, cocaine, etc. A total number of 60 persons were arrested, involved in serious organised crime clandestine laboratories.

The National Priority and Violent Crime seized 114 firearms, ranging from pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns, as well as 1 862 explosives, to the value of R1 291 800.00 and 15 159 rounds of ammunition.

A total number of 1 369 persons were arrested for organised crime activities and 220 convictions were secured, collectively.

Drug seizures

Drug type	Arrests	Weight	Quantity	Value
Cocaine Rock	9	0,172 kg	3 701	R195 723.19
Cocaine	9	151,202 kg	0	R73 650 398.80
Dagga	51	4 572,574 kg	682	R11 714 999.68
Cannabis oil	0	-	0,96 (litre)	R144 000.00
Medication	16	231,501 kg	22 618	R5 326 140.00
Hydroponic dagga	3	71,02 kg	-	R6 309 225.00
Ecstasy	3	0,3 kg	1 692	R86 598.45
Heroin	53	1 114,538 kg	202 501	R117 366 041.10
Mandrax tablets	60	356,74 kg	684 405	R35 699 807.00
Chemicals	1	1 kg	-	R100 000.00
Magic Mushroom	1	5,76 kg	-	R453 300.00
Nyaope	7	0,43 kg	57	R93 080.00
TIK	42	159,055 kg	426	R32 661 915.33
Ephedrine	0	3 kg	-	R240 000.00
KHAT	4	40,956 kg	-	R928 690.00
CAT	10	3,211 kg	-	R422 791.33
Laboratories	60	42 150,04 kg	3 657 lt	R39 387 000.00
TOTAL				R324 779 709.88

Highlights

Over 100 years imprisonment for a serial burglar/rapist - Free State

A serial rapist has been sentenced to more than 100 years in prison, by the Free State High Court, sitting in Harrismith for a string of house robberies and rapes committed, in the Namahadi, Tseki, Makwane and Phuthaditjhaba areas, between 2007 and 2017. He would break into the victims' houses and steal valuables, before raping them. The Hawks Serious Organised Crime Investigation halted the accused's reign of terror when they arrested him, on 16 October 2019. He was consequently charged on eleven counts, which include; burglary, robbery with aggravating circumstances, rape and the unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition. The High Court has sentenced the accused to a combined 120 years imprisonment, which has been ordered to run concurrently. The convicted rapist and robber was to serve a total of 75 years direct imprisonment.



Drug syndicate sentenced for manufacturing and drug dealing - Mpumalanga

Balfour Regional Court sentenced two accused, on 5 February 2021, one of which was a foreign national, after they were arrested by members of the Secunda Hawks Serious Organised Crime Investigation, assisted by members of Crime Intelligence and the bike squad, on 9 February 2015, during a search and seizure operation. On arrival at the house, the team found a fully equipped operational drug laboratory. There were chemicals, ephedrine, weighing scales, fans, big fridges, cash and drugs valued to an estimated R380 000. The total value of the equipment and chemicals was estimated at R1.5 million. Accused 2 and 3 were arrested at the crime scene and accused 1 was arrested later. The three accused remained in custody, from 2015 to 2017, when the court finalised the case. Accused 2 was found not guilty and he was released. In 2019, accused 3 was released on bail pending sentencing, while accused 1 remained in custody. The case was remanded, to 5 February 2021, for sentencing. Accused 1 was sentenced to 27 years direct imprisonment, 10 years for the manufacturing of drugs, 15 years for dealing in and the possession of drugs and 12 months for being an illegal immigrant. The accused was found to be having four passports, two Lesotho passports and two Nigerian passports. Accused 3, a 32 year-old South African citizen was also sentenced to 27 years direct imprisonment, 10 years for the manufacturing of drugs and 15 years for dealing in and the possession of drugs. Both accused were declared unfit to possess firearms. The court forfeited the cash and the equipment to the State.

Klerksdorp drug kingpin sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for R1.5 million drugs - North West

The accused, a Klerksdorp based drug kingpin was convicted for dealing in drugs, on 24 February 2021, at the Stilfontein Regional Court, following his arrest, on 21 May 2018. The accused was arrested by the Hawks' SANEB, after they followed up on information of alleged drug dealing, near the Klerksdorp Primary School. The investigative team followed him from his flat, but he noticed that he was being followed. He allegedly threw a black plastic bag and attempted to flee. He was apprehended and the contents of the plastic bag were established to be drugs. The accused was taken back to his flat, where the police found neatly packed packets of Crystal meth and CAT, worth approximately R1.5 million. He made a brief appearance before the Klerksdorp Magistrate's Court, shortly after his arrest. The State successfully opposed bail and the accused remained in custody, until ultimately being convicted of dealing in drugs. The accused was sentenced to 12 year's imprisonment for dealing in drugs and for the contravention of the Immigration Act.

Drug dealers sentenced to thirteen years direct imprisonment - Northern Cape

The accused was part of a syndicate, arrested during a sting operation conducted simultaneously in the Northern Cape and the Western Cape, on 23 March 2018. The operation was in accordance with the Hawks' resolve to stem the proliferation, selling and use of illegal drugs, which was steadily gaining momentum among the youth. It became evident that the threat had evolved as one of the targets relocated and operated from the Western Cape. The accused was sentenced to two years imprisonment for dealing in drugs (count 1), four years imprisonment for dealing in drugs (count 2) and seven year's imprisonment for dealing in drugs (count 3). All sentences are to run concurrently.

Six Cape Town abalone syndicate members get sentenced - Western Cape

An investigation by the DPCI exposed a syndicate involved with the poaching, buying and selling of illicit abalone, in the Western Cape, as well as in the Gauteng area, during February 2020. All the suspects were arrested, during February 2020, which include a Chinese buyer and processor. The drivers of the illicit abalone entered into a Section 105A plea, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977). All abalone and equipment seized was forfeited to the State. On 9 February 2021, the kingpin of the group, in the Western Cape, pleaded guilty on a charge, in terms of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and contravention of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998), where he had already been sentenced to six years direct imprisonment.

Police killers sentenced to hundred and twenty years direct imprisonment - Gauteng

The Palm Ridge High Court has condemned the accused to a collective 120 years jail time after they stood trial, in connection with two supermarket armed robbery incidents that took place, on 17 January 2018, in Johannesburg. The deceased police official attached to a Rapid Rail Police Unit, who was in the vicinity and a bystander were fatally wounded when the armed men opened fire, as they got away with the loot. A thorough investigation by the Hawks led to the swift arrest of the two accused, in Lawley and Hillbrow, respectively, a week following the incident. Three unlicensed firearms and ammunition were seized during the operation. The investigators opposed the ruthless killers' bail bid successfully, they remained in custody until sentencing. They were convicted, as charged, on two counts of murder, two counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, attempted murder, possession of unlicensed firearms and unlawful possession of ammunition.

Foreign national sentenced to 9 years - Free State

The accused, a foreign national, appeared before the Welkom Magistrates Court, on 23 March 2021, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced for illegal possession of firearms and illegal possession of ammunition. The accused was arrested, on 10 March 2021, after the Hawks Serious Organised Crime Investigation, in Welkom, received information about six suspects, who were reported to be in possession of illegal firearms inside their vehicle. The vehicle was searched and two illegal firearms and ammunition was found inside the vehicle. The other five suspects were released, after it was discovered that the firearms belonged to the accused. The court sentenced the accused to six years direct imprisonment for illegal possession of firearms and three years direct imprisonment for illegal possession of ammunition. The accused will serve an effective nine years direct imprisonment.

Mpumalanga armed robber sentenced to twenty three years imprisonment for armed robbery and attempted murder - Mpumalanga

The Bethal Regional Court, on 17 March 2021, sentenced the accused to 15 years direct imprisonment for armed robbery with aggravating circumstances and eight years for attempted murder, which will run concurrently. The sentence followed the incident, which took place, on 12 October 2018, whereby G4S Security guards were collecting money from an OK Store, in Bethal, Mpumalanga. It was alleged, that on the day in question, the crew went to the shop to collect money. After collection the guard came out with the trolley bag, when he was accosted by the suspect, who shot and wounded him, grabbed the trolley bag and ran away with it. The police and the security apprehended the two suspects, who shot the crew as they stole the money, dropped it in the street and fled. The stolen money was recovered. On 23 November 2018, information was received about the whereabouts of another suspect. An operation was conducted by the Secunda Serious Organised Crime Investigation and Crime Intelligence. The suspect was arrested, at Emzinoni, Bethal and he was detained. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 years direct imprisonment by the same Court, on 6 October 2020.

Abalone dealer sentenced for 21 charges - Western Cape

The accused was sentenced, by the Khayelitsha Regional Court, to five years imprisonment for racketeering, in terms of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and three years for each count of 20 charges for the contravention of the Living Marine Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998). The accused was sentenced, on 8 March 2021, after a lengthy trial, which commenced, in 2015. The accused was arrested by the Hawks Serious Organised Crime Investigation Team, during an operation, conducted in 2008, where 13 co-accused were also arrested. They were arrested for dealing in abalone, at a farm, in Rivieronderend and were charged, in terms of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) and the Living Marine Resources Act, 1998, (Act No 18 of 1998). The main accused was sentenced to a five year term suspended sentence, with conditions. Twelve of his co-accused, including the two suspects, was already serving 24 and 18 years jail time, respectively. The main accused in the abalone-dealing syndicate is deceased after he was gunned down in front of his panel beating shop, in 2017.

Ten years direct imprisonment for farm robbers - KwaZulu-Natal

On 5 March 2021, the Pietermaritzburg High Court convicted and sentenced five accused for robbery and kidnapping, which happened at the Bergville Area, in KwaZulu-Natal. On 9 October 2018, at about 11:30, six accused arrived in two vehicles at one of the farms in Bergville. They pretended to be officials from SARS and the SAPS. The accused demanded to see firearms for inspection, ambushed the homeowners and tied them up before ransacking the house. The accused found a safe and managed to break it open. They then stole more than R3 million and fled the scene in their getaway vehicles. The victims managed to untie themselves and reported the matter to the police. A multidisciplinary operation was conducted and the accused's vehicles were spotted on the N3, driving towards Durban. Police intercepted them near the Camperdown area and four accused were arrested on the spot. Two of them managed to escape and were later arrested. Police recovered R3.3 million, which was concealed in a bullet proof vest, police bullet proof vests, blue lights, one licensed firearm, as well as live rounds of ammunition. The five accused were each sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for robbery and five years imprisonment for kidnapping. The sentences will run concurrently.

Man sentenced for fidelity robbery - KwaZulu-Natal

The Madadeni High Court sentenced the accused, on 2 March 2021, to 15 years' imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances. In September 2017, a group of heavily armed men entered the Fidelity Security Service premises, in Vryheid and held the security guards at gunpoint. They made off with more than R12 million. An intensive investigation by the Hawks' Serious Organised Crime Investigation Team, in Richards Bay and Newcastle, resulted in the arrest of the accused, immediately after the incident. It was discovered that the accused, who was a security guard, colluded with his friends to commit the crime. In September 2019, the co-accused was arrested and taken to court for trial. He was in custody throughout the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment. He joined the main accused, who was already serving his sentence.

Cash-in-transit robbers sentenced to life imprisonment - Eastern Cape

The four accused appeared at the Butterworth High Court, on 12 February 2021, where they were sentenced to life imprisonment with additional years. In July 2013, security guards from Coin Security were delivering cash at a mall, in Butterworth when six armed men robbed them of R300 000.00 and two service pistols and fired shots towards the security guards. One guard was shot and pronounced dead at the scene. All suspects were traced and arrested. They were remanded in custody throughout their trial until their conviction and sentence, except for one accused, who escaped from court during the trial. They were each sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a security guard, twenty years imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances, five years for the possession of unlicensed firearms and another five years imprisonment for the possession of ammunition. They were also declared unfit to possess a firearm. Their co-accused was already serving his 20 year sentence, after he pleaded guilty, in 2016.

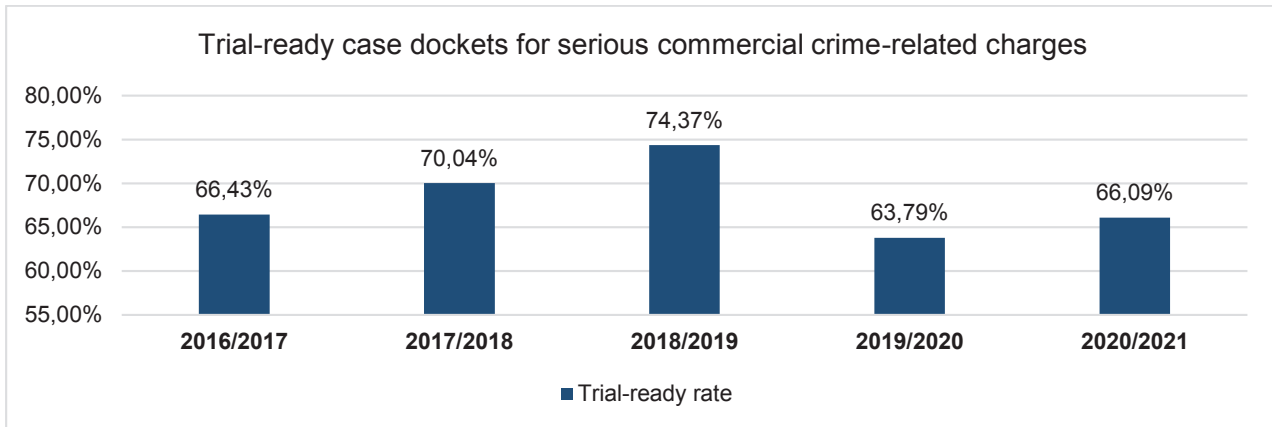
SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

Serious Commercial Crime refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and is determined by the mandate of the DPCI. Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering and theft (such as the



theft of trust funds). It further includes statutes relating to, *inter alia*, companies, trusts and close corporations, long- and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents and computer-related or cyber-related crime, which include an element of corruption.

During 2020/2021, the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime investigation-related charges, increased from 63,87% or 1 619 from a total of 2 535, in 2019/2020 to 66,09% or 1 717 from a total 2 598, in 2020/2021, an increase of 2,22%, achieving the annual target of 65%.



Highlights

Former hotel bookkeeper sentenced for R12 million fraud - KwaZulu-Natal

The Estcourt Regional Court sentenced the accused to ten years imprisonment on 555 counts of fraud, on 23 February 2021. The Hawks Serious Commercial Crime Investigation Team, in Pietermaritzburg, arrested the suspect, in 2019, after his fraudulent activities at the Champagne Castle Hotel were uncovered, spanning from December 2014 to January 2019. At the time of the incident the accused was employed as a bookkeeper, at the Winterton-based hotel. He made fraudulent transactions of more than R12 million and diverted funds meant for hotel suppliers and creditors to his personal bank accounts. The court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment for fraud, of which three years were suspended for five years. He will effectively serve a seven year jail term.

Pair arrested for approximately R18 million alleged fraud - Gauteng

The accused, Clover SA's former Invoice Controller allegedly stole over R18 million within two months from Clover SA, in collusion with the co-accused. It was alleged that the accused created false invoices for payment from the Clover SA bank account into the Clover SA Vendor's bank account. The pair handed themselves over after they were summoned to the Serious Commercial Crime Investigation offices, in Johannesburg, accompanied by their legal representatives. The co-accused pleaded guilty on all fraud charges during their first court appearance. He was consequently sentenced to seven years imprisonment, wholly suspended on condition that he does not re-offend on similar charges. The court fined the co-accused with R50 000 and ordered him to pay back the R9 million to Clover SA on a monthly instalment of R70 000. The Hawks Priority Crimes Specialised Investigation initiated procedures, to ensure that assets that were accumulated through the proceeds of crime are forfeited to the State. These assets included, a BMW, AUDI, Mercedes Benz and a townhouse, in Glen Vista, South of Johannesburg.

Five years direct imprisonment for fraud - KwaZulu-Natal

On 29 March 2021, the Durban Magistrate's Court sentenced the accused, a former employee in the Department of Public Works, in Ladysmith, to five years imprisonment. The accused colluded with the co-accused, who owned a company, known as Sihlose Okuhle Trading 28 CC, to defraud the Department of Public Works. Both the accused defrauded the Department of an amount of R620 000, by awarding three contracts to the accused's company. They further claimed that the company did some repairs in schools. The Department of Treasury conducted an investigation and discovered that no work was done by the said company. A case of fraud was reported at the Ladysmith Police Station and the case docket was allocated to the Pietermaritzburg Serious Commercial Crime Investigation for further investigation. After an intensive investigation, the two were charged for fraud and appeared in court several times, until the accused pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to five years direct imprisonment.

Former premier personal security officer sentenced to 16 years imprisonment - Free State

The 43 year-old former personal security officer attached to the Office of the Free State Premier, appeared before the Bloemfontein Magistrate Court, on the 10 March 2021, where he was convicted and sentenced for theft, fraud and contravention of the justices of peace and commissioners of oath. The accused's conviction was in connection with an incident, which took place, during March 2018, where he stole a Pierneef Painting from the Premier's Office at the OR Tambo Building, in Bloemfontein. The estimated value of the painting was approximately R8 million. The matter was reported to the police and the case was handed over to Serious Commercial Crime Investigation, in Bloemfontein. The painting was seized by the Hawks at an auctioneer, in Gauteng. On 29 January 2020, the accused was served with summonses to appear in court. He then made several follow-up appearances until his conviction. The court has sentenced the accused to 15 years imprisonment for theft and fraud. He was also sentenced to 12 month imprisonment for contravention of justices of peace and commissioners of oath (making false statement in an affidavit). The accused will serve 16 years direct imprisonment.

Company director sentenced to 12 years direct imprisonment - Western Cape

A 63 year-old accountant and financial advisor pleaded guilty on 51 charges of fraud and was convicted and sentenced to 12 years direct imprisonment, by the Bellville Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, on 4 March 2021. A director of Louw & Cronje Inc. Chartered Accountants and Auditors Trading, based in Porterville, acted as an accountant and financial advisor for several investors, between July 2017 to March 2018. The suspect convinced the investors to entrust him with their funds and deposit these funds into a First National Bank account, from where funds would be invested, in bulk, for a better return. The suspect forged the FNB statements and provided the investors with false bank statements purporting to be held by his company with deposits held, on behalf of the investors. A case was opened and the matter was referred to Serious Commercial Crime for further investigation, when investors did not receive their returns. The suspect was arrested for 51 counts of fraud, forgery, uttering and money laundering, on 27 November 2020. The Hawks diligent investigation revealed that the investment funds were transferred into his personal account and were never utilised, as per agreement with the investors. The accused embezzled over R60 million from his clients' funds. The accused was found guilty on 51 counts of fraud, forgery, uttering and contravention of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) on 4 March 2021. He was subsequently sentenced to 12 years direct imprisonment and declared unfit to possess a firearm.

Fraud - North West

The accused, an accountant at "KOOPGROEP" Pty Ltd, was convicted on 608 counts of fraud. On 8 February 2021, the accused was sentenced, in terms of Section 276(1) (b) of Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977) to 12 years imprisonment, of which four years was suspended for a period of five years, on condition that the accused was not found guilty of the same offence of theft and fraud during the time of suspension. The accused was responsible for the financial administration of this company. In this regard, the shareholders and directors trusted the suspect with the financial affairs of the company. The accused fraudulently created beneficiaries on the company's bank account and transferred the company's funds to these fraudulent beneficiaries. According to the complainant, the company has three farmers, whom were in partnership with each other. The company suffered an actual loss of R14 000 000, between December 2014 and October 2017.

Fraud and theft of trust funds - Western Cape

The suspect was an attorney, practising as such under the name BA Baumann Attorneys with offices situated, at the Tygerberg Centre, in Bellville. The suspect was involved in various claims on the behalf of victims against the Road Accident Fund (RAF). Subsequent to agreements having been concluded, action was instituted against the RAF. The RAF, in accordance with settlement agreements of R15 289 081.58, made payments into a FNB Trust Account, from 26 January 2018 to 15 December 2018. Further payments were made by the RAF, of R11 891 884.70, between 11 January 2019 and 27 December 2019. Of these payments, only two of his clients received payments of R500 000.00 and R1 million, respectively. For the period December 2017 to December 2018 and January 2019 to October 2019, the suspect spent approximately R7 583 000.00 at various casinos. On 13 February 2020, a warrant of arrest was obtained and the suspect was arrested at the Grand West Casino. On 30 November 2020, after entering into 105A plea and sentence agreement, the suspect was found guilty on 16 counts of fraud relating to RAF/trust funds amounting to R24 million. The suspect was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, in terms of Section 276(1)(b) of Criminal Procedure Act, 1977. Furthermore, the court made an order to conduct an enquiry under Sec 18(1) of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998), to determine the amount of the confiscation order. The actual value was R24 000 000.

Fraud: Investment scam - KwaZulu-Natal

The accused appeared in the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court for various cases of fraud committed, in KwaZulu-Natal, between 2009 and 2014. The accused persuaded people to invest money in foreign exchange (Forex) trading, through his company, with the promise of a 5% return, per month. The accused owns a company called QPT Trading, which is based, in Newcastle, with branches, in Amanzimtoti and Ballito. The matter was reported to the police and the case docket was allocated to Durban's Serious Commercial Crime Unit. An amount of R4.5m was recovered and paid back to the investors. The accused was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years, on condition that he is not found guilty of the same offence during the period of suspension. He was further sentenced to perform community services. The accused told the court that he would pay back the outstanding amount of R2.4m, in monthly instalments of R40,000, through the clerk of the court.



Fraud: Theft and contravention of Municipal Finance Management Act - Western Cape

Accused 1 was the Acting Municipal Manager and accused 2, the Chief Financial Officer, at the Eden District Municipality, in George, where they committed crime, between November 2010 and 31 August 2011. It was alleged that they did not act in the best interest of both municipalities, when they took various senior Eden District Municipality personnel away from their daily duties to work at Kannaland Municipality, as part of a "shared services" agreement and compensated them. They orchestrated a scheme where they misled and convinced the Kannaland Council that some of the chosen Eden District Municipality personnel, including themselves, must be compensated by the Kannaland Municipality. The accused signed full term employment contracts with the Kannaland Municipality, while employed, at Eden District Municipality, which allowed them to be remunerated by two municipalities at the same time, as well as receiving benefits, such as leave, cell phone allowance, etc.

They acted inconsistently with the duties assigned to them and failed to take all reasonable steps, to ensure that the resources of the Eden District Municipality and the Kannaland Municipality were used effectively, efficiently and economically. They did not act honestly, with integrity, transparency and in the best interests of the municipality, in managing both the municipalities financial affairs and caused irregular/unauthorised expenditure to the value of R1 623 121.32 to the Eden District Municipality and R1 200 000.00 to the struggling Kannaland Municipality. The actual value suffered was to the amount of R2 823 121 million.

Fraud, alternatively contravention of Section 235 (1) (A) of the Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011) - False company income tax returns submitted to SARS - Free State

The complainant was employed at SARS as an investigator and was assigned to investigate the accused for possible tax offences. The outcome of the investigation revealed that the accused committed offences for the tax period, from 2017 to 2018, by submitting false company income tax returns to SARS. As a result, SARS was prejudiced and suffered a total loss to the amount of R5 715 000. A case docket was registered, which was handed over to the Serious Commercial Crime Unit, in Bloemfontein for further investigation. On 13 July 2020, the accused was served with a J175 subpoena to appear in court, on 31 July 2020, on a charge of fraud.

SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED SPECIALISED CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT FILES

The Priority Crime Specialised Investigation Cybercrime Investigation Unit continuously provides cyber-related crime investigative support to DPCI operational components.

The 4IR implies significant technological advancements for the country and the continent, but also involves significant risk. The threat to the South African economy and population posed by the malicious and criminal targeting of cyberspace is significant and must be countered and acted upon, through the appropriate development and implementation of legislation, policy, as well as strategic and operational responses. These responses require a collaborative, preventive effort from all sectors, supported by the JCPS Cluster. Cybercrime has been described as being indiscriminate to the targets and having a catastrophic impact on individuals, economic growth, jobs and investment.

The content of the investigative report, upon the finalisation of the specialised cyber-related crime investigative support, enables the detection, prevention, combating and/or investigation of cyber-related crime by investigative components. The request for specialised investigative support is finalised (successfully completed) when an investigative report has been finalised and the case file has been closed. Successfully finalised does not imply that a positive link to a crime was detected.

In 2020/2021, a total of 103 from a total of 120 or 85,83% cyber-related crime investigative support case files were investigated, of which 65,05% or 67 from a total of 103 were successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days.



OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Repositioning South Africa’s fight against corruption, South Africa’s obligations, in terms of the global continental and regional conventions, as well as domestic legislation, required that (more effective) action be taken to stem corruption. In strengthening the fight against corruption, the multiagency, the Anti-Corruption Task Team continues as mandated, as the central body to give operational effect to government’s anti-corruption agenda.

Capacitation of the DPCI was already underway and the restoration of trust and faith in the corruption fighting capacity has been prioritised. The DPCI has established task teams to fast track investigations relating to corruption, focusing on municipalities and public and private sectors. The results have been positive and the public, at large, has felt the impact, thereof. The Directorate, together with the NPA, had prioritised the top ten corruption-related cases to fast track the investigation and the prosecution, thereof, from short-, medium- to long-term, with long-term translating to twelve months.

The table below provides an overview of performance by Serious Commercial Crime, in respect to different crime categories, including a total number of 748 arrests effected and 38 411 convictions secured through investigation.




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

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Value (R)	Number		Value (R)			
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential	
Internet-related fraud	39	133 764 034	178 848	3	6	0	2 157 990	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	5	166 200	14 198	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit cards	2	104 000	10 000	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with stolen debit cards	3	8 800	0	2	6	0	2 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with counterfeit petrol cards	3	588 640	246 812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with stolen petrol cards	1	357 456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	7	1 823 012	0	2	3	0	473 972	3	4	2	236 992	290 232	
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	109 500	0	0
Fraud with forged cheques	1	4 687 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	14	31 086 028	1 272 015	5	4	3	243 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black dollar fraud scams	2	2 940 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kite flying	16	5 995 000	0	2	3	0	1 185 000	1	1	1	95 000	0	0
Other fraud	1 665	69 098 042 307	1 797 174 043	372	433	49	2 477 936 988	151	7 984	141	334 590 848	26 000	
Theft	128	91 191 601	114 241 793	27	29	2	102 129 680	21	331	19	25 757 267	0	0

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Cases	Number		Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Forgery and uttering	13	108 164 313	0	2	2	0	2	4	2	1 281 897	0
PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) (Specify Section of PRECCA (3 to 21))	25	165 3671 825	0	4	11	0	1	3	1	1 980 800	0
Section 2 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	1	150 000	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1 700 000	0
Section 4 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 5 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	980 000	0
Section 6 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	223 000	0
Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No 9 of 1933) (Exchange Control Regulations, 1961)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	9	5 500 000	0
Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 589 371	0
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	16	505 523 374	1 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No 34 of 2005)	5	12 880	0	6	6	0	7	161	7	0	0



Crime description	Cases received				Arrests/first appearances				Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Cases	Number		Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	48	93 598 380	499 788 902	25	17	10	10	29 169	13	123 000	9 512 979	
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	20	1 1097 914	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5 000	0	
Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	12	65 169 997	1 500 000	14	12	5	6	8	6	15 513 721	0	
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	29	8 980 783	10 000	12	11	2	7	29	6	692 365	0	
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976)	4	2 138 530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Identification Act, 1997 (Act No 68 of 1997)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 63 of 2008)	6	7 984 000	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No 28 of 2014)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Cases	Number		Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Cases	Accused	Potential		
Financial Sector Conduct Authority Act, 2017 (Act No 9 of 2017)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999)	3	2 451 429 719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)	8	1 48 361 596	62 480 666	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)	2	215 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auditing Profession Act, 2005 (Act No 26 of 2005)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act, 2001 (Act No 28 of 2001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration of Estates Act, 1964 (Act No 66 of 1965)	2	8 000 000	0	1	1	0	3	60	3	0	0	0
Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No 37 of 2002)	1	0	0	2	2	0	2 354 685	0	0	0	0	0
Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act 53 of 1998)	2	1 514 001	0	1	1	0	348 122	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011)	241	54 071 584 515	205 402 854	64	90	6	221 834 432	500	25	10 489 637	0	0



Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Cases	Number		Value (R)			
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-citizen		Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential		
Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No 19 of 2012)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No 89 of 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Audit Amendment Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)	17	1 522 000	0	3	2	0	2	0	2	2	806 123	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	39	208 314 074	455 000	7	4	9	6	133	5	7 253 317	0	0	0
Total	2 390	129 538 914 976	2 683 775 131	570	662	86	252	38 411	250	408 927 838	9 829 211	0	0

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

The SAPS included performance indicators in the MTSF (2019 to 2024), that are focused specifically on women and the youth, namely: the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above) and the percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years). In addition, the SAPS' Strategic Plan 2020 to 2025 and Annual Performance Plan contains the following gender-responsive performance indicator, within the Detective Services Programme: conviction and detection rates for crimes against women; conviction and detection rates for crimes against children and levels of satisfaction with the SAPS' investigation of crime.

The measurement of the abovementioned perception-based performance indicator will be gender responsive (women will form part of the stratified sampling that will be undertaken) and will, therefore, support the empowerment of women as they will be measured in a gender-responsive manner.

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Service Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- > Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes
- > Percentage increase in the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- > Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above)
- > Percentage increase in the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)
- > Percentage increase in compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders
- > Percentage reduction in outstanding fingerprint investigative leads
- > Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: Guilty verdict
- > Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- > Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- > Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames
- > Percentage of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised
- > Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

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

The following actions are in place by the Detective Service to address the underperformance on all underperforming performance indicators:

- > Utilising DNA products, to link suspects and cases.
- > Conducting weekly suspect raids, e.g. Operation Thatha Zonke and weekly wanted suspect tracing operations.
- > Conducting performance interventions at national and provincial levels, taking into consideration the COVID-19 Regulations.
- > Enhancing measures to continuously monitor and update the CAS/ICDMS, in terms of CAS audits, as well as 1st and 2nd level inspections.



- > Conducting ongoing awareness campaigns, to educate the community on early reporting, basic safety and strict enforcement of liquor-related regulations, in collaboration with respective business units.
- > Embarking on continuous engagement with the Department of Justice, during monthly National Technical Interim Steering Committee – Sexual Offences meetings.
- > Enhancing and promoting effective cooperation with Thuthuzela Care Centres, the GBV Command Centre and One Stop Centres for victims.
- > Utilising and enhancing partnerships with external role players, e.g. the South African Banking Risk Information Centre and the Insurance Crime Bureau.
- > Ensuring a renewed focus on the implementation of the Cold Case and Bail Defence Strategies.
- > Conducting modus operandi analysis on violent crimes.
- > Appointing designated officers at Provincial level, to monitor the taking of buccal samples and outstanding fingerprint leads (weekly reports to be provided).

Furthermore, the Detective Service Division has embarked on a recruitment drive at SAPS Training Centres for recruits, to undergo a series of detective training, in conjunction with in-service training.

The following actions are in place by the Forensic Services to address the underperformance on all underperforming performance indicators:

A National Forensic Services Corporate Renewal Strategy was developed, to improve and strengthen the functioning and contribution of forensic services in the CJS. The Strategy is aimed at improving the use, coordination, monitoring and impact of forensic products in criminal investigations and criminal court processes. Matters addressed in the Strategy are: to capacitate forensic services, including an adequate baseline (operational) budget and the appointment of sufficient forensic staff; optimal crime scene investigation and exhibit collection; subsequent forensic analysis of exhibit material; storing and comparative searching related to fingerprints and forensic DNA profiles; and the provisioning of forensic products to detectives and courts to be used in the resolution of crime, including the quality of the process of exhibit preservation and collection on crime scenes that would substantially improve investigations and stand up to scrutiny in courts. The Strategy incorporates key findings made in the report on the Economic Evaluation of the Incremental Investigation in Forensic Services that was released by the DPME.

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

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



INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Persons who contravened the regulations relating to COVID-19, throughout the various alert levels, were arrested and have either been issued with fines or released with a warning. Others were released on bail. The following table provides a provincial overview of contraventions of Regulations, published under the Disaster Management Act, 2002, from 27 March 2020 to 31 March 2021. From the table it is evident that a total number of 399 381 charges were brought against 426 048 persons, for contravening the Regulations of the said Act. Most offences occurred, in the Western Cape, the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo Provinces.

Province	Total case dockets/first information of crime reported	Total charges	Total persons charged
Eastern Cape	37 892	38 057	39 546
Free State	62 417	62 552	65 313
Gauteng	56 999	57 146	70 016
KwaZulu-Natal	52 375	52 692	56 208
Limpopo	34 669	34 774	35 490
Mpumalanga	15 622	15 690	17 916
North West	24 228	24 300	24 612
Northern Cape	11 360	11 412	12 701
Western Cape	102 544	102 758	104 246
Total	398 106	399 381	426 048

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

No changes were made to planned targets, in 2020/2021.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Investigations	13 620 580	13 313 257	307 323	13 279 284	13 279 284	-
Criminal Record Centre	2 550 010	2 402 810	147 200	2 596 245	2 446 261	149 984
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 388 246	1 124 814	263 432	1 694 453	1 364 747	329 706
Specialised Investigations	2 143 450	1 850 896	292 554	1 777 127	1 777 127	-
Total	19 702 286	18 691 777	1 010 509	19 347 109	18 867 419	479 690



4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

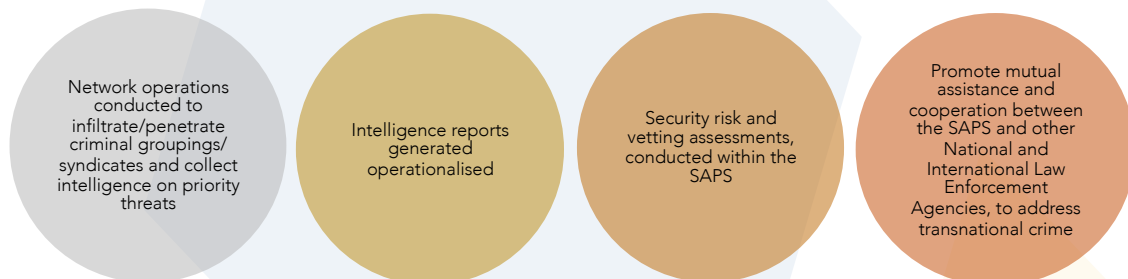
The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. The Programme objectives are to gather crime intelligence, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; to collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation; to institute counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS; and to prevent and fight crime, through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

Crime Intelligence Operations provides for intelligence-based criminal investigations.

Intelligence and Information Management provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that will facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation.

There is one outcome that relates directly to Programme 4, namely - intelligence-led policing. This outcome is supplemented by the following suboutcomes - crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS and enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime. The following outputs relate to the outcome - intelligence-led policing:



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

Table 7: Actual performance against targets for quarter 1, 2020/2021 against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, to actual achievement in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/ output indicator/ annual target
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 successfully terminated	New performance indicator, in 2018/2019.	35,38% (311 from a total of 879).	140,18% (799 from a total of 570).	65,07% (570 from a total of 876 network operations planned)	0	11,58% (66 from a total of 570).	No target was set for the 1 st quarter. Some of the network operations, which was carried over from the previous financial year, have been successfully terminated, during the 1 st quarter. A network operation can take three to six months to be finalised.	-11,581 points	The targeted percentage remained, but the actual number was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people.
			Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations								



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, 2020/2021 to actual achievement in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/output indicator/annual target
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, in relation to the total planned, annually	1 356 vetting investigations finalised.	1 215 vetting investigations finalised.	111,53% (1 287, in relation to 1 154 planned).	100% (1 154)	24,96% (288)	12,39% (143, in relation to 1 154 planned).	-18,57% points	During lockdown Levels 5 and 4, there was a significant decrease in applications for security clearances on the e-Vetting System, coupled with restrictions on travel and social distancing. The vetting capacity at national and provincial levels was redeployed to form part of the National Security Threat capability.	The targeted percentage remained, but the actual number was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting access to members.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, to actual achievement in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/indicator/annual target
Intelligence-led policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS 	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	103,99% (2 996 from a total of 2 881).	239,86% (3 310, in relation to 1 380 planned).	140,51% (4 440, in relation to 3 160 planned).	100% (3 160)	25% (790)	13,67% (432, in relation to 3 160 planned).	-11,33% points	Less members were available to conduct ICT assessments, during lockdown Levels 5 and 4, coupled with restrictions on travel and social distancing. The Security Standards capacity at national and provincial level were redeployed to form part of the National Security Threat capability.	The targeted percentage remained, but the actual number was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting access to members and premises.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, to actual achievement in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/indicator/annual target
<p>Intelligence-led policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS 	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	99,52% (830 from a total of 834).	113,59% (727, in relation to 640 planned).	124,38% (796, in relation to 640 planned).	100% (640)	25% (160)	14,84% (95, in relation to 640 planned).	-10,16% points	<p>Less members were available to conduct physical security assessments, during lockdown Levels 5 and 4, coupled with restrictions on travel and social distancing.</p> <p>The Security Standards capacity at national and provincial level were redeployed to form part of the National Security Threat capability.</p>	<p>The targeted percentage remained, but the actual number was adjusted, due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, which restricted the movement of goods and people, thereby inhibiting access to members and premises.</p>



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Planned target for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Actual achievement for quarter 1, 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target, in quarter 1, to actual achievement in quarter 1, 2020/2021	Reason for deviation	Reason for revisions to the output/indicator/annual target
Intelligence-led policing: » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of security awareness programmes conducted in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned annually	New performance indicator, in 2018/2019.	214,55% (354, in relation to 165 planned).	175,16% (536, in relation to 306 planned).	100% (306)	24,84% (76)	-	-	-	The output indicator was removed, due to the manner in which awareness programmes are conducted, which was in contravention of the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.



Table 8: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations									
Intelligence-led policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crime intelligence gathered collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime 	Network operations conducted to infiltrate/penetrate criminal groupings/syndicates and collect intelligence on priority threats	Percentage of network operations successfully terminated	New performance indicator, in 2018/2019.	35,38% (311 from a total of 879).	140,18% (799 from a total of 570).	65,07% (475 from a total of 730 network operations planned)	70,82% (517 from a total of 730).	5,75% points	Target achieved. Line management provided guidance and capacity, in terms of human and financial resources to cluster/districts. Ensured that the Intelligence Analysis Centre and Collections are operating in a symbiotic manner, to ensure maximum results.
Intelligence-led policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS 	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of security clearances finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	1 356 vetting investigations finalised.	1 215 vetting investigations finalised.	111,53% (1 287, in relation to 1 154 planned).	100% (865)	125,43% (1 085, in relation to 865 planned).	25,43% points	Target achieved. The relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions in Alert Level 3 allowed for more personnel to return to the workplace, allowing for more security clearances to be finalised, than planned for.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	103,99% (2 996 from a total of 2 881).	239,86% (3 310, in relation to 1 380 planned).	140,51% (4 440, in relation to 3 160 planned).	100% (2 370)	111,01% (2 631, in relation to 2 370 planned).	11,01% points	Target achieved. The relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions in Alert Level 3 allowed for more personnel to return to the workplace, allowing for more ICT security assessments to be finalised, than planned for.
		Percentage of mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS, in relation to the total planned, annually	99,52% (830 from a total of 834).	113,59% (727, in relation to 640 planned).	124,38% (796, in relation to 640 planned).	100% (480)	148,54% (713 in relation to 480 planned).	48,54% points	Target achieved. The relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions in Alert Level 3 allowed for more personnel to return to the workplace, allowing for more mandatory physical security assessments to be finalised, than planned for.
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 that were operationalised at cluster/district level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	88,93% (39 554 from a total of 44 476).	70%	82,30% (40 683 from a total of 49 431).	12,30% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
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 that were operationalised at provincial level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	78,69% (11 094 from total of 14 099).	80%	94,66% (13 120 from a total of 13 860).	14,66% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	99,38% (4 460 from a total of 4 488).	90%	97,97% (1 493 from a total of 1 524).	7,97% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
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 reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at cluster/district level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	80,38% (160 529 from total of 199 725).	70%	79,71% (162 655 from a total of 204 064).	9,71% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at provincial level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	61,47% (27 796 from a total of 45 219).	80%	92,84% (55 988 from a total of 60 306).	12,84% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	New performance indicator, in 2019/2020.	86,13% (7 402 from a total of 8 594).	90%	96,73% (11 220 from a total of 11 599).	6,73% points	Target achieved. Reports provided to clients were threat based and applicable to the crime situation of the operating environment, which promoted the operationalisation of intelligence reports generated.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime	Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies to address transnational crime	Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries	88,88% (8 from a total of 9).	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (10 from a total of 10).	100%	80% (4 from a total of 5).	-20% points	Target not achieved. The implementation of the Disaster Management Act Regulations to curb the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, prohibited travel, resulting into the cancellation of cross-border operations.
		Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries	100% (18 from a total of 18).	100% (4 from a total of 4).	54,05% (20 from a total of 37).	100%	62,50% (25 from a total of 40).	-37,50% points	Target not achieved. Arrests are dependent on a number of factors that require the involvement and endorsement by other government departments and non-compliance to the requirements has legal implications.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Key Focus Areas

- » Managing, coordinating, analysing and operationalising all relevant crime information, through intelligence analysis centres and nodal points on national, provincial and district/cluster level, in support of identified clients.
- » Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS (INTERPOL) and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies, to reduce transnational crime, including the placement of SAPS Liaison Officers, in SADC and prioritised RSA Trade Agreement countries.
- » Instituting counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS, in order to ensure that information and personnel are secured, as prescribed in the Minimum Information Security Standards, other laws and regulations.
- » Contributing towards the neutralisation of crime, by gathering (covert and overt) and supplying accurate and court-directed intelligence on national, provincial and district/cluster level, for the purpose of strategic and tactical usage.
- » Providing an effective and efficient general administration service (funded through the account for secret services), undercover operation coordination service and source and agent networks to the covert-related functions of SAPS Crime Intelligence.
- » Providing an effective and efficient cybercrime, surveillance and technical support service, in support of the gathering and supplying of accurate and court directed intelligence for the purposes of strategic and tactical usage.
- » Providing an effective and efficient generic support service, with regard to all resources available (funded through the open account of the SAPS).

SUBPROGRAMME – CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

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

Network operations are undertaken, on provincial and district/cluster levels, to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on a criminal organisation, groups or individuals, which could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. During the reporting period, a total number of 948 network operations were registered. The planned target, was to successfully terminate 65,07% or 475 from a total of 730. The actual achievement was 517 or 70,82% from a total of 730, overachieving the planned target, by 5,75%. The top three contributing provinces, in terms of total number of network operations registered and terminated, were the Gauteng, the KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape Provinces.

SECURITY RISK AND VETTING ASSESSMENTS, CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAPS

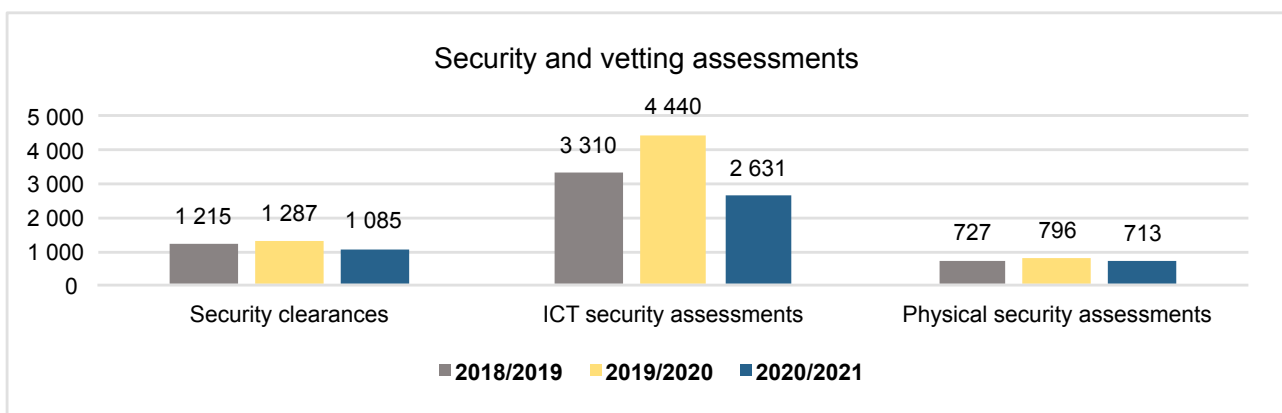
Security risk and vetting assessments are a counter intelligence measure instituted in the SAPS, to address matters pertaining to fraud and corruption, at all levels of the organisation. The purpose is to assist the protection of organisational and national security. In 2020/2021, a total of 1 085 from a total of 865 or 125,43% security clearances were finalised, against a target of 100% or 865, overachieving the target, by 25,43%. A total of 1 006 security clearances were issued, 70 were denied and nine were not issued, due to service terminations.



ICT security assessments are performed, to identify the current security posture of relevant information, technology and operating sites of the SAPS, in terms of security standards. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risks and minimises security breaches. A total of 2 631 ICT assessments, including soft and hardware technology, were conducted from a total of 2 370, planned for the financial year, an achievement of 111,01%.

Mandatory physical security assessments are conducted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards, to identify the current security posture of SAPS facilities. In 2020/2021, a total of 713 or 148,54% assessments were finalised, against a target of 480, an overachievement of 48,54%.

The overachievement, in terms of ICT security assessments and mandatory physical security assessments, was due to the relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions, which allowed for a greater number of personnel to return to the workplace to finalise these assessments.



SUBPROGRAMME – INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED OPERATIONALISED

Proactive intelligence products that are generated, include threat and risk assessments and early warning reports, to provide intelligence/information to operational units for the prevention of the perpetration of certain criminal acts. Proactive reports enable operational units to efficiently, economically and timeously respond to any identified threats/risks. A total of 55 296 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised, at cluster/district, provincial and national levels, in 2020/2021, from a total of 64 815 that were generated.

Reactive intelligence products include profiles and intelligence analysis reports, such as communication analysis reports, association/network analysis reports, etc., in order to determine the quality and impact of reactive intelligence reports supplied to operational units. In 2020/2021, a total of 229 863 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 275 969 that were operationalised.

PROMOTE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SAPS AND OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

The SAPS and its law-enforcement counterparts (local law enforcement agencies, SARPCCO member countries and INTERPOL), collaborate in the facilitation of requests, with regard to the



participation in crime operations, between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies and the arrest of transnational crime suspects. During the reporting period, a total of five requests were received from INTERPOL member countries, of which four cross-border operations were facilitated. In relation to the arrests of transnational crime suspects, 25 from a total of 40 requests were facilitated of suspects that were taking refuge in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant of arrest has been issued.

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

Not applicable.

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- > Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries
- > Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries

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

Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries

Noting the effect of COVID-19 on the execution of cross-border operations by the SAPS and its law enforcement counterparts (local law enforcement agencies, SARPCCO member countries and INTERPOL), SARPCCO approved a SOP, to ensure that cross-border operations are executed, within the regulations on COVID-19.

Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries

The Crime Intelligence Corporate Renewal Strategy, aimed to enhance service delivery and addressing the areas of underperformance is in its third year of implementation. The Strategy focuses on the optimisation of intelligence collection; the enhancing of intelligence analysis and coordination; ensuring effective counter-intelligence; the establishing of security intelligence, to uphold the authority of the State; the managing of INTERPOL obligations and cooperation; the developing of the skills of members in the crime intelligence environment; and establishing a culture of performance management.



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

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

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Not applicable.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

No changes were made to planned targets, in 2020/2021.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	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	1 734 273	1 691 500	42 773	1 668 996	1 668 996	-
Intelligence and Information Management	2 465 837	2 438 273	27 564	2 486 778	2 486 778	-
Total	4 200 110	4 129 773	70 337	4 155 774	4 155 774	-

4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The programme objective is to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in transit and by protecting the location in which dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president, are present, without any security breaches.

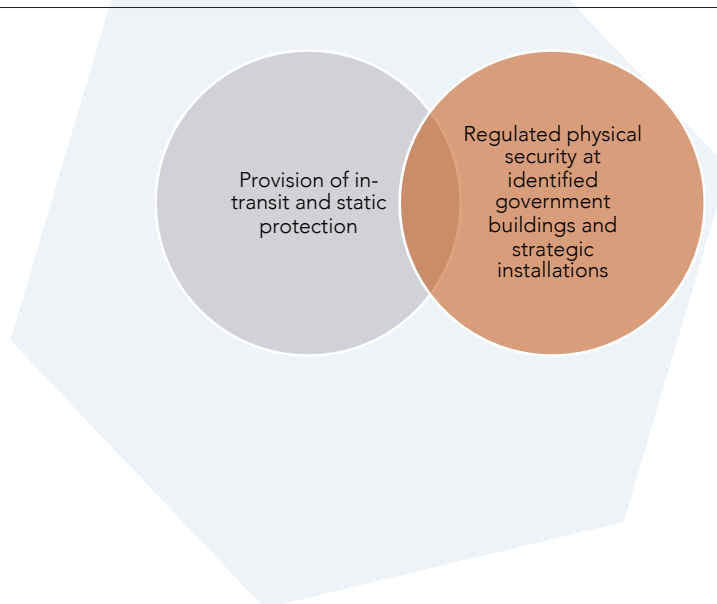
The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the president, deputy president, former presidents, their spouses and other identified dignitaries while in transit.

Static Protection provides for the protection of other local and foreign dignitaries and the places in which all dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president, are present.

Government Security Regulator provides for security regulations and evaluations, the administration of NKPs and strategic installations.

The outcome: the law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State is linked to Programme 5, supported by the suboutcome - Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured. The following outputs that have been identified for the outcome and suboutcome:





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

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 9: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	0% points	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
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	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	99,97%, static protection provided, with three security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	0% points	Target achieved.
			49% static protection provided, without security breaches.	49,97%, static protection provided, with three security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	0% points	Target achieved.
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% strategic installations audited (125 from a total of 255).	51,36% strategic installations audited (132 from a total of 257).	49,61% strategic installations audited (128 from a total of 258).	51,20% (128 from a total of 250)	51,60% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 250).	0,40% points	Target achieved. One additional Department of Mineral Resources, in the Mpumalanga Province, was audited.
			100% NKPs evaluated (196 from a total of 196).	100% NKPs evaluated (200 from a total of 200).	100% NKPs evaluated (206 from a total of 206).	100% (209)	100% NKPs evaluated (209 from a total of 209).	0% points	Target achieved.



PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 10: Actual performance against targets, for 2020/2021, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	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	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	0% points	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	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	Zero security breaches	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	0% points	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Planned annual target 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/2021	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator									
The law upheld and enforced, 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 NKPs evaluated	90,91% NKPs evaluated (10 from a total of 11).	81,82% NKPs evaluated (9 from a total of 11).	100% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 11).	100% (11)	100% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 11).	0% points	Target achieved.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Key Focus Areas

- » Provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and ad hoc VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS).
- » Provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa.
- » Provides static protection at identified VIP residences and strategic government installations.
- » Evaluates NKPs for physical security compliance, in compliance with the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) (The NKP Act, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1980) was replaced by the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019).
- » Audits identified strategic installations, to ensure compliance, in terms of the minimum standard, as derived from the Minimum Physical Security Standard.
- » Evaluates security services and security training providers.
- » Process applications for security guards at NKPs.

SUBPROGRAMME – VIP PROTECTION SERVICES AND STATIC PROTECTION

PROVISION OF IN-TRANSIT AND STATIC PROTECTION

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 64 national and 131 provincial dignitaries, as well as 11 ad hoc and nine foreign dignitaries, that visited South Africa. There was a total of 6 634 South African VIP movements within South Africa and abroad. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad, by South African VIPs.

Operational protection was also provided at one special event and a number of provincial events were protected, including the SONA, State of the Province Addresses, the African National Congress January 8 Statement and Manifesto Launch, National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas.

A total number of 84 745 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 77 identified VIP residences and 28 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as at nine buildings occupied by the SAPS. No security breaches occurred during protection duties.

SUBPROGRAMME – GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS

A total of 1 400 applications for security guards for NKPs were processed. During this process, it was determined that no applicants had criminal records and no applicants were found not capable, in terms of Regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980). A total of 132 security service and security training providers were evaluated, of which 37 were deregistered and eight were suspended. Eight new security service providers and four new security training providers were registered. The target of 128 from a total of 250 strategic installations planned to be audited, in 2020/2021, was exceeded with one, as one additional Department, the Department of Mineral Resources, in the Mpumalanga Province, was audited. All 209 NKPs were evaluated as planned, during the reporting period.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- » Provides a comprehensive protection service to its client base, as per Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, the RIMAS, the Presidential Handbook and Presidential Protection Service Policy 3 of 2018.
- » Provides static protection at strategic sites and residences of VIPs.
- » Evaluates NKPs for physical security compliance, in compliance with the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) (The NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) was replaced by the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019).

The RSA has to serve and protect its own interests, just like every other sovereign state in the modern world. Presidential Protection Service has a mandatory responsibility to protect the interests of the State through comprehensive protection measures and services to the Presidency, their immediate families, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents and their spouses, foreign and former heads of state and their spouses. Comprehensive protection embodies three distinctive dimensions, namely; asset protection (venue security), personal protection (physical protection, including counter assault, planning and food security that incorporates toxicology) and information security (secured communications). Various support functions of the protective mandate are provided, to establish a comprehensive protection service (specialised uniform protection, technical support, operational coordination and operational support).

SUBPROGRAMME – VIP PROTECTION SERVICES AND STATIC PROTECTION

PROVISION OF IN-TRANSIT AND STATIC PROTECTION

In-transit protection aims to protect the lives and assets of protected VIPs, while in-transit and to mitigate risks to the safety and dignity of protected VIPs, as the safety of these individuals is of strategic importance for the safety and security of the country. During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 21 presidential VIPs, who participated in 57 visits abroad. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 25 foreign heads of state/government were protected. No security breaches occurred during protection duties, in South Africa or abroad and while foreign heads of state visited the country.

Static protection aims to create a safe and secure environment of the Presidency and identified VIPs, their dignity and its resources are protected with diligence, implement security measures to counter threats and risks that can cause harm to the Presidency, dignity of such Presidency, employees, assets, critical information and operations of the Presidency and identified VIPs. A 24-hour static protection service was provided to 21 identified VIP residences and three offices, without security breaches.

SUBPROGRAMME – GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS

All 11 NKPs were evaluated, as planned, to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance.

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

All targets under the Protection and Security Services Programme were achieved.



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

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, as well as performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture, are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Not applicable.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2020/2021.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	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	1 689 085	1 662 864	26 221	1 847 358	1 847 358	-
Static Protection	1 225 177	1 225 177	-	1 185 628	1 185 628	-
Government Security Regulator	76 465	70 310	6 155	75 324	75 324	-
Operational Support	273 001	264 497	8 504	270 790	270 790	-
Total	3 263 728	3 222 848	40 880	3 379 100	3 379 100	-

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1 TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC ENTITIES AND 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 the Department.

Payments to the SASSETA are being made, in terms of the skills levy, of which the SAPS is also a department to benefit, from such.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1 CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND EARMARKED FUNDS PAID AND RECEIVED

Not applicable to the Vote: Police.

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of the donor	EU Dialogue Facility
Full amount of the funding	25 000 Euro approved for the project
Period of the commitment	The commitment was for one year, from May 2019 to May 2020 (the project was adapted, due to the limitation placed on large gatherings, as well as local and international travel, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. As a result, the starting date was amended).
Purpose of the funding	The development of a SAPS Cybercrime Policing Model: Operationalisation and Implementation Framework.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A master Implementation Plan of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework (Cybercrimes Bill). » The development of a legal Framework Manual (Regulations/SOP/Prescribing Category and Class of Offences, as well as a form and manner of reporting). » The development of an Annual Internet (Cybercrime) Organised Crime Threat Assessment. » The development of protocols on International Law Enforcement Cooperation and Prosecutorial Authority Requests (mutual assistance and cooperation). » The development of a Cybercrime Awareness Programme.
Actual output achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Completion of an Implementation Plan of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework. » Improved dialogue between the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies (the project is still in progress, with the assistance of a consultant).
Amount received in the current reporting period	25 000 Euro was approved for the project. All funding is managed by the European Project Management Unit (donation in kind ¹⁵⁰).
Amount spent by the Department	None



Reasons for the funds unspent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The project plan had to be amended, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. » The project is in its totality based on dialogue. The planned workshops and conferences could not take place, due to restrictions implemented, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, including the ban on local and international travel and the limitations placed on large gatherings. » The slow start-off, of the project. » All meetings were virtual. » One workshop took place, in 2020. However, it was paid from residual deposit funds the EU had with the hotel, from before the COVID-19 Pandemic. » One workshop was cancelled, due to national instructions on COVID-19. » A consultant was contracted by the EU, to support the SAPS. The consultant is not paid from project funds.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Project Steering Committee meetings (all meetings were virtual). » Technical Committee meetings. » Regular meetings and planning with the donor Project Management Unit. » Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports. » The budget is managed by the EU.

Name of the donor	France
Full amount of the funding	R42 300.00
Period of the commitment	November to December 2020.
Purpose of the funding	To train investigators from Crime Intelligence, the Detective Service and the DPCI, in cybercrime, in Paarl and in Pretoria.
Expected outputs	The presentation of two courses, by French experts, during which 24 members will be trained.
Actual output achieved	A total of 12 members were trained, from 16 November 2020 to 20 November 2020 and 12 members were trained, from 30 November 2020 to 4 December 2020.
Amount received in the current reporting period	R42 300.00
Amount spent by the Department	R42 300.00
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the French attaché, at the French Embassy.

Name of the donor	INTERPOL
Full amount of the funding	R64 042.50
Period of the commitment	October 2020
Purpose of the funding	A pilot training course, on Strengthening Counter Terrorism Skills for Law Enforcement Agencies, in Eastern and Southern Africa.
Expected outputs	A virtual training intervention for 15 members, by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau Harare/SARPCCO Coordinating Office, to capacitate investigators from Crime Intelligence, the Detective Service, as well as the DPCI on counter terrorism skills.
Actual output achieved	A total of 15 members received virtual training from the Institute for Security Studies.
Amount received in the current reporting period	R64 042.50
Amount spent by the Department	R64 042.50
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau.

Name of the donor	INTERPOL
Full amount of the funding	R128 085.00
Period of the commitment	November to December 2020
Purpose of the funding	A virtual training course, on Investigation Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime.
Expected outputs	A virtual training intervention for 11 members, by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau Harare/SARPCCO Coordinating Office, to strengthen the technical capacity of commanders to manage complex terrorism and organised crime-related investigations by Crime Intelligence and the DPCI.
Actual output achieved	A total of 11 members received virtual training from the Institute for Security Studies.
Amount received in the current reporting period	R128 085.00
Amount spent by the Department	R128 085.00
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

Projects	Total infrastructure development 2020/2021	2020/2021 target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation from the planned target (80%) versus the actual achievement, 2020/2021 ¹⁵¹	
CAPITAL WORKS	Site clearance	32	06	04	66,67%	-13,33%
	Planning and design	38	09	-	0%	-80%
	Execution	20	02	-	0%	-80%
	Repair and upgrading	19	01	13	1300%	1220%
	Accessibility for persons with disabilities	62	15	14	93,33%	13,33%
	Generators	57	32	01	3,13%	76,87% ¹⁵²
	Air conditioners	137	26	17	65,39%	-14,61% ¹⁵³
Total capital works	365	91	49	53,84%	-26,16%	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Planning and design	60	09	03	33,33%	-46,67% ¹⁵⁴
	Total planned maintenance	60	09	03	33,33%	-46,67%
Total infrastructure projects	425	100	52	52%	-28%	



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.

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of six projects were planned for completion, and a total number of four projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date	Province	Name	Completion date
Free State	Fauresmith	2021-03-30	KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu	2021-03-30
Western Cape	Porterville	2020-05-14	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	2020-05-19

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

A total number of nine projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, in 2020/2021.

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

A total number of two projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, in 2020/2021.

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADE: POLICE STATIONS

One project was planned for completion, during 2020/2021 and a total number of 13 projects were completed, aligned to the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme.

Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Chatty (steel works)	2021-03-29
Eastern Cape	Mzamba (paving)	2020-08-26
Head Office	Division Supply Chain Management: Persequor Park (carpentry)	2020-11-16
Head Office	Division Supply Chain Management: Stationery Store (carpentry)	2020-11-26
KwaZulu-Natal	Provincial Commissioner's House	2020-11-05
Mpumalanga	Sundra (septic tank)	2020-09-22
North West	Mmakau (water leakage)	2020-07-10

Province	Name	Completion date
Eastern Cape	Mqanduli (borehole)	2020-12-18
Head Office	Division: Forensic Services (steel works)	2020-12-15
Head Office	Division: Supply Chain Management: Registry (steel works)	2020-10-09
KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg (steel works)	2020-12-11
Mpumalanga	Greylingstad (steel works)	2021-03-18
Mpumalanga	Vaalbank (steel works)	2020-10-23

FOCUS AREA 3: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

A total number of 15 projects were planned for completion, during 2020/2021 and a total number of 14 projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date
KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	2020-10-14
Limpopo	Saamboubrug	2021-03-31
Limpopo	Zebediela	2021-03-24
Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	2020-11-20
Mpumalanga	Volksrust	2021-03-29
Northern Cape	Pofadder	2021-03-30
Western Cape	Langebaan	2021-03-29

Province	Name	Completion date
Limpopo	Rooiberg	2021-01-28
Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2021-03-26
Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	2021-03-25
Mpumalanga	Val	2021-03-25
Northern Cape	Onseepkans	2020-10-14
Western Cape	Ladysmith	2021-03-29
Western Cape	Wellington	2021-03-30

FOCUS AREA 4: INSTALLATION OF GENERATORS

A total number of 32 projects were planned for completion, and one project was completed, in 2020/2021.

Province	Name	Completion date
Northern Cape	Onseepkans	2020-12-15



FOCUS AREA 5: INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS

A total number of 26 projects were planned for completion, during 2020/2021 and a total number of 17 projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date
Gauteng	New Alexandra	2020-08-27
Gauteng	Boschkop	2020-05-26
Gauteng	Douglasdale	2020-11-06
Gauteng	Edenvale	2020-12-14
Gauteng	Elangala	2020-05-26
Gauteng	Ennerdale	2021-02-19
Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	2020-08-20
Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	2020-10-19
Eastern Cape	Willowvale	2020-08-18

Province	Name	Completion date
Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2020-05-28
Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2020-05-26
Gauteng	Kliprivier	2021-02-12
Gauteng	Sandton	2020-10-14
Gauteng	Norkem Park	2020-05-26
Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	2020-08-21
Eastern Cape	Molteno	2020-12-17
Western Cape	Murraysburg	2020-10-12

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

CATEGORY TYPE

Repairs and renovations (R&R)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.
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FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS AT DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of nine projects were planned for completion, in 2020/2021 and a total number of three projects were completed.

Province	Name	Completion date
Free State	Brandfort	2020-11-17
Northern Cape	Victoria West	2020-12-23

Province	Name	Completion date
Limpopo	Roosenekal	2020-10-29

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS AND THE DATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

Type of project	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Capital Works			
Site clearance	Eastern Cape	Gambleville	2021-11-30
	Mpumalanga	Mayflower	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Ronderbosch	2021-11-30
Planning & Design	Eastern Cape	Majola	2022-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Mfekayi	2022-03-31
	Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2022-03-31
	Limpopo	The Oaks	2022-03-31
	Limpopo	Khubvi	2022-03-31
	Limpopo	Moletane	2022-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Mariti	2022-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Driefontein	2022-03-31
Mpumalanga	Dun Donald	2022-03-31	



Execution	North West	Mabieskraal	2022-03-31
	North West	Moeka-Vuma	2022-03-31
Repair & Upgrade	Mpumalanga	Vaalbank	2021-07-30
Accessibility for persons with disabilities	Free State	Arlington	2021-10-30
	Free State	Glen	2021-10-30
	Northern Cape	Niekerkshoop	2021-07-30
	Northern Cape	Strydenburg	2021-07-30
Generators	Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Punzana	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Berlin	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Hogsback	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Pearston	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Balfour	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2021-11-30
	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	2021-11-30
	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	2021-11-30
	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingogo	2021-11-30
	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	2021-11-30
	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	2021-11-30
	Mpumalanga	Davel	2021-11-30
	Limpopo	Makuya	2021-11-30
	North West	Lomanyaneng	2021-11-30
	Northern Cape	Kuyasa	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Franschoek	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Herold	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Uniondale	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Ladysmith	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Prince Albert	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Murraysburg	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Calitzdorp	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Gans Bay	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Suurbraak	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Macassar	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Villiersdorp	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Wynburg	2021-11-30
	Western Cape	Nuwerus	2021-11-30



Air conditioners	Eastern Cape	Afzondering	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Katkop	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Maclear	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Rossouw	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Tylden	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Dukathole (Maletswai)	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Keiskammahoek	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Macleantown	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Rhodes	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Tina Falls	2022-03-31
	Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	2022-03-31
Planned Maintenance			
Planning & Design	Limpopo	Saamboubrug	2021-06-30
	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	2021-06-30
	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	2021-06-30
	Mpumalanga	Val	2021-06-30
	Western Cape	Sea Point	2021-06-30
	Western Cape	Philippi	2021-06-30

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWN-GRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There are no plans to close down or to down-grade any current facilities.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Five bids were advertised for the appointment of consultants to prepare the tender documentation and the execution of planned maintenance projects (Kathu, Mooiplaas, Theunissen, Sandton and Zebediela). The bids for the appointment of contractors for the eleven planned maintenance projects will be advertised, in 2021/2022.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

The Department is in the process of conducting a work study investigation for the establishment of Provincial Planned Maintenance Units in all the Provinces, to enhance the uplifting of the condition of state buildings. Intervention projects are implemented at worst police stations, including the placement of additional office accommodation and living accommodation.

DETAILS AS TO HOW ASSET HOLDINGS HAVE CHANGED OVER THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS, DUE TO THEFT

None

MEASURES TAKEN, TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE, DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The asset register was analysed and reviewed, to ensure that all assets are accounted for on the asset register and captured on the Provisioning Administration System. The assets that were ready for transfer to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure were identified and transferred and the asset register was updated. The process, to ensure that assets are marked accordingly with asset and serial numbers, was facilitated and verified.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Total percentage of capital assets	
Good	24%
Fair	46%
Bad	30%

MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

None

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG, DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The progress made, in addressing the backlog, has been at a very slow pace, due to a lack of capacity within the Facility Management Office. The backlog has grown, as projects were not finalised or completed during the previous financial years, thereby, creating a backlog on the execution phase.



THE RATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

Appropriation and expenditure relating to infrastructure projects

Infrastructure projects	2019/2020			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Over/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Over/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
New and replacement assets	436 263	385 664	50 601	281 115	281 115	-
Existing infrastructure assets	127 111	127 111	-	38 552	14 009	24 543
Upgrading and additions	125 368	125 368	-	38 552	14 009	24 543
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	1 743	1 743	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	563 374	512 775	50 601	319 667	295 124	24 543

PART C

GOVERNANCE





1. INTRODUCTION

Good corporate governance requires an acknowledgement that any organisation, including the SAPS, does not operate in isolation. The SAPS is an integral part of society and therefore, maintains accountability as South Africa's principal law enforcement body.

The development and implementation of a government framework within an organisation, such as the SAPS, is a mammoth task, however, the benefits are far reaching and will position the organisation, to ensure that efficient processes are followed; errors are identified and made visible; smoother running of operations; ethical culture; good performance; effective control and legitimacy; and compliance is assured, amongst others.

The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and approved by the Accounting Officer, on 30 March 2021.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has adopted a risk management approach. This approach is implemented by employees at every level of the organisation and applied in strategic settings. It is also designed to identify potential events that may affect the organisation.

The process of identifying, reviewing and managing and the monitoring of risks are facilitated. This involves performing risk identifications and assessment at strategic, operational, functional and at project levels. Through these processes, the SAPS' top risk profile is developed. Divisional and operational risk registers are compiled and risk mitigation strategies that are monitored, on a quarterly basis, by top management and Risk Management Committee quarterly, are implemented.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

The Department has developed the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, in 2016/2017 and the Risk Management Strategy, in 2018/2019, which guided the process of identifying and managing risks within SAPS. These documents were reviewed, during 2020/2021, to ensure that they remain current and relevant. The Enterprise Risk Management Policy, was approved by the Accounting Officer, during January 2021, subsequent to the recommendation for approval by the Risk Management Committee and the reviewed Risk Management Strategy is still pending approval, for implementation, in 2021/2022.

Every employee of the SAPS has a role to play, in ensuring effective implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the management of risks. The roles and responsibilities of each category of employees are outlined in the approved Enterprise Risk Management Policy.



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 and project levels. To this end, risks, at strategic level, are linked to the outcomes, outputs and output indicators for each programme, while operational risks are linked to the operational objectives of the business units.

The risk assessment process is a systematic process that is used to quantify and qualify the level of risk exposure, associated with a specific threat of event that the SAPS is facing and decide on risk treatment strategies available to the Department. Risks are assessed on the basis of the likelihood of such risks occurring and the impact of its occurrence on the particular outputs. The assessment is performed at inherent level, in the absence of controls and at residual risk level, in cases where there are internal controls.

During 2020/2021, the Department conducted strategic, operational and identified project risk assessments, including the COVID-19 Pandemic. The results of the risk assessments are formally documented in the risk register and captured on the Risk Management System (Barnowl). The Department further initiated a process of conducting ethics and fraud risk assessments, which are due for completion, in the 2021/2022 financial year.

The table below outlines the top 10 Strategic risks facing the SAPS:

No	Risks	Inherent risk rating	Residual risk rating	Risk exposure
1	Lack of strategic continuity	High	Medium	↔
2	Health and pandemic risk	Medium	Low	↔
3	High level of corruption	High	Medium	↔
4	Cybercrime	High	Medium	↔
5	Digital disruptions	High	Medium	↔
6	Ineffective CJS	High	Medium	↔
7	Insufficient intelligence coordination and system integration	High	Medium	↔
8	Compromised personnel security	High	Medium	↔
9	Gender-based violence	High	Medium	↔
10	Lack of access to policing services	High	Medium	↔

↔	Risk exposure unchanged/mitigations not yet implemented.
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ADVISE BY THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT, ESPECIALLY THE MITIGATION OF UNACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF RISK

The Department appointed a Risk Management Committee, which is formally constituted, in accordance with the prescripts applicable to the Public Sector Risk Management Framework. The committee comprises four external independent members and four SAPS non-independent executive members. One external member resigned from the committee, in 2020/2021. The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee is an independent member external to the public service.

The table below discloses relevant information on the Risk Management Committee members:

Name	Internal/external	If internal, position in the Department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Ms N Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Ms R Maiwashe	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr K Mfabana	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr H Maritz	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr T Boltman	External	Independent	20 March 2020	27 July 2020	0
Lt Gen Lebeya	Internal	National Head: DPCI	23 July 2020	N/A	2
Lt Gen Vuma	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	23 July 2020	N/A	2
Lt Gen Masemola	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	23 July 2020	N/A	2
Lt Gen Mfazi	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	23 July 2020	N/A	1

The Risk Management Committee reviews and monitors the significant risks facing the Department, on a quarterly basis. Where risks are found on an unacceptable level, the committee ensures that management puts in place appropriate risk treatment plans, to mitigate those risks to an acceptable level. The committee further advises management in areas where risks are not appropriately assessed, at an inherent and at residual level and on the reassessment of risk ratings, to an appropriate risk rating that the risks deserve. The committee recommends the approval of all risk management governance documents, by the Accounting Officer. The committee reports to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee, on progress made by management, in the mitigation of the risks and on its oversight responsibility for risk management activities of the Department. It further reports on the progress made by the Risk Management Unit, in execution of 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 SAPS has appointed an independent Risk Management Committee and the risk management oversight of the SAPS is delegated to this committee by the Audit Committee. The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit Committee on the risk management activities of the Department, to enable the Audit Committee to advise the Department further, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems of risk management within the SAPS.

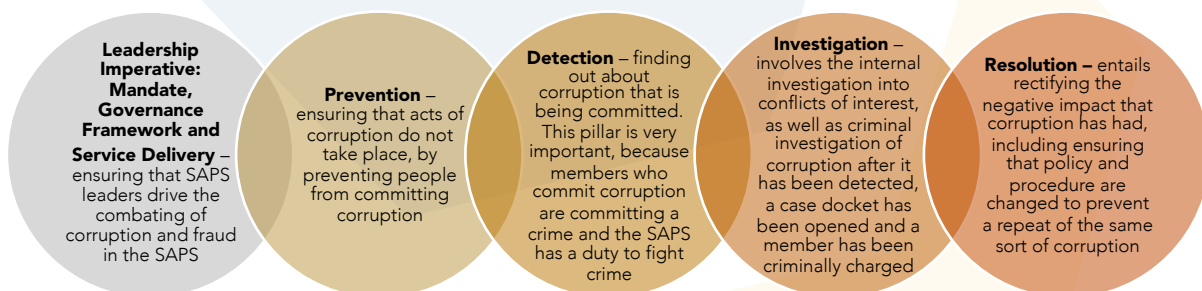
PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS

The risk maturity level of the Department is gradually improving, which is evident through the appointment of the Chief Risk Officer, the facilitation of the strategic risk assessment with senior management of the Department and the appointment of members of the Risk Management Committee, external to the public service. Management utilises the skills and expertise of the risk management function, prior to making decisions, to ensure that there is value and return on investment on the priorities to be realised.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The SAPS Ethics Committee has a mandate to monitor the implementation of the Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy. The key pillars of the Strategy focus on prevention, response and detection. The SAPS implemented an Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy, during 2018, which contributed to the enhancement of initiatives to prevent and detect, investigate and resolute unethical conduct, fraud and corruption. The Strategy consists of five pillars, namely; Leadership Imperative, Prevention, Detection, Investigation and Resolution of unethical conduct and corruption.



The SAPS has designated ethics officers, as required by Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016. The SAPS reconstituted the Ethics Committee, chaired by a Lieutenant General, to oversee the institutionalising of ethics and integrity within the Department. The reconstitution of the Ethics Committee was due to service terminations and transfers of the existing committee members. The SAPS Ethics Committee was not able to fully discharge its responsibilities, due to reconstitution of the committee. As a result, only one meeting was held, during the period under review. The Audit Committee was responsible for providing oversight on ethics and anti-corruption-related matters.

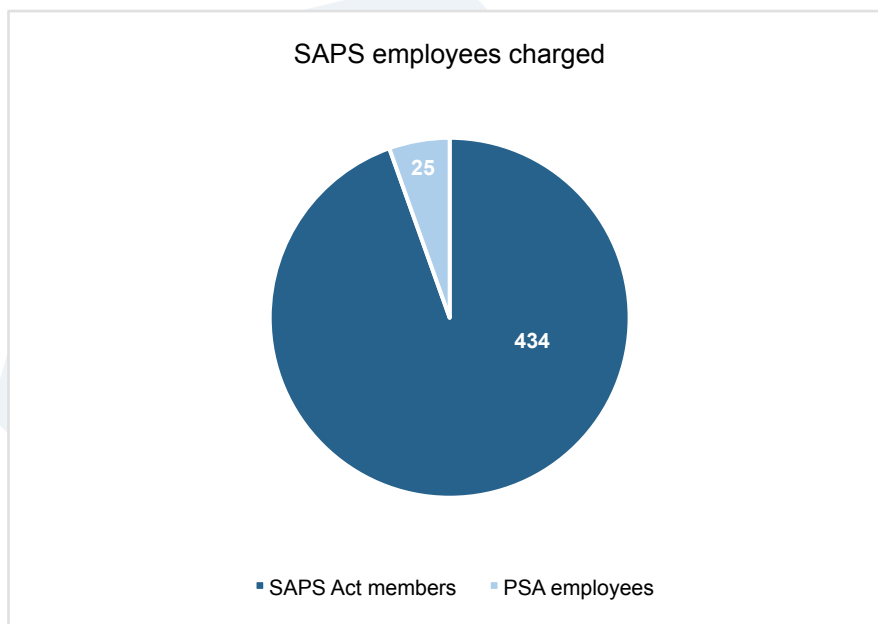


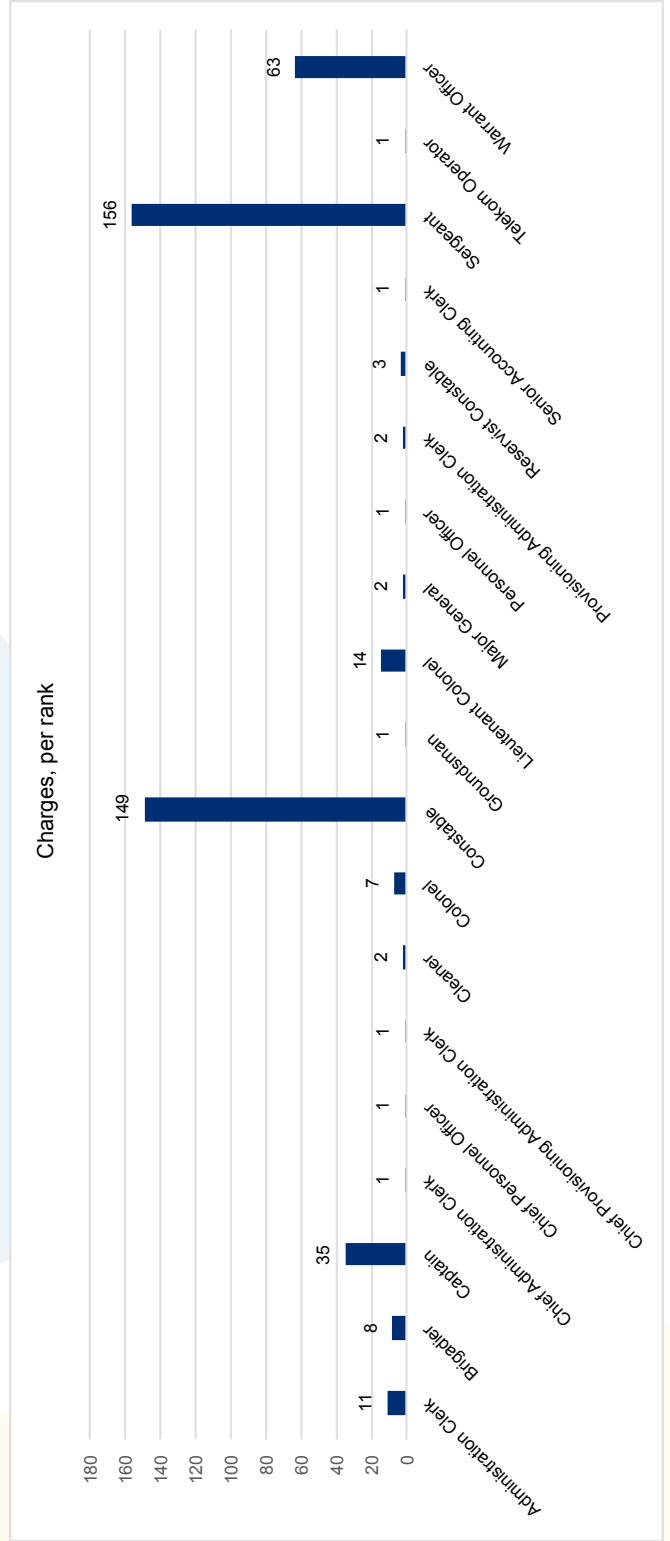
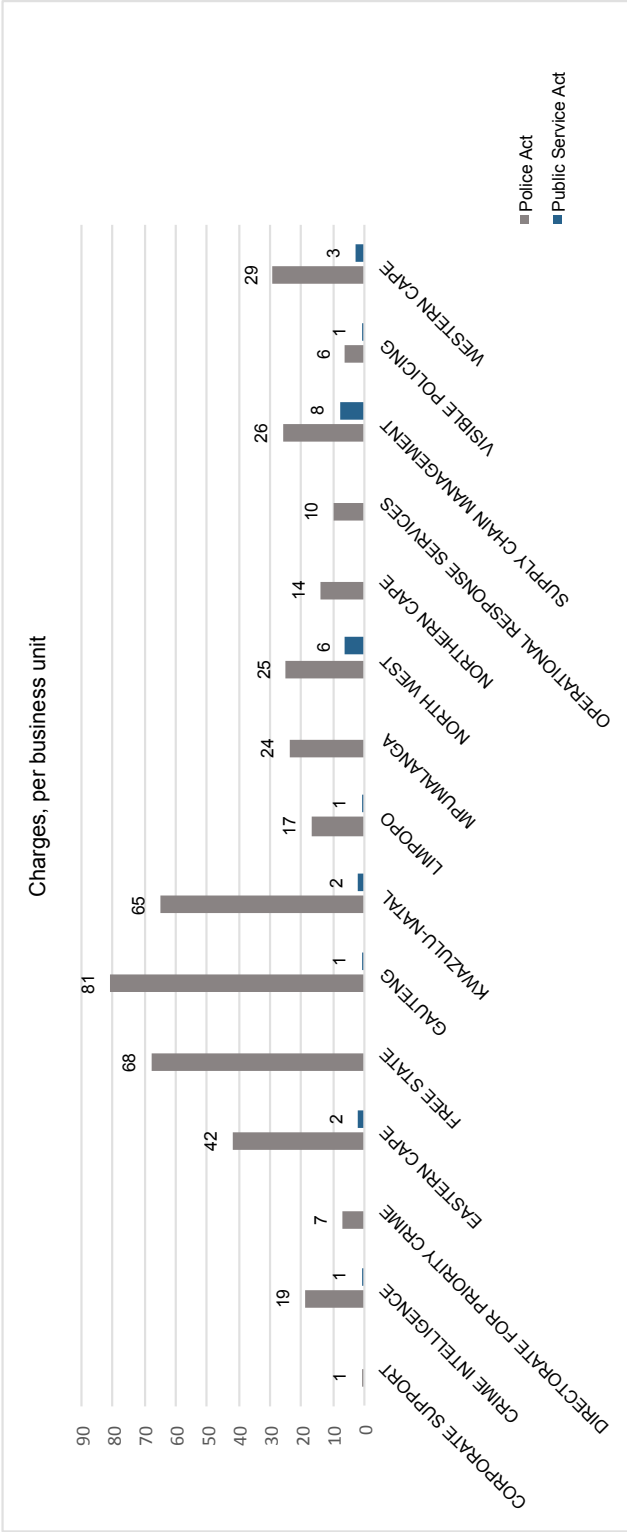
SAPS Management issued and implemented the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018, the Public Service Regulations, 2016, DPSA Guidelines on Ethics and Conducting of Remunerative Work Outside Employment, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and SAPS National Instruction 18 of 2019, regulating ethics and anti-corruption-related matters within the SAPS.

The SAPS has various programmes, to encourage whistle-blowers to report unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption. Unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption were reported through the complaints hotline, the Public Service Commission hotline, Crime Stop and through the MySAPS App.

The facilitation of ethics and fraud risk assessments were initiated, to determine the relevant risks within the organisation, so that the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Fraud Prevention Plan can be reviewed and amended, to enhance the mitigation of these risks.

Ethics advocacy programmes were rolled out, to address high-risk environments, such as during COVID-19 Operations, at ports of entry, the recruitment environment and priority police stations. Numerous video conferences, virtual meetings and face-to-face workshops were conducted, throughout the country. The Programme, Integrity at Work, is aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes include, Anti-Corruption Awareness and Leadership Ethics and Work Ethics. Internal communication networks are also used to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest, were also published.







Fraud and corruption: Breakdown of charges: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Charges	SAPS Act members	PSA employees	Total
Acquittal	2	-	2
Counselling	2	-	2
Declined to prosecute	8	-	8
Discharge	1	-	1
Disciplinary proceedings in progress	161	8	169
Dishonourable discharge	-	1	1
Dismissal	91	9	100
Dismissed on another case	1	-	1
Final written warning	5	-	5
Final written warning on charge 1 and a written warning on charge 4	1	-	1
Finalised: counselling	3	-	3
Member dismissed on another case	1	-	1
Member issued with a final written warning	2	-	2
Member resigned	12	-	12
Member went on early retirement	1	-	1
No departmental steps	4	-	4
No disciplinary steps recommended against the member	2	-	2
No steps	2	-	2
No steps by the Deputy Provincial Commissioner	4	-	4
No steps recommended	4	1	5
No steps taken	1	-	1
Not guilty	44	-	44
One month suspension without salary	7	1	8
Provisionally withdrawn	9	1	10
Resigned	1	2	3
Service termination	1	-	1
Suspension without salary, for a period of one month	15	2	17
Suspension without salary, for a period of two months and counselling	1	-	1
Two months suspension without salary	4	-	4
Verbal warning	1	-	1
Withdrawn	33	-	33
Withdrawn by complainant	1	-	1
Withdrawn member resigned	1	-	1
Written warning	8	-	8
Grand Total	434	25	459



4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014), read together with the Public Service Regulations, 2016 prohibits public service employees, including SAPS employees, to conduct business with any government department.

The latest Declaration of Interest (SBD 4), issued through National Treasury Instruction Note, dated 31 May 2011, requires bidders to declare, amongst others, whether they are employed by the State. Therefore, supply chain practitioners are now required to utilise the SBD 4 with all written price quotations or bids, in excess of R2 000.00 (VAT included). During the evaluation of written price quotations or bids, supply chain practitioners are required to verify the identity numbers, as provided in the SBD 4, against National Treasury's Central Supplier Database, as well as the Public Servant Verification System, which resides on the website of the DPSA. Subsequently, where it is found that any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders are employed by the State, such written price quotations or bids will be disqualified. Documentary proof of the verification must be kept on file for record and audit purposes.

The departmental price quotation forms were revised and circulated, nationally. The revised price quotation forms now include a section on compliance verification, which must be completed by the relevant procurement practitioner, prior to the awarding of the contract.

Furthermore, when it is found that a bidder has made a false declaration, such a bidder's written price quotation or bid will be disqualified, in terms of the Treasury Regulations, which prescribe that the accounting officer may disregard the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors have abused the institution's supply chain management.

All members that participates in bid committees are required to sign confidentiality certificates, as well as conflict of interest declarations.

A comprehensive register of employees involved in remunerative work outside the NPA is kept. All employees on the register were inspected. All the financial disclosures of SMS members were verified, in 2020/2021. The Integrity Management Service Section is working with employees, to ensure that the details on the submissions are correct and correspond with the details contained in various official databases, such as the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission. All SAPS employees which fall within the categories required to disclose, are subjected to an integrity assessment, within a four year cycle.

On detection, the focus is on financial disclosures, whistle-blowing activities, administering and monitoring of the Outside Remunerative Work for employees who seek to conduct remunerative work outside the public service. A Comprehensive Remunerative Work Outside the SAPS Register is maintained and inspected.

Financial disclosures, in relation to the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, were completed successfully, during the financial disclosure period. The Department obtained 100% compliance for SMS members (830), 99,70% compliance for MMS members (2 328) and 95,93% compliance for specific occupational categories (10 625 employees within the financial and supply chain management environments) and the reports were submitted to Office of the Public Service Commission. All the financial disclosures were verified. All SAPS employees were encouraged to deregister their companies from the Central Supplier Database, to minimise the risk of employees conducting business with the State.



In terms of SAPS National Instruction 18 of 2019, employees are required to declare the receipt of gifts, on a regular basis. This is done to ensure that gifts, donations and sponsorships occur in a controlled environment and to minimise risks and conflict of interest. A Gift Register was maintained, to record the voluntary declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships received by officials and those received or offered on behalf of the SAPS, be these in cash, or in kind. Donations made or received by the SAPS are recorded in the Annual Financial Statements, in compliance to National Treasury Regulations.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

In 2020/2021, SAPS Management issued circulars on the application for remunerative work outside the SAPS and adherence to the SAPS Code of Conduct. SAPS employees are compelled, by Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and to uphold and enforce the law. SAPS employees are also compelled to uphold and abide by the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018, as well as SAPS National Instruction 18 of 2019, to adhere to the SAPS Code of Conduct.

Assessments conducted during the financial year, revealed that officials are generally non-compliant with the prescripts related to remunerative work and the SAPS Code of Conduct. This non-compliance prompted SAPS Management to implement a certificate to be signed by all SAPS employees. Code of Conduct and ethical behaviour posters are distributed to employees and are displayed at all police stations and units.

6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued asset and clients. We consult with our clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and Section 24 of the Constitution of South African, 1996, which proclaims that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. However, the following issues are encountered at SAPS workplaces, which have to be compliant with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993:

- > Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Management not implemented, due to a lack of training of personnel.
- > Some buildings are dilapidated and unsafe for occupancy by SAPS personnel.
- > A lack of water reservoirs or purified water, especially in rural areas.
- > A lack of generators, fencing and security lights.
- > Insufficient work space, in order to adhere to COVID-19 protocols.

SHE Management aims to promote a safe and healthy working environment, by implementing a framework that allows the SAPS, to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and improve overall performance.



Compliance in the SAPS is enforced through the following:

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

A total number of 9 675 authorisations were processed and a total number 2 989 were certified, during 2020/2021.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

No Section 24 incidents were reported and investigated, during 2020/2021.

SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

No specifications were drafted, for the 2020/2021 financial year.

INFORMAL TRAINING

A total number 583 members were trained on the sanitation of premises and the utilisation of thermometers, in line with COVID-19 prescripts.





OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS/AUDITS CONDUCTED

A total of 75 premises were inspected at the following business units, during 2020/2021:

No	Province	Name	Date inspected
1.	Eastern Cape	Barkley East Police Station	2021/02/11
3.	Eastern Cape	Cweraland Police Station	2021/03/31
5.	Eastern Cape	Kei Road Police Station	2021/03/08
7.	Eastern Cape	Lukholweni Police Station	2021/03/29
9.	Eastern Cape	Palmietfontein Police Station	2021/03/12
11.	Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo Police Station	2021/03/29
13.	Free State	Edenville Police Station	2021/03/30
15.	Free State	Kagisanong Police Station	2021/02/10
17.	Free State	Namahadi Police Station	2021/03/31
19.	Free State	Sasolburg Police Station	2020/10/29
21.	Free State	Vierfontein Police Station	2021/03/29
23.	Gauteng	Bedfordview Police Station	2021/03/18
25.	Gauteng	Elsburg Police Station	2020/12/03
27.	Gauteng	Putfontein Police Station	2020/11/12
29.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingogo Police Station	2021/03/16
31.	KwaZulu-Natal	Magudu Police Station	2021/03/18
33.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nondweni Police Station	2021/03/15
35.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umbumbulu Police Station	2020/12/03
37.	KwaZulu-Natal	Wembezi Police Station	2020/11/30
39.	Limpopo	Levubu Police Station	2020/10/13
41.	Limpopo	Magatle Police Station	2021/02/16

No	Province	Name	Date inspected
2.	Eastern Cape	Burgersdorp Police Station	2021/02/11
4.	Eastern Cape	Elandsheight Police Station	2021/03/30
6.	Eastern Cape	Kubusiedrift Police Station	2021/03/08
8.	Eastern Cape	Maletswai Police Station	2021/03/29
10.	Eastern Cape	Tabase Police Station	2021/03/09
12.	Free State	Bronville Police Station	2021/02/11
14.	Free State	Goedemoed Police Station	2021/02/11
16.	Free State	Ladybrandt Police Station	2021/02/08
18.	Free State	Roadside Police Station	2021/03/18
20.	Free State	Van Stadensrus Police Station	2021/02/08
22.	Gauteng	Bedfordview Police Station	2020/08/19
24.	Gauteng	Boksburg North Police Station	2020/12/03
26.	Gauteng	Kliprivier Police Station	2021/03/18
28.	Gauteng	Sandringham Police Station	2020/08/19
30.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ixopo Police Station	2020/12/03
32.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mphophomeni Police Station	2020/12/01
34.	KwaZulu-Natal	Paddock Police Station	2020/12/04
36.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto Police Station	2020/12/02
38.	Limpopo	Alldays Police Station	2020/10/15
40.	Limpopo	Lulekani Police Station	2021/02/19
42.	Limpopo	Matlala Police Station	2020/10/12



No	Province	Name	Date inspected
43.	Limpopo	Mogwadi Police Station	2020/10/16
45.	Limpopo	Phalaborwa Police Station	2021/03/18
47.	Limpopo	Tubatse Police Station	2021/02/17
49.	Mpumalanga	Delmas Police Station	2020/09/29
51.	Mpumalanga	Secunda FCS	2021/03/24
53.	Mpumalanga	The Oaks Police Station	2021/03/25
55.	North West	Cyferskuil Police Station	2020/09/11
57.	Northern Cape	Calvinia Police Station	2021/03/09
59.	Northern Cape	Jan Kempdorp Police Station	2020/12/09
61.	Northern Cape	Nababeep Police Station	2021/03/29
63.	Northern Cape	Pampierstad Police Station	2020/12/09
65.	Northern Cape	Sutherland Police Station	2021/03/09
67.	Western Cape	Franschhoek Police Station	2020/10/26
69.	Western Cape	Genadendal Police Station	2020/10/27
71.	Western Cape	Murraysburg Police Station	2020/10/30
73.	Western Cape	Nuwerus Police Station	2020/10/10
75.	Western Cape	Philippi Police Station	2020/11/09

No	Province	Name	Date inspected
44.	Limpopo	Motetema Police Station	2021/02/15
46.	Limpopo	Siloam Police Station	2020/10/14
48.	Mpumalanga	Delmas Detectives	2020/09/29
50.	Mpumalanga	Laersdrift Police Station	2021/03/25
52.	Mpumalanga	Sundra Police Station	2021/03/24
54.	North West	Buffelshoek Police Station	2020/09/09
56.	North West	Mothutlung Police Station	2020/09/10
58.	Northern Cape	Griekwastad Police Station	2020/12/08
60.	Northern Cape	Mothibistad Police Station	2020/12/07
62.	Northern Cape	Noupoort Police Station	2021/03/11
64.	Northern Cape	Rietfontein Police Station	2021/03/30
66.	Northern Cape	Warrenton Police Station	2020/12/10
68.	Western Cape	Gansbay Police Station	2020/11/11
70.	Western Cape	Mosselbay Police Station	2020/10/29
72.	Western Cape	Napier Police Station	2020/11/11
74.	Western Cape	Philippi East Police Station	2020/11/09



7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

BRIEFINGS BY THE SAPS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
29 April 2020	Joint meeting: PCoP and the Select Committee on Security and Justice	SAPS Management of the National State of Disaster COVID-19 lockdown	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.
8 May 2020	Joint meeting: PCoP and the Select Committee on Security and Justice	Continuation meeting: SAPS Management of the National State of Disaster COVID-19 lockdown	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
8 May 2020	Joint meeting: PCoP and the Select Committee on Security and Justice	SAPS 2020-2021 Budget, 2020-2025 Strategic Plan and 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued the Report on the 2020/2021 Budget Vote and the Annual Performance Plan of the SAPS, dated 15 May 2020.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting. Written responses were provided on the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 15 May 2020.
27 May 2020	PCoP	2020 Firearm Amnesty	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
3 June 2020	PCoP	2020 Firearm Amnesty	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
3 June 2020	Select Committee on Security and Justice	2020 Firearm Amnesty	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.
11 June 2020	PCoP	2020 Firearm Amnesty - deliberations	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
10 July 2020	PCoP	Adjustment budget allocations and impact on delivery programmes	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued the Report on the Adjusted Budget Vote 28, SAPS, dated 15 July 2020.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 15 May 2020.
31 July 2020	PCoP	2019/2020 Crime Statistics	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
26 August 2020	PCoP	GBVF and the release of the Crime Statistics, 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
4 September 2020	PCoP	Provincial Commissioner: Western Cape on the relationship between the SAPS and the Cape Town Metro Police, as well as operations, in relation to land invasion	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
6 October 2020	PCoP	Quarterly Performance Reports – 4 th quarter (2019/2020) and the 1 st quarter (2020/2021)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.



Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
3 November 2020	Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)	Update on corruption cases, pertaining to SAPS officials that the SAPS is currently handling	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.
3 November 2020	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Safety and security at the Parliamentary Villages, Cape Town	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
4 November 2020	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Oversight visit to the Parliamentary Villages, Cape Town	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the visit. The Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure, issued a report on the oversight visit to the Parliamentary Villages (Acacia and Pelican Parks), dated 17 February 2021.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
6 November 2020	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the SAPS on their state of readiness to implement the following three bills, dealing with GBV: Domestic Violence Amendment Bill Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act Amendment Bill) Criminal and Related Matters Bill	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
11 November 2020	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS Forensic Services Division on leadership, systems and turnaround strategy	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP requested for monthly reports to be submitted.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting. Monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PCoP.
24 November 2020	PCoP	Consideration of the 2019/2020 Annual Report of the South African Police Service: » Programme 1: Administration » Programme 2: Visible Policing » Programme 3: Detective Services and the DPCI » Programme 4: Crime Intelligence » Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued a Budget Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR), dated 25 November 2020.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting. The PCoP was briefed by the SAPS, on 24 February 2021, on the responses to the recommendations of the BRRR.
25 November 2020	Standing Committee on Appropriations	2020 Second Adjustments Appropriation Bill	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.
26 November 2020	Multi-Party Women's Caucus	The National Strategic Plan on GBVF: The role of the SAPS, in implementing Pillar 3 (Justice, Safety and Protection)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to, in the meeting.
11 December 2020	PCoP	Oversight visit, by the Chairperson of the PCoP, to Prieska, in the Northern Cape	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the visit.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.



Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
16 February 2021	PCoP	Firearm Amnesty Report	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
23 February 2021	PCoP	The petition by Mrs Kinnear	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued a report on the petition of Mrs Nicky Kinnear, on the death of her husband, Lt Col Charl Kinnear, dated 17 March 2021. The PCoP requested for monthly reports to be submitted.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PCoP.
24 February 2021	PCoP	SAPS responses to the PCoP BRRR, dated 25 November 2020	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
2 March 2021	PCoP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Appointment of the National Forensic Oversight Ethics Board » Follow-up meeting with the DNA Board on the progress report 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP issued a report on the appointment and introduction of the National Forensics Oversight and Ethics Board (DNA Board), dated 17 March 2021.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
3 March 2021	PCoP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crime Statistics, 3rd quarter of 2020/2021 » The South African Human Rights Commission, on Western Cape Police brutality, deaths in detention and the National Peer Review Mechanism 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
10 March 2021	PCoP	<p>Follow-up meeting with SAPS Division: Forensic Services progress report.</p> <p>The National Treasury on the matter between the SAPS and Forensic Data Analysts</p>	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee.</p>
17 March 2021	PCoP	<p>The SAPS Forensic Services Division on the implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Consideration of the CGE Report and Human Rights Commission Reports: Investigative Report on the State of Shelters, in South Africa » Report of the National Investigative Hearing into the Status of Mental Health Care in South Africa » Lack of Safety and Security Measures, in Schools for Children with Disabilities <p>The matter between the SAPS and Forensic Data Analysts</p>	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.</p> <p>The PCoP requested for monthly reports to be submitted.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee.</p> <p>Monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PCoP.</p>
17 March 2021	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the SAPS on the Criminal Record System	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.



8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions for 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>“The achievement in the annual performance report did not agree to the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below. The supporting evidence provided indicated that the achievement of these indicators were as follows”:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Performance indicator description</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of reported contact crime</td> <td>622 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations</td> <td>94 230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of stolen or lost and illegal firearms recovered</td> <td>4 204</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of identifiable stolen or lost SAPS firearms recovered</td> <td>459</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Performance indicator description	Reported achievement	Number of reported contact crime	622 206	Number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations	94 230	Number of stolen or lost and illegal firearms recovered	4 204	Number of identifiable stolen or lost SAPS firearms recovered	459	2019/2020	<p>A schedule, reflecting a summary of underlying records, disaggregated, per organisational level (i.e. national, provincial, cluster/district and police station levels), accompanied by a data set reflecting the detail of all the underlying records included in the performance results, is provided to the AGSA.</p>
Performance indicator description	Reported achievement											
Number of reported contact crime	622 206											
Number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations	94 230											
Number of stolen or lost and illegal firearms recovered	4 204											
Number of identifiable stolen or lost SAPS firearms recovered	459											
<p>“I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the indicators below. This was due to the reported performance not being supported by accurate underlying records that could be provided for audit purposes. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievements”.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Performance indicator description</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Average national reaction time to Alpha complaints</td> <td>17:24 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average national reaction time to Bravo complaints</td> <td>21:13 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average national reaction time to Charlie complaints</td> <td>19:22 minutes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Performance indicator description	Reported achievement	Average national reaction time to Alpha complaints	17:24 minutes	Average national reaction time to Bravo complaints	21:13 minutes	Average national reaction time to Charlie complaints	19:22 minutes	2016/2017	<p>In addition, the Department developed an Audit Response Plan, in order to assess the progress made towards the implementation of recommendations made on the findings, which is provided to the Audit Committee and the PCoP, on a monthly basis.</p> <p>The Strategic Management (Monitoring and Evaluation Section) maintains reported performance and evidence documents for reference and audit purposes.</p>		
Performance indicator description	Reported achievement											
Average national reaction time to Alpha complaints	17:24 minutes											
Average national reaction time to Bravo complaints	21:13 minutes											
Average national reaction time to Charlie complaints	19:22 minutes											



10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

In the absence of a dedicated Internal Control Unit, the SAPS has established a combined assurance approach, which is intended to incorporate and optimise all assurance services and functions, to ensure an effective control environment and to support the integrity of information used in decision making, as espoused in the King Code on Corporate Governance, under the stewardship of a Combined Assurance Committee, that reported to the SAPS Audit Committee. The SAPS developed a new Combined Assurance Framework and Methodology (Risk-Based Approach) to be in line with National Treasury and best practices, such as King IV. Provision is made on the organisational structure for an Internal Control Unit.

The office of the Chief Financial Officer is required to promote reliability of reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

The objective of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide independent and objective assurance and insight to management on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control systems, in order to assist the SAPS in achieving its objectives. Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved plan, being the Risk-Based and Compliance Reviews, performance audits, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audits/investigations at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components, training academies, quality assurance and improvement programmes and units.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

The Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme engaged National Treasury to perform a state of readiness exercise for the Internal Audit Activity, in preparation for its five-year external quality assurance review. The Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme team also conducted an internal evaluation assessment, involving four provinces and one section.

Internal Audit projects were undertaken, during 2020/2021 and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and SAPS Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has/or is in the process of addressing such weaknesses.

The following internal audit work was completed, during 2020/2021:

- > Nine risk-based and compliance reviews, at Head Office
- > 73 risk-based and compliance reviews at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units
- > Nine performance information audits
- > Five information technology audits
- > 36 follow-up audits
- > Eight forensic investigations



The Internal Audit Activity was requested by the Audit Committee, to reduce its planned audits, for 2020/2021, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, as most clients were not available, buildings were frequently closed for decontamination and minimum protective gear was supplied to the Department. Internal Audit was further requested to revise its plans, in order to address the qualification by the AGSA on Network Assets Audit and Performance Information.

Audit reviews were conducted at various police stations and divisions, across the country.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The objective of the Audit Committee is to monitor the SAPS's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, governance processes and continuously assess the performance of the Internal Audit Activity to determine the level of its effectiveness. The Audit Committee operates within the approved Audit Committee Charter, in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA and Treasury Regulations.

The table below discloses relevant information on the previous Audit Committee members and the number of meetings attended, during April 2020 to October 2020.

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	BCompt (Hons) ; CTA; CCSA; CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	3
Mr T Boltman	BTech; CFE; CCSA; CGAP; CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	4
Mr JE Van Heerden	National Diploma: State Finance and Accounting; Registered Government Auditor	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	5
Mr M Karedi	BCompt (Hons)	External	N/A	1 November 2010	N/A	2
Mr M Mokwele (Ex-officio)#	BCom (Hons); CCSA; CIA; CFE	External	N/A	1 November 2010	N/A	1

* Term of office came to an end, on 30 October 2020. Four new external members were appointed.

#Mr Mokwele was the Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and attended the Audit Committee meeting in that capacity. His term ended, on 21 October 2020.

The table below discloses relevant information of the newly appointed Audit Committee members, as of October 2020 to March 2021:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Mr LM Mangquku	Chartered Accountant (SA); Masters in Business Leadership; Advance Company Law I and II; Honours Bachelor in Accounting Science; Honours Bachelor in Commerce	External	N/A	2 October 2020	N/A	4
Dr C Motau	Doctor Technologiae; Masters Degree (IT); Master in Business Leadership; BComm	External	N/A	2 October 2020	N/A	3
Mr AP Wakaba	MBA; Honours BCompt; BComm	External	N/A	2 October 2020	N/A	4
Mr R Tshimomola	B Comm (Accounting)	External	N/A	2 October 2020	N/A	4

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

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.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit Activity, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the Department revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

The Internal Audit Activity operated objectively and independently in the year under review.

The following were areas of major concern from which high rated internal audit findings were reported to management, for the 2020/2021 financial year:

- > Procurement of Goods and Services



- > Performance Information
- > Contract and Procurement Management
- > Police Safety and Infrastructure
- > Firearms Earmarked for Destruction
- > Fleet Management
- > Asset Management
- > COVID-19 Procurement of Goods and Services
- > Second-Hand Goods
- > Maintenance and Infrastructure of SAPS Buildings
- > Management of Official Funerals
- > Writs of Execution
- > Ethical Culture
- > Strategies Adopted to Reduce Serious Crime and Custody Management
- > Collection, Safeguarding and Destruction of Firearms and Ammunition
- > Policing Gender-Based Violence
- > SAPS 13, Disposal of Firearms
- > Case Docket Management

The Audit Committee, however, based on the reports of internal and external auditors, is of the opinion that the internal control environment continues to improve, albeit slowly.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The Department has been reporting monthly and quarterly to the Treasury, as is required by the PFMA.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed the Annual Financial Statements prepared by the Department and recommended the statements for the AGSA audit.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

We have reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the previous year and we are satisfied that significant progress has been made in resolving matters, but more effort is needed in the area of:

- > Performance information.
- > Compliance with legislation.

The Audit Committee wishes to congratulate management and all assurance providers for the efforts, dedication and cooperation over the period, which resulted in the Department achieving an improved overall unqualified opinion.





The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the Annual Financial Statements and is of the opinion that the audited Annual Financial Statements be accepted and read together with the Report of the Auditor-General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'LM Mangquku', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

LM Mangquku

Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service

31 August 2021





12. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The SAPS is complying to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) requirements, by utilising the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) Regulations of 2017, in all procurement actions conducted.

BBBEE status levels of suppliers are utilised in the awarding of all procurement transactions above the R30 000.00 threshold, as prescribed in the PPPFA Regulations.

The SAPS is also applying PPPFA Regulation 9, whereby subcontracting (if feasible) are enforced, whereby 30% of the contract value must be subcontracted to advance designated groups, as prescribed by the Regulations.



PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT





1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

THE STATUS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE DEPARTMENT

The initial establishment target of SAPS, for the 2020/2021 financial year, was 191 763. National Treasury communicated substantial in-year reductions to the Department's budget for the compensation of employees and an amount of R4,907 billion was reduced. This resulted in the Department to reconsider all human resource priorities, as well as a revision of the establishment target. Some priorities were deferred and others were implemented on a reduced scale. The revised establishment target, in terms of the 2021/2022 Estimates of National Expenditure, for the 2020/2021 financial year, was 181 344.

The target for the maintenance of the SAPS workforce is 98%. In view of the in-year reduction, the Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,43% or 182 126, in relation to the revised target of 181 344.

Due to major in-year cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury, as well as the COVID-19 Pandemic, the filling of posts were placed in abeyance. Only limited interventions could be executed, in an attempt to supplement the workforce, especially in terms of frontline operational environments. The early retirement initiative of Government contributed to the 7 572 personnel, who exited the Service.

The SAPS allocation for entry level appointments, in 2020/2021, was 3 600. A total of 3 000 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of SAPS Act police trainees, of which 2 511 or 83,70% posts were filled and 600 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of PSA personnel, of which 395 were filled (65,83%).

A total of 4 201 vacant posts were advertised, in 2020/2021. Following major in-year cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury, funding to fill such posts had to be reprioritised and the filling of the posts were placed on hold. A total of 976 posts were filled within the prescribed time frame, after funding to the effect, were re-appropriated. A total number of 3 225 posts were still pending within the prescribed time frame.

A total of 349 PSA employees received grade progression. The grade progression for SAPS Act members, for 2020/2021, has been deferred, due to major budget cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury. The implementation of the relevant grade progressions will again be considered, during 2021/2022, subject to the availability of funds.

Retirements contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in 2020/2021, followed by resignations and deaths. Retirements increased from 1 256, in 2019/2020 to 2 538, in 2020/2021, due to the early retirement without penalisation of pension benefits initiative. Resignations decreased from 2 257, in 2019/2020 to 1 540, in 2020/2021. Deaths increased significantly from 897, in 2019/2020 to 1 435, in 2020/2021, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the Service, was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities.



During January to December 2020, sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees, decreased with 347 539 days (22,54%), from 1 889 279 days, during January to December 2019, to 1 541 740 days, during January to December 2020. The decrease is due to the implementation of a 50/50 rotation for support service employees during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

Human resource priorities for the year under review were as follow:

- > Permanent enlistment of current serving reservists as constables
- > Re-enlistments (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – production core)
- > General workers
- > Enlistment of forensic analysts (external advertisement)
- > Post promotions (3 phases):
 - » Phase 1(± 2 000)
 - » Phase 2(± 2 000)
 - » Phase 3(± 2 000)
- > Grade progression
- > Monetary awards
- > Recognition for improved qualifications
- > Filling of SMS posts (Levels 13-15)
- > Filling of posts for appointment (Levels 1-12)
- > Long service recognition
- > Verification of qualifications

WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The SAPS has a draft Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Strategy, where, amongst others, the main strategic objectives are, to improve the Department's ability to attract and select quality applicants; to attain integrated employment equity targets in recruitment processes; to establish a representative workforce, based on the demographics of the RSA; and a systematic distribution of personnel, in terms of the strategic priorities of the Department and human resource planning guidelines. In 2020/2021, the Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Strategy focused on capacitating frontline services and newly established specialised units, such as the Anti-Gang Units and Taxi Violence Units.

The SAPS Retention Policy was approved, in 2017 and its implementation guidelines were approved, in 2020. The policy is in the process of being rolled out to the various business units, to ensure its thorough understanding for implementation. The policy is aimed at establishing a consistent and fair retention methodology across the SAPS, to ensure that suitably qualified, high performing and professionally competent employees or those who possess scarce skills are retained.



EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Department has implemented approved Performance Management and Development Systems for all employees. A total of 98,6% employees on salary levels 1 to 12 concluded their performance plans, by the targeted date of 30 September 2020 (the date was amended from June 2020, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic) and such implementation was registered on the PERSAP System. The concluding of performance agreements by the required due date, by SMS functionaries is reflected in the Human Resource Tables.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

The SAPS EHW offers a variety of awareness and capacity building programmes to employees. These programmes are guided by the needs of employees, management and the organisation. Different professions within EHW; namely, psychological professionals, social workers, quality of work life professionals and chaplains facilitate the programmes, based on their areas of expertise. During 2020/2021, the following programmes were prioritised: Mental Health; Dignity Diversity and Policing; Domestic Violence; Substance Dependency; and Religious Tolerance and Ethical Awareness. A COVID-19 Awareness Programme, presented by the various professions, has also been rolled out to employees.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learnership Programmes were not provided by SASSETA, for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. A total of 289 employees were offered bursaries for their qualifications and 54 completed the training.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements by the Department are as follow:

- > The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 100,43% or 182 126, in relation to the revised establishment target of 181 344.
- > A total of 3 000 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of SAPS Act trainees, of which 2 511 (83,70%) posts were filled and 600 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of PSA personnel, of which 395 (65,83%) were filled.
- > A total of 976 posts were filled within the prescribed time frame, from a total of 4 201 posts that were advertised.
- > A total of 349 PSA employees received grade progression.
- > The organisation managed to enlist/appoint a total of 2 539 SAPS Act employees (permanent enlistment of current serving reservists as constables and re-enlistments) and 395 PSA employees (cleaners), to provide for capacity in environments where critical vacant posts were identified, i.e., frontline services and other operational environments.



CHALLENGES

Recruitment processes were placed on hold, due to the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The filling of posts was placed in abeyance, due to major in-year cuts in the compensation budget of the SAPS by National Treasury. An abnormal high number of 7 572 personnel exited the Service, from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, which was contributed to by the early retirement initiative by Government.

The Estimates for National Expenditure, for 2021/2022, indicated a significant reduction in the establishment target, for the 2020/2021 financial year (reduced from 191 763 to 181 344), due to substantial reductions made to the compensation budget. The actual personnel compliment, as at 31 March 2021, was 182 126, which is 782 (0,43%) more employees than what the Estimates of National Expenditure provided for. The reduction in the compensation budget resulted in most of the human resource priorities, planned for in 2020/2021, i.e., to replace losses and to maintain the workforce, to be deferred. Only limited interventions were implemented, i.e. the permanent enlistment of reservists, re-enlistments and the appointment of a limited number of cleaners.

The SAPS, as one of the most critical organs of the State in the CJS, which is human capital reliant, has been negatively affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Most of the activities that involve person-to-person contact had to be suspended, in an effort to prevent the spread of the virus. All contact training and development programmes were suspended, indefinitely. This resulted in a big blow to the capacitation at grassroots level (police stations and service points) with new recruits, who would be eager to discharge their duties diligently and professionally, thus bolstering the existing capacity.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCES PLANS/GOALS

Future human resources plans/goals are as follow:

- > Re-enlistments (constable/sergeant/warrant officer - production core)
- > Enlistment of forensic analysts (external advertisement)
- > Post promotions:
 - » Phase 2
 - » Phase 3
- > Grade progression (backlog)

SAPS MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK HUMAN RESOURCE PLAN (2020-2025)

The approved SAPS Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Human Resource Plan (2020-2025), was submitted to the DPSA, on 31 August 2020, in accordance with the DPSA directives and prescripts. The SAPS Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Human Resource Plan (2020-2025) was developed, as part of the strategic alignment of the human resource practices, in order to contribute to the achievement of the broader strategic objectives of the organisation, as captured in the SAPS Strategic Plan (2020-2025). The implementation of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Human Resource Plan (2020-2025) will be monitored, annually and reported on, by means of the Human Resource Planning Implementation Report, to be submitted to the DPSA, by 31 May, each year, over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework cycle.



3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final, audited personnel-related expenditure, by programme (table 3.1.1) and by salary band (table 3.1.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs, in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the Department.

Table 3.1.1 - Personnel costs by programme, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees as percentage of total expenditure	Average compensation of employees cost, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Administration	18,702,270	13,287,614	2,123,645	71,0	390	34 066
Visible Policing	50,736,475	39,306,439	-	77,5	414	94 993
Detective Services	18,691,777	16,304,669	-	87,2	427	38 218
Crime Intelligence	4,129,773	3,812,615	-	92,3	446	8 543
Protection and Security Services	3,222,848	2,985,871	-	92,6	473	6 306
Total	95,483,143	75,697,208	2,123,645	79,3	416	182 126

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel costs by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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)	1,059,354	1,4	206	5 152
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	20,987,513	27,7	300	69 861
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	45,526,031	60,1	463	98 303
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6,982,351	9,2	871	8 014
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1,141,959	1,5	1,435	796
Total	75,697,208	100	416	182 126

The following tables provide a summary, per programme (table 3.1.3) and salary band (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 2020 to 31 March 2021

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	9,040,146	68,0	31,033	0,2	554,978	4,2	1,299,417	9,8	13,287,614
Visible Policing	24,557,502	62,5	318,981	0,8	1,471,324	3,7	5,254,247	13,4	39,306,439
Detective Services	10,765,246	66,0	74,956	0,5	592,628	3,6	1,850,888	11,4	16,304,669
Crime Intelligence	2,550,665	66,9	10,470	0,3	138,092	3,6	407,379	10,7	3,812,615
Protection and Security Services	1,794,944	60,1	259,831	8,7	100,518	3,4	306,698	10,3	2,985,871
Total	48,708,503	64,3	695,271	0,9	2,857,540	3,8	9,118,629	12,0	75,697,208



Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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)	585,624	55,3	5,419	0,5	82,150	7,8	350,490	33,1	1,059,354
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	13,155,510	62,7	102,030	0,5	1,027,041	4,9	3,903,980	18,6	20,987,513
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	29,547,820	64,9	548,102	1,2	1,648,725	3,6	4,478,127	9,8	45,526,031
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4,628,747	66,3	39,720	0,6	97,887	1,4	351,082	5,0	6,982,351
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	790,802	69,2	0	0,0	1,737	0,2	34,950	3,1	1,141,959
Total	48,708,503	64,3	695,271	0,9	2,857,540	3,8	9,118,629	12,0	75,697,208



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 2021

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	33 987	34 066	-0,2	0
Visible Policing	93 253	94 993	-1,9	0
Detective Services	39 285	38 218	2,7	0
Crime Intelligence	8 373	8 543	-2,0	0
Protection and Security Services	6 446	6 306	2,2	0
Total	181 344	182 126	-0,4	0

* Note: The initial establishment target of SAPS, for the 2020/2021 financial year, was 191 763, but National Treasury communicated substantial in-year reductions to the Department and an amount of R4,907 billion was removed from the budget for compensation of employees. This resulted in the Department to reconsider all human resource priorities in process, at the time, including the revision of the establishment target, during compilation of the 2021 Estimates of National Expenditure, to 181 344.

Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band, at the end of the period, 31 March 2021

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 117	5 152	-0,7	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69 587	69 861	-0,4	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	97 821	98 303	-0,5	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 009	8 014	-0,1	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	808	794	1,7	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
Total	181 344	182 126	-0,4	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2021, a total of 692 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 2021

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	49	49	0,0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	4	0,0	0
Chemists	1 821	1 821	0,0	0
Engineers and related professionals	224	82	63,4	0
General legal administration and related professionals	254	248	2,4	0
Natural sciences-related	150	0	100	0
Police	132 413	132 317	0,1	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	125	109	12,8	0
Total	135 040	134 630	0,3	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' core functions. As at 31 March 2021, a total of 410 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 members, by SMS band. It also provides information on the advertising and the filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 - SMS post information, as at 31 March 2021

SMS band	Year-end establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	630	617	98	13	2,1
Band B (Level 14)	152	152	100	0	0,0
Band C (Level 15)	25	24	96	1	4,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	808	794	98	14	1,7

*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2020

SMS band	Mid-year establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	630	618	98	12	1,9
Band B (Level 14)	152	156	103	-4	-2,6
Band C (Level 15)	25	29	116	-4	-16,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	808	804	100	4	0,5

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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)	20	37	2
Band B (Level 14)	3	0	0
Band C (Level 15)	3	2	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	26	39	2

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Candidate(s) under consideration tested positive for COVID-19, which delayed the filling of the post.
Candidature (qualifications) disputed, which delayed the filling of the post.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
In compliance

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

*Note: Positions are filled over a multi-year period, according to predetermined targets of the total establishment, taking 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 levels 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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of employees	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of jobs evaluated by salary band	Number of positions upgraded	Percentage of upgraded positions evaluated	Number of positions downgraded	Percentage of downgraded positions evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 152	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69 861	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	98 303	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 014	807	10,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	796	51	6,4	2	0,3	0	0,0
Total	182 126	858	0,5	2	0,0	0	0,0

Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	*Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2020)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4 982	290	120	2,4
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69 190	1 795	1 124	1,6
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	102 387	44	4 128	4,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 688	6	680	7,8
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	871	2	77	8,8
Total	186 118	2 137	6 129	3,3

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2019/2020, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2020/2021, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2020.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Critical occupations	*Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2020)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	51	11	13	25,5
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0	0,0
Chemists	1 839	4	22	1,2
Engineers and related professionals	79	3	0	0,0
General legal administration and related professionals	258	0	10	3,9
Natural sciences-related	2	0	2	100
Police	134 945	1 711	4 339	3,2
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	113	0	4	3,5
Total	137 291	1 729	4 390	3,2

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2019/2020, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2020/2021, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2020.



Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why employees left the Department, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	1 435	23,4	0,8	6129	182 126
Resignation	1 540	25,1	0,8	6129	182 126
Expiry of contract	16	0,3	0,0	6129	182 126
Discharged, due to ill-health	176	2,9	0,1	6129	182 126
Dismissal – misconduct	423	6,9	0,2	6129	182 126
Retirement	2 538	41,4	1,4	6129	182 126
Other	1	0,0	0,0	6129	182 126
Total	6 129	100	3,4	6129	182 126

Table 3.5.4 – Section 35 terminations, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Lieutenant General	2
Total	2

*Note: The amount paid by the SAPS to the employees amounted to R6 676 649,81. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period.

Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Employment 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	49	0	0,0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0,0
Chemists	1 821	24	1,3
Engineers and related professionals	82	0	0,0
General legal administration and related professionals	248	1	0,4
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0
Police	132 317	726	0,5
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	109	1	0,9
Total	134 630	752	0,6

Table 3.5.6 - Promotions by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Employment at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 152	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69 861	170	0,2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	98 303	775	0,8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 014	264	3,3
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	796	36	4,5
Total	182 126	1 245	0,7

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 47 appointments, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 47
Major General	2
Sergeant	1
Total	3

Major General: 2

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Head: Government Security Regulator	Brigadier	1
District Commissioner	Brigadier	1
Total		2

Sergeant: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Sergeant	Constable	1
Total		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 2021

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	322	49	40	83	223	26	13	40	796
Professionals	3 233	410	228	1 122	3 432	502	265	1 316	10 508
Clerks	6 102	720	227	361	14 671	2 563	626	2 845	28 115
Service and sales workers	73 950	10 854	2 518	7 719	33 139	3 858	470	2 208	134 716
Craft and related trades workers	736	138	43	197	87	1	0	4	1 206
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	158	6	3	1	8	0	0	0	176
Elementary occupations	2 824	415	18	27	2 970	332	9	14	6 609
Total	87 325	12 592	3 077	9 510	54 530	7 282	1 383	6 427	182 126

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Employees with disabilities	828	227	80	731	554	141	46	469	3 076



Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as at 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	16	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	27
Senior management	306	47	40	83	215	26	12	40	769
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 174	471	313	1 091	1 850	280	150	685	8 014
Skilled technical and academically qualified	51 631	7 575	1 993	7 653	21 112	2 975	740	4 624	98 303
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	30 267	4 247	726	665	28 693	3 725	472	1 066	69 861
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 931	250	5	18	2 652	276	8	12	5 152
Total	87 325	12 592	3 077	9 510	54 530	7 282	1 383	6 427	182 126

Table 3.6.3 - Recruitment, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
Skilled technical and academically qualified	14	1	1	4	22	0	0	2	44
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	813	47	26	11	871	23	2	2	1 795
Unskilled and defined decision making	124	22	0	1	129	13	0	1	290
Total	952	70	28	17	1 025	38	2	5	2 137



Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	11
Senior management	219	32	30	52	163	16	7	28	547
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 931	414	241	728	1 691	257	126	499	6 887
Skilled technical and academically qualified	40 218	6 288	1 644	6 627	14 657	2 303	575	3 136	75 448
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	23 765	3 104	523	507	24 494	3 095	425	946	56 859
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 610	189	3	10	2 334	231	7	6	4 390
Total	68 749	10 028	2 441	7 924	43 343	5 902	1 140	4 615	144 142

Table 3.6.5 - Terminations, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Senior management	28	4	5	6	17	2	1	8	71
Professionally qualified and experienced	326	49	27	116	98	18	6	40	680
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 566	318	108	395	410	49	26	256	4 128
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	530	89	21	9	350	79	6	40	1 124
Unskilled and defined decision making	50	11	0	1	51	5	1	1	120
Total	3 503	471	161	527	929	153	40	345	6 129



Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	20	7	0	4	4	5	0	2	42
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	144	33	18	5	12	9	0	4	225
Final written warning	147	34	2	8	13	10	1	2	217
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	151	36	31	10	19	13	1	2	263
Not guilty	337	67	13	13	42	5	2	1	480
Suspended without payment	117	34	3	9	22	4	6	1	196
Verbal warning	8	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	14
Written warning	93	37	5	2	15	2	0	1	155
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 017	252	72	51	128	49	10	13	1 592

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior management	43	12	2	20	17	7	0	7	108
Professionally qualified and experienced	539	76	57	178	244	33	21	69	1 217
Skilled technical and academically qualified	13 551	1 218	497	1 443	3 673	460	76	353	21 271
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	8 734	1 218	274	175	5 051	650	27	46	16 175
Unskilled and defined decision making	834	75	13	75	797	65	1	12	1 872
Non-SAPS members	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
Total	23 705	2 599	843	1 895	9 784	1 215	125	487	40 653



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 October 2020

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)	555	508	91,5
Band B (Level 14)	112	102	91,1
Band C (Level 15)	20	18	90,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100
Total	688	629	91,4

Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 October 2020

Reasons
<p>Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the due date for the signing of performance agreements within Government was amended, to 31 October 2020, A further extension was granted to employees, who had to conclude performance agreements, in accordance with specific performance management frameworks within the SAPS. Extension was granted, until 25 November 2020.</p> <p>The total number of SAPS SMS employees according to the PERSAP System, at the end of October 2020, was 799, of which 111 SMS employees were not in a position to conclude performance agreements, due to restructuring, lengthy illness, suspension, pending early retirement, etc. The total number of SMS employees calculated for compliance for concluding performance agreements, was 688 (as reflected in the table above). A total number of 59 SMS employees had, therefore, not complied with the concluding of performance agreements.</p> <p>COVID-19 played a role in the delay of signing performance agreements. Many SMS employees were deployed, to assist in the enforcement of the COVID-19 lockdown regulations.</p>

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 October 2020

Reasons
<p>The taking of disciplinary action against 11 SMS employees has been confirmed by the respective supervisors.</p> <p>Based on representations provided by the majority of the remaining senior managers, supervisors have indicated that good cause was shown for the non-compliance and therefore, the taking of disciplinary action was not warranted.</p>



3.8 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards, during the year under review. The information is presented, in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations.

Table 3.8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None

Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None

Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None

Table 3.8.4 - Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for senior management service, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

None





3.9 FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign workers in the Department, in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 - Foreign workers, by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	01 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	10,0	1	11,1	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	20,0	2	22,2	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	6	60,0	5	55,6	-1	100
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	10,0	1	11,1	0	0,0
Total	10	100	9	100	-1	100

Table 3.9.2 - Foreign workers, by major occupation, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Major occupation	01 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	2	20,0	2	22,2	0	0,0
Craft and related trade workers	1	10,0	1	11,1	0	0,0
Drivers, operations and ship's crew	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Elementary occupations	1	10,0	1	11,1	0	0,0
National security and custodian personnel	4	40,0	3	33,3	-1	100
Professionals and managers	2	20,0	2	22,2	0	0,0
Service workers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Technical associated professionals	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	10	100	9	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 2020 to 31 December 2020

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)	31 098	94,4	3 955	2,6	8	17,898	150 600	29 352
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	502 439	93,7	65 051	43,2	8	500,039	150 600	470 691
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	615 727	93,8	75 381	50,1	8	956,675	150 600	577 562
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	47 373	94,1	5 736	3,8	8	135,169	150 600	44 591
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4 312	96,2	477	0,3	9	19,884	150 600	4 148
Total	1 200 949	93,8	150 600	100	8	1,629,665	150 600	1 126 344

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent), for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using incapacity leave	Percentage of total employees using incapacity leave	Average days, per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of days with medical certification	Total number of employees using incapacity leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	8 748	99,7	208	3,1	42	5,069	8 725	6 654
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	83 018	99,9	2 048	30,8	41	81,690	82 960	6 654
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	223 438	99,9	3 937	59,2	57	387,758	223 172	6 654
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	23 314	100	418	6,3	56	66,544	23 313	6 654
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	2 273	100	43	0,6	53	10,438	2 273	6 654
Total	340 791	99,9	6 654	100	51	551,499	340 443	6 654



Table 3.10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave, for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How disputes were resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short-term incapacity	246	0	0	Not applicable
Long-term incapacity	213	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement, for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How disputes were resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	194	783	64	Through representations by affected employees.

Types of illness
Medical and psychological

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager), for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
758	157

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave, for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	101 823	20	5 198
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 569 656	19	82 460
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 522 542	25	101 071
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	220 003	25	8 634
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	20 292	24	838
Total	4 434 315	22	198 201

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave, for the period, 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

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 2020
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	3	3	1	1 120
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	367	6	63	67 746
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	14 008	8	1 733	1 868 713
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 007	13	382	485 344
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	154	7	22	57 649
Total	19 539	9	2 201	2 480 573

3.11 COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Categories of employees identified as being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Employees who come into contact with body fluids (biology labs and animals)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, and screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Health Risk Assessments (HRA), HIV/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Tuberculosis (TB) awareness programmes.
Employees working closely with the community (crime prevention and POP)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, testing for TB and screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Employees working closely with the community (Visible Policing and Community Service Centres)	PPE, hand washing, vaccination, testing for TB and screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
K9 Units	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Mounted Units	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Honey suckers	Vaccination programme: Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Divers	Vaccination programme: Typhus, Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.
Forensic laboratories	Vaccination programme: Typhus, Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programmes.



Table 3.11.2 - Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide his/her name and position.	X		Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management, Lieutenant General L Ntshiea SAPS Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001, Tel no: 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 SAPS's EHW Component is made up of four Sections, namely: Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life. These Sections employ a range of professionals, namely; social workers, psychologists, psychometrics, chaplains and other related specialists. These professionals are mainly responsible for providing holistic interventions that are psychological, social, physical and spiritual in nature, to all SAPS employees, as well as their immediate family members. At present, just under 600 professionals are nationally employed at EHW and they render care and support services to SAPS employees. The services offered are proactive and reactive in nature. The Quality of Work Life Section comprises HIV/AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted programmes. At present, an annual budget allocation of R2 million is allocated to HIV/AIDS management programmes and R2 million to the Disability Management Programme.
Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for the employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	X		The EHW Component delivers services, of which the key elements are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually-based programmes, life skills, money wise, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded, to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are voluntarily tested for HIV, TB and other chronic conditions, such as high blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol, as well as body mass index.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p>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.</p>	X		<p>The Human Resource Management Division of the SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum, which is monitoring all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees, including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various divisions within the SAPS, such as the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, as well as organised labour unions (Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union and South African Police Union). The Deputy National Commissioner: Corporate Services is the Chairperson of the wellness forum. There are also key external role players, such as the Department of Public Works, the DPSA, the Department of Health, POLMED and GEMS. The SAPS is in the process of appointing the Health Risk Manager to oversee occupational incidents. A similar structure has been implemented, in all provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness forums are convened quarterly and strategic reports are shared amongst all role players, regarding the health and wellness of employees.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X		<p>The SAPS's EHW policies and practices have been aligned with the Government's plan, under the auspices of the DPSA. The DPSA's EHW Strategic Framework provides for the development of four policies, as well as related operational plans, namely; HIV/AIDS and TB management, Health and Productivity Management, SHE Management, Quality and Risk Management and Wellness Management. These policies are measured by the Presidency, through the DPME. This exercise is aimed at ensuring that EHW complies with the Management Performance Assessment Tool requirements pertaining to the above four policies.</p>
<p>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.</p>	X		<p>The revised HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infection and TB Policy was approved, in August 2017. Since HIV/AIDS is a non-notifiable disease, the SAPS structures follow applicable acts, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees, based on their HIV/TB status.</p>



Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.	X		An increased number of SAPS employees partake throughout the HCT Programme (HIV counselling and testing). Mobile Wellness on Wheels services is available, in all the provinces. The EHW Component and other service providers, such as POLMED, GEMS and related healthcare providers forged partnership in marketing health week campaigns in the SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV counselling and testing sessions are conducted continuously, covering more testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally use the testing services, which have been made available for them, to know their general health status, manage it accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes, when necessary. Furthermore, the SAPS provides care and support to all employees in need, through various wellness support groups. The Department is also embarking on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers, through the Peer Education Programme, with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems, including HIV/AIDS and TB.
Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/ indicators.	X		The Department has since been establishing a health profile, which determines the state of wellness of its employees. This is derived from all the data generated, through the health and wellness assessments, conducted in partnership with the EHW Component, POLMED, GEMS and the contracted Health Risk Manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for the collection and analysis of data, to establish trends and an organisational profile. Furthermore, there are also organisational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and health trends, regarding referrals and medical boards, which are monitored constantly.



3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Subject matter	Date
Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council Agreement 1/2020, Agreement on Restructuring	30 November 2020

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	42	2,6
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	227	14,3
Final written warning	217	13,6
Fine	0	0,0
Suspended acting	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	263	16,5
Not guilty	479	30,1
Suspended without payment	195	12,2
Verbal warning	14	0,9
Written warning	155	9,7
Total	1 592	100

Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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.	705	30,1
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.	88	3,8
Regulation 5(3)(c)	Wilfully or negligently mismanaged the finances of the State.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possessed, used or appropriated property of the State or property under the control of the State.	30	1,3
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	37	1,6
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	31	1,3
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	18	0,8
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the Service to promote the interest of a political party.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(i)	Accepted any compensation, in cash or otherwise, from a member of the public or another employee for performing his or her duties without written approval from the employer.	3	0,1



Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	52	2,2
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	81	3,5
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.	12	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	7	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	13	0,6
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(q)	Accepted or demanded, in respect of the discharge, or the failure to discharge a function, any commission, fee rewards or favour.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty, whilst under the influence of liquor.	10	0,4
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.	6	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	279	11,9
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened the prescribed Code of Conduct of the Service.	380	16,2
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees too unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	8	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	25	1,1
Regulation 5(3)(y)	Prevented another employee from belonging to any trade union.	1	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(z)	Operated any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from premises of the Service.	1	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	5	0,2
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.	7	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	47	2,0
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	38	1,6
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	6	0,3
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.	0	0,0

Regulation 5(4)	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escapee	7	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	25	1,1
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	16	0,7
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	78	3,3
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	52	2,2
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	6	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	12	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hijacking	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	5	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	12	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	13	0,6
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	94	4,0
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	16	0,7
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	2	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.	71	3,0
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.	15	0,6
Total		2 341	100

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances logged, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	93	15,4
Resolved	510	84,6
Total	603	100

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes logged with Councils, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council	579	92,8
Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council	13	2,1
Commissioner for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration	30	4,8
Private arbitrations	2	0,3
Total	624	100



Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Strike actions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

Table 3.12.7 - Precautionary suspensions, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of employees suspended	270
Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days	76
Average number of days suspended	53,12
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R10 807 799.89

*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 2020 to 31 March 2021

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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior management	Female	29	0	1	0	0	0	1	31
	Male	73	0	2	0	2	0	0	77
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	343	0	13	0	3	0	8	367
	Male	788	0	11	0	22	0	29	850
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	4 312	0	34	0	28	43	145	4 562
	Male	14 140	0	66	0	467	46	1 990	16 709
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	4 132	0	32	0	4	82	1 524	5 774
	Male	7 395	0	51	0	18	103	2 834	10 401
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	812	0	0	0	0	2	61	875
	Male	930	0	0	0	0	0	67	997
Non-SAPS members	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Male	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total		32 963	0	210	0	544	276	6 660	40 653



Table 3.13.2 - Employees found competent in training, for the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior management	Female	27	0	1	0	0	0	1	29
	Male	70	0	2	0	2	0	0	74
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	301	0	13	0	3	0	8	325
	Male	729	0	10	0	22	0	29	790
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	3 874	0	32	0	28	43	145	4 122
	Male	13 273	0	61	0	467	44	1 970	15 815
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	3 573	0	31	0	4	80	1 506	5 194
	Male	6 211	0	48	0	18	101	2 783	9 161
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	777	0	0	0	0	2	58	837
	Male	903	0	0	0	0	0	62	965
Non-SAPS members	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		29 745	0	198	0	544	270	6 563	37 320

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	345	10,3
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 762	82,6
Permanent disablement	123	3,7
Fatal	115	3,4
Total	3 345	100

3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 378 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.



PART E

FINANCIAL INFORMATION





REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO 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 337 to 409, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

AN UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE FUTURE OUTCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL LITIGATIONS

7. As disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements, the department is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. The department is opposing the claims, as it believes they are not valid. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

UNDERSPENDING OF THE BUDGET

8. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department materially underspent the budget by R2.665 billion on programme 2 – visible policing and R997 million on programme 3 – detective services, respectively.



IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

9. As disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, irregular expenditure of R3,475 billion was still under assessment.

OTHER MATTER

10. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

11. The supplementary information set out on pages 410 to 421 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

12. 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.
13. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. 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.
15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported

performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

17. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department’s approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
18. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programmes presented in the department’s annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – Visible Policing	127-137

19. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
20. The material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the performance information of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

VARIOUS INDICATORS

21. The achievements reported in the annual performance report materially differed from the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below:

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	13,90%
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes at the top 30 high crime weight stations	18,90%
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	9,40%
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)	5,80%
Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	2 035



VARIOUS INDICATORS

22. The achievements below were reported in the annual performance report for the listed indicators. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to these reported achievements.

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	376
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	29 422

PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFIED ILLEGAL LIQUOR OUTLETS CLOSED

23. The method of calculation for measuring the planned indicator was not clearly defined, and related systems and processes were not adequate to enable consistent measurement and reliable reporting of performance against the predetermined indicator definitions. As a result, limitations were placed on the scope of my work and I was unable to audit the reliability of the achievement of 100% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed reported against the target of 90% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed in the annual performance report.

OTHER MATTERS

24. I draw attention to the matters below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

25. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 127 to 137 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the underachievement of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 21 to 23 of this report.

ADJUSTMENT OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

26. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. This material misstatements were in the reported performance information of programme 2 – visible policing. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

27. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.





28. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

29. Some of the bid documentation for procurement of commodities designated for local content and production, did not stipulate the minimum threshold for local production and content as required by the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulation 8(2).
30. Tender requirements for some of the contracts above R30 million did not include a condition for mandatory subcontracting to advance designated groups, as required by the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulation 9(1).
31. In some instances, persons in service of the department who had a private or business interest in contracts awarded by the department failed to disclose such interest, as required by treasury regulation 16A8.4 and public service regulation 18.

OTHER INFORMATION

32. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
33. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
34. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
35. 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

36. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
37. The department did not have sufficient monitoring controls to ensure adherence to the internal policies and procedures at a programme level and for purposes of taking corrective action.



38. The department developed an action plan to address internal and external audit findings. Audit action plans on pre-determined objectives did not have the desired impact as repeat findings were identified. This was due to the appropriate level of management not monitoring adherence to the plan in a timely manner.
39. The department did not maintain proper record keeping to safeguard records and facilitate timely retrieval. Supporting documentation relating to performance information was not always provided or was not provided within the agreed timelines.
40. Non-compliance with legislation could have been prevented had compliance been properly reviewed and monitored. Despite management having included applicable checklists, these did not contain some bidding requirements.

OTHER REPORTS

41. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the department's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
42. In previous years, the department had instituted a number of investigations relating to various instances of transgressions of supply chain management legislation. Some of these investigations were still ongoing at the date of this auditor's report and many had been under investigation for a number of years with no indicated completion date or recommendations for implementation for disciplinary and/or criminal proceedings against transgressors. Some investigations from prior years were concluded in the current year and responsible officials were identified.

Auditor - General

Pretoria

31 August 2021



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence



ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
 - » identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
 - » obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control
 - » evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
 - » conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Department of Police to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
 - » evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate 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.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Programme	Appropriation per Programme									
	2020/21					2019/20				
	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	
1. Administration	19,007,044	0	0	19,007,044	18,702,270	304,774	98.4%	20,151,549	19,922,542	
2. Visible Policing	53,401,526	0	0	53,401,526	50,736,475	2,665,051	95.0%	49,793,729	49,748,382	
3. Detective Services	19,688,486	0	0	19,688,486	18,691,777	996,709	94.9%	19,347,109	18,867,419	
4. Crime Intelligence	4,200,110	0	0	4,200,110	4,129,773	70,337	98.3%	4,155,774	4,155,774	
5. Protection and Security Services	3,263,728	0	0	3,263,728	3,222,848	40,880	98.7%	3,379,100	3,379,100	
Total	99,560,894	0	0	99,560,894	95,483,143	4,077,751	95.9%	96,827,261	96,073,217	
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance										
Add:										
Departmental receipts				672,450				601,703		
Aid assistance				0				0		
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				100,233,344				97,428,964		
Add:										
Aid assistance				0						0
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)				95,483,143						96,073,217



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2020/21					2019/20				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Economic classification										
Current payments	95,366,408	(477,355)	0	94,889,053	91,171,195	3,717,858	96.1%	92,498,616	92,232,130	
Compensation of employees	76,147,007	0	0	76,147,007	75,697,208	449,799	99.4%	76,357,717	76,357,670	
Salaries and wages	59,301,154	0	0	59,301,154	58,935,159	365,995	99.4%	59,988,792	59,988,745	
Social contributions	16,845,853	0	0	16,845,853	16,762,049	83,804	99.5%	16,368,925	16,368,925	
Goods and services	19,219,401	(477,355)	0	18,742,046	15,473,987	3,268,059	82.6%	16,140,899	15,874,460	
Administrative fees	91,201	9,467	0	100,668	100,603	65	99.9%	78,622	78,622	
Advertising	25,961	(5,384)	0	20,577	17,119	3,458	83.2%	16,220	16,220	
Minor assets	191,792	(55,984)	0	135,808	123,269	12,539	90.8%	163,924	159,703	
Audit costs: External	39,813	(10,569)	0	29,244	29,244	0	100.0%	45,117	45,117	
Bursaries: Employees	10,063	(2,002)	0	8,061	8,061	0	100.0%	9,493	9,493	
Catering: Departmental activities	30,477	(9,777)	0	20,700	4,307	16,393	20.8%	24,322	24,322	
Communication (G&S)	478,941	(31,562)	0	447,379	411,401	35,978	92.0%	444,486	444,486	
Computer services	2,152,388	431,853	0	2,584,241	2,550,889	33,352	98.7%	2,824,601	2,782,611	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	22,247	(5,047)	0	17,200	14,303	2,897	83.2%	14,617	14,617	
Laboratory services	4,562	29	0	4,591	335	4,256	7.3%	4,231	327	
Legal services	367,351	(66,270)	0	301,081	301,081	0	100.0%	383,122	383,122	
Contractors	434,600	(129,634)	0	304,966	187,838	117,128	61.6%	308,882	308,882	
Agency and support/ outsourced services	455,911	(149,502)	0	306,409	283,778	22,631	92.6%	464,636	464,636	
Entertainment	1,410	(208)	0	1,202	521	681	43.3%	626	626	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4,207,884	(300,224)	0	3,907,660	3,606,372	301,288	92.3%	4,225,122	4,225,122	



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2020/21					2019/20				
	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	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	237,300	34,222	0	271,522	271,522	0	100.0%	163,807	163,807	
Inventory: Other supplies	92,830	(32,607)	0	60,223	54,511	5,712	90.5%	68,186	68,186	
Consumable supplies	4,178,700	29,559	0	4,208,259	1,894,337	2,313,922	45.0%	631,810	454,316	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	362,411	(56,114)	0	306,297	215,453	90,844	70.3%	342,870	315,163	
Operating leases	3,245,917	7,960	0	3,253,877	3,186,026	67,851	97.9%	3,092,874	3,092,874	
Property payments	1,401,622	(4,150)	0	1,397,472	1,326,369	71,103	94.9%	1,367,141	1,367,141	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	2,179	(17)	0	2,162	316	1,846	14.6%	1,148	1,148	
Travel and subsistence	968,589	(96,042)	0	872,547	774,510	98,037	88.8%	1,292,259	1,292,247	
Training and development	48,933	(21,161)	0	27,772	2,472	25,300	8.9%	29,931	18,820	
Operating payments	142,721	(4,760)	0	137,961	106,423	31,538	77.1%	125,929	125,929	
Venues and facilities	23,598	(9,431)	0	14,167	2,927	11,240	20.7%	16,923	16,923	
Transfers and subsidies	1,613,719	9,859	0	1,623,578	1,595,948	27,630	98.3%	1,368,195	1,368,195	
Provinces and municipalities	53,205	1,619	0	54,824	53,853	971	98.2%	52,777	52,777	
Municipalities	53,205	1,619	0	54,824	53,853	971	98.2%	52,777	52,777	
Departmental agencies and accounts	50,975	0	0	50,975	48,939	2,036	96.0%	195,902	195,902	
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	50,975	0	0	50,975	48,939	2,036	96.0%	195,902	195,902	
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0.0%	0	0	
Households	1,508,539	8,240	0	1,516,779	1,493,156	23,623	98.4%	1,119,516	1,119,516	
Social benefits	1,029,642	59,068	0	1,088,710	1,084,534	4,176	99.6%	484,142	484,142	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2020/21					2019/20				
	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	
Other transfers to households	478,897	(50,828)	0	428,069	408,622	19,447	95.5%	635,374	635,374	
Payment for capital assets	2,580,767	420,779	0	3,001,546	2,669,283	332,263	88.9%	2,928,144	2,440,586	
Buildings and other fixed structures	497,667	14,257	0	511,924	327,827	184,097	64.0%	549,874	513,293	
Buildings	497,667	(17,526)	0	480,141	296,044	184,097	61.7%	549,874	513,293	
Other fixed structures	0	31,783	0	31,783	31,783	0	100.0%	0	0	
Machinery and equipment	2,078,671	325,651	0	2,404,322	2,256,156	148,166	93.8%	2,378,270	1,927,293	
Transport equipment	1,618,089	208,760	0	1,826,849	1,767,158	59,691	96.7%	1,596,357	1,596,357	
Other machinery and equipment	460,582	116,891	0	577,473	488,998	88,475	84.7%	781,913	330,936	
Biological assets	4,429	(4,429)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	
Software and other intangible assets	0	85,300	0	85,300	85,300	0	100.0%	0	0	
Payment for financial assets	0	46,717	0	46,717	46,717	0	100.0%	32,306	32,306	
Total	99,560,894	0	0	99,560,894	95,483,143	4,077,751	95.9%	96,827,261	96,073,217	



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Sub Programme	2020/21					2019/20				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
1.1 MINISTRY	64,073	0	0	64,073	37,062	27,011	57.8%	53,061	53,061	
1.2 MANAGEMENT	86,371	213	0	86,584	86,584	0	100.0%	67,795	67,795	
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES	18,856,600	(213)	0	18,856,387	18,578,624	277,763	98.5%	20,030,693	19,801,686	
Total for sub programmes	19,007,044	0	0	19,007,044	18,702,270	304,774	98.4%	20,151,549	19,922,542	

Economic classification										
	2020/21					2019/20				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Current payments	17,565,456	(269,755)	0	17,295,701	17,196,447	99,254	99.4%	18,252,951	18,252,892	
Compensation of employees	13,381,707	(12,536)	0	13,369,171	13,287,614	81,557	99.4%	13,590,897	13,590,850	
Salaries and wages	10,734,508	(5,091)	0	10,729,417	10,655,066	74,351	99.3%	11,006,755	11,006,708	
Social contributions	2,647,199	(7,445)	0	2,639,754	2,632,548	7,206	99.7%	2,584,142	2,584,142	
Goods and services	4,183,749	(257,219)	0	3,926,530	3,908,833	17,697	99.5%	4,662,054	4,662,042	
Administrative fees	19,160	1,423	0	20,583	20,583	0	100.0%	19,642	19,642	
Advertising	16,354	(3,435)	0	12,919	12,697	222	98.3%	13,090	13,090	
Minor assets	39,418	(49,949)	0	(10,531)	(10,585)	54	100.5%	40,476	40,476	
Audit costs: External	39,813	(10,569)	0	29,244	29,244	0	100.0%	45,117	45,117	
Bursaries: Employees	10,063	(2,004)	0	8,059	8,059	0	100.0%	9,493	9,493	
Catering: Departmental activities	9,723	(8,879)	0	844	583	261	69.1%	5,718	5,718	
Communication (G&S)	99,181	(18,684)	0	80,497	80,497	0	100.0%	94,408	94,408	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	2,105,984	435,554	0	2,541,538	2,541,538	0	100.0%	2,569,761	2,569,761
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14,094	(2,605)	0	11,489	11,489	0	100.0%	11,393	11,393
Legal services	366,176	(65,095)	0	301,081	301,081	0	100.0%	383,122	383,122
Contractors	173,632	(136,655)	0	36,977	36,938	39	99.9%	142,656	142,656
Agency and support / outsourced services	163,657	(150,087)	0	13,570	13,570	0	100.0%	211,221	211,221
Entertainment	498	(148)	0	350	203	147	58.0%	274	274
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	299,102	(37,271)	0	261,831	259,695	2,136	99.2%	323,373	323,373
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	237,300	34,222	0	271,522	271,522	0	100.0%	163,807	163,807
Inventory: Other supplies	87,018	(32,532)	0	54,486	54,486	0	100.0%	67,120	67,120
Consumable supplies	72,405	7,948	0	80,353	80,321	32	100.0%	136,039	136,039
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	75,765	(54,419)	0	21,346	21,201	145	99.3%	75,683	75,683
Operating leases	50,324	(3,653)	0	46,671	46,473	198	99.6%	54,449	54,449
Property payments	10,895	(4,668)	0	6,227	6,227	0	100.0%	8,264	8,264
Transport provided: Departmental activity	24	(23)	0	1	1	0	100.0%	2	2
Travel and subsistence	232,290	(135,005)	0	97,285	82,879	14,406	85.2%	231,289	231,277
Training and development	14,090	(12,397)	0	1,693	1,693	0	100.0%	14,024	14,024
Operating payments	36,904	198	0	37,102	37,045	57	99.8%	34,153	34,153
Venues and facilities	9,879	(8,486)	0	1,393	1,393	0	100.0%	7,480	7,480
Transfers and subsidies	755,753	(34,016)	0	721,737	702,765	18,972	97.4%	966,277	966,277
Provinces and municipalities	8,663	(304)	0	8,359	7,832	527	93.7%	7,608	7,608
Municipalities	8,663	(304)	0	8,359	7,832	527	93.7%	7,608	7,608



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Departmental agencies and accounts	50,975	0	0	50,975	48,939	2,036	96.0%	195,902	195,902
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	50,975	0	0	50,975	48,939	2,036	96.0%	195,902	195,902
Households	696,115	(33,712)	0	662,403	645,994	16,409	97.5%	762,767	762,767
Social benefits	280,715	1,275	0	281,990	278,117	3,873	98.6%	182,158	182,158
Other transfers to households	415,400	(34,987)	0	380,413	367,877	12,536	96.7%	580,609	580,609
Payment for capital assets	685,835	257,054	0	942,889	756,341	186,548	80.2%	900,015	671,067
Buildings and other fixed structures	497,667	0	0	497,667	313,570	184,097	63.0%	549,354	512,773
Buildings	497,667	(17,947)	0	479,720	295,623	184,097	61.6%	549,354	512,773
Other fixed structures	0	17,947	0	17,947	17,947	0	100.0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	183,739	176,183	0	359,922	357,471	2,451	99.3%	350,661	158,294
Transport equipment	90,248	51,239	0	141,487	139,073	2,414	98.3%	85,678	85,678
Other machinery and equipment	93,491	124,944	0	218,435	218,398	37	100.0%	264,983	72,616
Biological assets	4,429	(4,429)	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Software and other intangible assets	0	85,300	0	85,300	85,300	0	100.0%	0	0
Payment for financial assets	0	46,717	0	46,717	46,717	0	100.0%	32,306	32,306
Total	19,007,044	0	0	19,007,044	18,702,270	304,774	98.4%	20,151,549	19,922,542



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	59,983	0	0	59,983	35,438	24,545	59.1%	50,510	50,510
Compensation of employees	30,091	0	0	30,091	23,243	6,848	77.2%	26,505	26,505
Goods and services	29,892	0	0	29,892	12,195	17,697	40.8%	24,005	24,005
Transfers and subsidies	17	0	0	17	2	15	11.8%	1,157	1,157
Provinces and municipalities	17	0	0	17	2	15	11.8%	4	4
Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,153	1,153
Payment for capital assets	4,073	0	0	4,073	1,622	2,451	39.8%	1,394	1,394
Machinery and equipment	4,073	0	0	4,073	1,622	2,451	39.8%	1,394	1,394
Total	64,073	0	0	64,073	37,062	27,011	57.8%	53,061	53,061

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	80,823	311	0	81,134	81,134	0	100.0%	65,882	65,882
Compensation of employees	52,189	18,409	0	70,598	70,598	0	100.0%	46,876	46,876
Goods and services	28,634	(18,098)	0	10,536	10,536	0	100.0%	19,006	19,006
Transfers and subsidies	2,578	1,281	0	3,859	3,859	0	100.0%	99	99
Provinces and municipalities	31	6	0	37	37	0	100.0%	28	28
Households	2,547	1,275	0	3,822	3,822	0	100.0%	71	71
Payment for capital assets	2,970	(1,379)	0	1,591	1,591	0	100.0%	1,814	1,814
Machinery and equipment	2,970	(1,379)	0	1,591	1,591	0	100.0%	1,814	1,814
Total	86,371	213	0	86,584	86,584	0	100.0%	67,795	67,795



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	17,424,650	(270,066)	0	17,154,584	17,079,875	74,709	99.6%	18,136,559	18,136,500
Compensation of employees	13,299,427	(30,945)	0	13,268,482	13,193,773	74,709	99.4%	13,517,516	13,517,469
Goods and services	4,125,223	(239,121)	0	3,886,102	3,886,102	0	100.0%	4,619,043	4,619,031
Transfers and subsidies	753,158	(35,297)	0	717,861	698,904	18,957	97.4%	965,021	965,021
Provinces and municipalities	8,615	(310)	0	8,305	7,793	512	93.8%	7,576	7,576
Departmental agencies and accounts	50,975	0	0	50,975	48,939	2,036	96.0%	195,902	195,902
Households	693,568	(34,987)	0	658,581	642,172	16,409	97.5%	761,543	761,543
Payment for capital assets	678,792	258,433	0	937,225	753,128	184,097	80.4%	896,807	667,859
Buildings and other fixed structures	497,667	0	0	497,667	313,570	184,097	63.0%	549,354	512,773
Machinery and equipment	176,696	177,562	0	354,258	354,258	0	100.0%	347,453	155,086
Biological assets	4,429	(4,429)	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Software and other intangible assets	0	85,300	0	85,300	85,300	0	100.0%	0	0
Payment for financial assets	0	46,717	0	46,717	46,717	0	100.0%	32,306	32,306
Total	18,856,600	(213)	0	18,856,387	18,578,624	277,763	98.5%	20,030,693	19,801,686

1.3 Corporate Services



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing	Sub programme	2020/21						2019/20		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1	CRIME PREVENTION	42,165,208	0	0	42,165,208	39,722,291	2,442,917	94.2%	38,834,120	38,788,773
2.2	BORDER SECURITY	2,204,551	0	0	2,204,551	2,163,448	41,103	98.1%	2,155,632	2,155,632
2.3	SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS	4,555,793	0	0	4,555,793	4,538,584	17,209	99.6%	4,542,265	4,542,265
2.4	FACILITIES	4,475,974	0	0	4,475,974	4,312,152	163,822	96.3%	4,261,712	4,261,712
Total for sub programmes		53,401,526	0	0	53,401,526	50,736,475	2,665,051	95.0%	49,793,729	49,748,382

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	51,595,598	(62,707)	0	51,532,891	48,879,840	2,653,051	94.9%	48,199,058	48,199,058
Compensation of employees	39,324,778	0	0	39,324,778	39,306,439	18,339	100.0%	39,719,920	39,719,920
Salaries and wages	30,114,948	19,667	0	30,134,615	30,123,010	11,605	100.0%	30,618,737	30,618,737
Social contributions	9,209,830	(19,667)	0	9,190,163	9,183,429	6,734	99.9%	9,101,183	9,101,183
Goods and services	12,270,820	(62,707)	0	12,208,113	9,573,401	2,634,712	78.4%	8,479,138	8,479,138
Administrative fees	40,226	3,897	0	44,123	44,123	0	100.0%	32,527	32,527
Advertising	3,429	0	0	3,429	2,916	513	85.0%	870	870
Minor assets	128,360	(11,382)	0	116,978	114,481	2,497	97.9%	100,630	100,630
Bursaries: Employees	0	2	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0	0
Catering: Departmental activities	15,123	0	0	15,123	3,054	12,069	20.2%	14,243	14,243
Communication (G&S)	257,002	65	0	257,067	231,122	25,945	89.9%	242,262	242,262
Computer services	2,929	6	0	2,935	1,423	1,512	48.5%	1,792	1,792
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,735	382	0	2,117	491	1,626	23.2%	380	380



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Laboratory services	0	29	0	29	29	0	100.0%	28	28
Contractors	225,627	0	0	225,627	114,762	110,865	50.9%	131,840	131,840
Agency and support / outsourced services	279,734	0	0	279,734	267,501	12,233	95.6%	232,312	232,312
Entertainment	386	3	0	389	199	190	51.2%	161	161
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2,333,288	(146,072)	0	2,187,216	2,097,960	89,256	95.9%	2,386,024	2,386,024
Inventory: Other supplies	5,079	0	0	5,079	25	5,054	0.5%	1,054	1,054
Consumable supplies	3,867,108	5,967	0	3,873,075	1,697,688	2,175,387	43.8%	156,794	156,794
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	186,053	0	0	186,053	129,274	56,779	69.5%	160,191	160,191
Operating leases	3,132,361	5,344	0	3,137,705	3,088,825	48,880	98.4%	2,977,074	2,977,074
Property payments	1,381,527	0	0	1,381,527	1,316,100	65,427	95.3%	1,354,312	1,354,312
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1,613	0	0	1,613	195	1,418	12.1%	989	989
Travel and subsistence	365,206	84,312	0	449,518	446,468	3,050	99.3%	652,757	652,757
Training and development	1,754	0	0	1,754	9	1,745	0.5%	102	102
Operating payments	32,282	(5,260)	0	27,022	15,224	11,798	56.3%	25,351	25,351
Venues and facilities	9,998	0	0	9,998	1,530	8,468	15.3%	7,445	7,445
Transfers and subsidies	529,741	8,372	0	538,113	530,007	8,106	98.5%	253,454	253,454
Provinces and municipalities	30,335	1,467	0	31,802	31,607	195	99.4%	31,922	31,922
Municipalities	30,335	1,467	0	31,802	31,607	195	99.4%	31,922	31,922
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0%	0	0
Households	498,406	6,905	0	505,311	498,400	6,911	98.6%	221,532	221,532
Social benefits	434,909	23,313	0	458,222	458,222	0	100.0%	168,192	168,192



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Other transfers to households	63,497	(16,408)	0	47,089	40,178	6,911	85.3%	53,340	53,340
Payment for capital assets	1,276,187	54,335	0	1,330,522	1,326,628	3,894	99.7%	1,341,217	1,295,870
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	421	0	421	421	0	100.0%	237	237
Buildings	0	421	0	421	421	0	100.0%	237	237
Machinery and equipment	1,276,187	53,914	0	1,330,101	1,326,207	3,894	99.7%	1,340,980	1,295,633
Transport equipment	1,117,136	48,136	0	1,165,272	1,165,272	0	100.0%	1,138,950	1,138,950
Other machinery and equipment	159,051	5,778	0	164,829	160,935	3,894	97.6%	202,030	156,683
Total	53,401,526	0	0	53,401,526	50,736,475	2,665,051	95.0%	49,793,729	49,748,382

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	40,504,323	(45,178)	0	40,459,145	38,024,139	2,435,006	94.0%	37,334,457	37,334,457
Compensation of employees	33,404,668	7,103	0	33,411,771	33,411,771	0	100.0%	33,867,569	33,867,569
Goods and services	7,099,655	(52,281)	0	7,047,374	4,612,368	2,435,006	65.4%	3,466,888	3,466,888
Transfers and subsidies	479,606	0	0	479,606	471,695	7,911	98.4%	221,646	221,646
Provinces and municipalities	21,537	552	0	22,089	22,089	0	100.0%	20,879	20,879
Non profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0%	0	0
Households	457,069	(552)	0	456,517	449,606	6,911	98.5%	200,767	200,767
Payment for capital assets	1,181,279	45,178	0	1,226,457	1,226,457	0	100.0%	1,278,017	1,232,670
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	287	0	287	287	0	100.0%	237	237
Machinery and equipment	1,181,279	44,891	0	1,226,170	1,226,170	0	100.0%	1,277,780	1,232,433
Total	42,165,208	0	0	42,165,208	39,722,291	2,442,917	94.2%	38,834,120	38,788,773



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Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
2.2 Border Security									
Current payments	2,166,319	(2,637)	0	2,163,682	2,126,668	37,014	98.3%	2,138,948	2,138,948
Compensation of employees	2,058,147	0	0	2,058,147	2,044,185	13,962	99.3%	2,046,878	2,046,878
Goods and services	108,172	(2,637)	0	105,535	82,483	23,052	78.2%	92,070	92,070
Transfers and subsidies	10,418	2,637	0	13,055	12,860	195	98.5%	5,579	5,579
Provinces and municipalities	912	0	0	912	717	195	78.6%	752	752
Households	9,506	2,637	0	12,143	12,143	0	100.0%	4,827	4,827
Payment for capital assets	27,814	0	0	27,814	23,920	3,894	86.0%	11,105	11,105
Machinery and equipment	27,814	0	0	27,814	23,920	3,894	86.0%	11,105	11,105
Total	2,204,551	0	0	2,204,551	2,163,448	41,103	98.1%	2,155,632	2,155,632

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Current payments	4,448,982	(14,892)	0	4,434,090	4,416,881	17,209	99.6%	4,463,941	4,463,941
Compensation of employees	3,861,963	(7,103)	0	3,854,860	3,850,483	4,377	99.9%	3,805,473	3,805,473
Goods and services	587,019	(7,789)	0	579,230	566,398	12,832	97.8%	658,468	658,468
Transfers and subsidies	39,717	5,735	0	45,452	45,452	0	100.0%	26,229	26,229
Provinces and municipalities	7,886	915	0	8,801	8,801	0	100.0%	10,291	10,291
Households	31,831	4,820	0	36,651	36,651	0	100.0%	15,938	15,938
Payment for capital assets	67,094	9,157	0	76,251	76,251	0	100.0%	52,095	52,095
Building and other fixed structures	0	134	0	134	134	0	100.0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	67,094	9,023	0	76,117	76,117	0	100.0%	52,095	52,095
Total	4,555,793	0	0	4,555,793	4,538,584	17,209	99.6%	4,542,265	4,542,265

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2.4 Facilities	Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
		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
	Current payments	4,475,974	0	0	4,475,974	4,312,152	163,822	96.3%	4,261,712	4,261,712
	Goods and services	4,475,974	0	0	4,475,974	4,312,152	163,822	96.3%	4,261,712	4,261,712
	Total	4,475,974	0	0	4,475,974	4,312,152	163,822	96.3%	4,261,712	4,261,712

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services	Sub programme	2020/21						2019/20		
		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
3.1	CRIME INVESTIGATIONS	13,620,580	(18,451)	0	13,602,129	13,313,256	288,873	97.9%	13,279,284	13,279,284
3.2	CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2,550,010	0	0	2,550,010	2,402,811	147,199	94.2%	2,549,932	2,446,261
3.3	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1,388,246	0	0	1,388,246	1,124,814	263,432	81.0%	1,740,766	1,364,747
3.4	SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	2,129,650	18,451	0	2,148,101	1,850,896	297,205	86.2%	1,777,127	1,777,127
	Total for sub programmes	19,688,486	0	0	19,688,486	18,691,777	996,709	94.9%	19,347,109	18,867,419



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Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	18,934,832	(110,729)	0	18,824,103	17,942,891	881,212	95.3%	18,687,995	18,421,568
Compensation of employees	16,654,571	0	0	16,654,571	16,304,669	349,902	97.9%	16,207,184	16,207,184
Salaries and wages	13,036,477	0	0	13,036,477	12,756,438	280,039	97.9%	12,784,986	12,784,986
Social contributions	3,618,094	0	0	3,618,094	3,548,231	69,863	98.1%	3,422,198	3,422,198
Goods and services	2,280,261	(110,729)	0	2,169,532	1,638,222	531,310	75.5%	2,480,811	2,214,384
Administrative fees	26,806	3,589	0	30,395	30,330	65	99.8%	22,388	22,388
Advertising	5,376	(1,949)	0	3,427	1,505	1,922	43.9%	1,842	1,842
Minor assets	16,456	3,153	0	19,609	11,141	8,468	56.8%	16,672	12,451
Catering: Departmental activities	4,381	(903)	0	3,478	574	2,904	16.5%	2,908	2,908
Communication (G&S)	103,723	(12,957)	0	90,766	83,251	7,515	91.7%	89,627	89,627
Computer services	41,832	(3,717)	0	38,115	7,732	30,383	20.3%	252,839	210,849
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6,326	(2,824)	0	3,502	2,323	1,179	66.3%	2,844	2,844
Laboratory services	4,562	0	0	4,562	306	4,256	6.7%	4,203	299
Legal services	1,175	(1,175)	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Contractors	28,835	6,286	0	35,121	31,371	3,750	89.3%	29,792	29,792
Agency and support / outsourced services	11,397	232	0	11,629	1,572	10,057	13.5%	19,264	19,264
Entertainment	297	(38)	0	259	60	199	23.2%	78	78
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,372,347	(86,903)	0	1,285,444	1,099,201	186,243	85.5%	1,320,548	1,320,548
Inventory: Other supplies	632	0	0	632	0	632	0.0%	12	12
Consumable supplies	225,200	14,162	0	239,362	100,859	138,503	42.1%	321,298	143,804
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	76,946	(1,626)	0	75,320	47,352	27,968	62.9%	84,689	56,982
Operating leases	41,826	6,435	0	48,261	37,386	10,875	77.5%	41,972	41,972
Property payments	5,822	615	0	6,437	2,285	4,152	35.5%	2,441	2,441

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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Transport provided: Departmental activity	384	6	0	390	19	371	4.9%	66	66
Travel and subsistence	213,405	(22,125)	0	191,280	138,443	52,837	72.4%	202,213	202,213
Training and development	32,996	(8,764)	0	24,232	770	23,462	3.2%	15,634	4,523
Operating payments	56,204	(1,281)	0	54,923	41,738	13,185	76.0%	47,810	47,810
Venues and facilities	3,333	(945)	0	2,388	4	2,384	0.2%	1,671	1,671
Transfers and subsidies	253,753	22,664	0	276,417	276,411	6	100.0%	117,754	117,754
Provinces and municipalities	11,641	191	0	11,832	11,826	6	99.9%	10,788	10,788
Municipalities	11,641	191	0	11,832	11,826	6	99.9%	10,788	10,788
Households	242,112	22,473	0	264,585	264,585	0	100.0%	106,966	106,966
Social benefits	242,112	21,956	0	264,068	264,068	0	100.0%	105,739	105,739
Other transfers to households	0	517	0	517	517	0	100.0%	1,227	1,227
Payment for capital assets	499,901	88,065	0	587,966	472,475	115,491	80.4%	541,360	328,097
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	13,836	0	13,836	13,836	0	100.0%	283	283
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	283	283
Other fixed structures	0	13,836	0	13,836	13,836	0	100.0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	499,901	74,229	0	574,130	458,639	115,491	79.9%	541,077	327,814
Transport equipment	319,906	81,214	0	401,120	367,673	33,447	91.7%	247,370	247,370
Other machinery and equipment	179,995	(6,985)	0	173,010	90,966	82,044	52.6%	293,707	80,444
Total	19,688,486	0	0	19,688,486	18,691,777	996,709	94.9%	19,347,109	18,867,419



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	13,080,829	(20,932)	0	13,059,897	12,800,787	259,110	98.0%	12,931,806	12,931,806
Compensation of employees	11,634,088	22,001	0	11,656,089	11,604,044	52,045	99.6%	11,511,369	11,511,369
Goods and services	1,446,741	(42,933)	0	1,403,808	1,196,743	207,065	85.2%	1,420,437	1,420,437
Transfers and subsidies	223,908	2,481	0	226,389	226,383	6	100.0%	93,316	93,316
Provinces and municipalities	8,954	0	0	8,954	8,948	6	99.9%	8,392	8,392
Households	214,954	2,481	0	217,435	217,435	0	100.0%	84,924	84,924
Payment for capital assets	315,843	0	0	315,843	286,086	29,757	90.6%	254,162	254,162
Machinery and equipment	315,843	0	0	315,843	286,086	29,757	90.6%	254,162	254,162
Total	13,620,580	(18,451)	0	13,602,129	13,313,256	288,873	97.9%	13,279,284	13,279,284

3.1 Crime Investigations



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	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
Current payments	2,501,925	(3,240)	0	2,498,685	2,351,486	147,199	94.1%	2,454,438	2,406,117
Compensation of employees	2,199,094	0	0	2,199,094	2,198,442	652	100.0%	2,209,965	2,209,965
Goods and services	302,831	(3,240)	0	299,591	153,044	146,547	51.1%	244,473	196,152
Transfers and subsidies	13,500	19	0	13,519	13,519	0	100.0%	7,628	7,628
Provinces and municipalities	1,261	(102)	0	1,159	1,159	0	100.0%	1,200	1,200
Households	12,239	121	0	12,360	12,360	0	100.0%	6,428	6,428
Payment for capital assets	34,585	3,221	0	37,806	37,806	0	100.0%	87,866	32,516
Machinery and equipment	34,585	3,221	0	37,806	37,806	0	100.0%	87,866	32,516
Total	2,550,010	0	0	2,550,010	2,402,811	147,199	94.2%	2,549,932	2,446,261



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	1,282,474	(303)	0	1,282,171	1,104,473	177,698	86.1%	1,580,361	1,362,255
Compensation of employees	1,020,055	4,018	0	1,024,073	1,024,073	0	100.0%	1,027,209	1,027,209
Goods and services	262,419	(4,321)	0	258,098	80,400	177,698	31.2%	553,152	335,046
Transfers and subsidies	2,236	303	0	2,539	2,539	0	100.0%	287	287
Provinces and municipalities	258	36	0	294	294	0	100.0%	254	254
Households	1,978	267	0	2,245	2,245	0	100.0%	33	33
Payment for capital assets	103,536	0	0	103,536	17,802	85,734	17.2%	160,118	2,205
Building and other fixed structures	0	13,836	0	13,836	13,836	0	100.0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	103,536	(13,836)	0	89,700	3,966	85,734	4.4%	160,118	2,205
Total	1,388,246	0	0	1,388,246	1,124,814	263,432	81.0%	1,740,766	1,364,747

3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	2,069,604	(86,254)	0	1,983,350	1,686,145	297,205	85.0%	1,721,390	1,721,390
Compensation of employees	1,801,334	(26,019)	0	1,775,315	1,478,110	297,205	83.3%	1,458,641	1,458,641
Goods and services	268,270	(60,235)	0	208,035	208,035	0	100.0%	262,749	262,749
Transfers and subsidies	14,109	19,861	0	33,970	33,970	0	100.0%	16,523	16,523
Provinces and municipalities	1,168	257	0	1,425	1,425	0	100.0%	942	942
Households	12,941	19,604	0	32,545	32,545	0	100.0%	15,581	15,581
Payment for capital assets	45,937	84,844	0	130,781	130,781	0	100.0%	39,214	39,214
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	283	283
Machinery and equipment	45,937	84,844	0	130,781	130,781	0	100.0%	38,931	38,931
Total	2,129,650	18,451	0	2,148,101	1,850,896	297,205	86.2%	1,777,127	1,777,127



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence	2020/21										2019/20		
	Sub programme		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000											
4.1	CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS		1,734,273	0	0	1,734,273	1,691,500	42,773	97.5%	1,668,996	1,668,996		
4.2	INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT		2,465,837	0	0	2,465,837	2,438,273	27,564	98.9%	2,486,778	2,486,778		
	Total for sub programmes		4,200,110	0	0	4,200,110	4,129,773	70,337	98.3%	4,155,774	4,155,774		

Economic classification	2020/21										2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		
												R'000	R'000
Current payments	4,083,026	(30,077)	0	4,052,949	4,004,646	48,303	98.8%	4,075,135	4,075,135	4,075,135			
Compensation of employees	3,812,616	0	0	3,812,616	3,812,615	1	100.0%	3,817,530	3,817,530	3,817,530			
Salaries and wages	3,020,240	(14,603)	0	3,005,637	3,005,637	0	100.0%	3,060,641	3,060,641	3,060,641			
Social contributions	792,376	14,603	0	806,979	806,978	1	100.0%	756,889	756,889	756,889			
Goods and services	270,410	(30,077)	0	240,333	192,031	48,302	79.9%	257,605	257,605	257,605			
Administrative fees	3,184	356	0	3,540	3,540	0	100.0%	2,585	2,585	2,585			
Advertising	264	0	0	264	0	264	0.0%	330	330	330			
Minor assets	2,588	441	0	3,029	2,418	611	79.8%	3,780	3,780	3,780			
Catering: Departmental activities	566	0	0	566	27	539	4.8%	340	340	340			
Communication (G&S)	14,241	0	0	14,241	12,693	1,548	89.1%	13,752	13,752	13,752			
Computer services	1,633	0	0	1,633	176	1,457	10.8%	194	194	194			
Consultants: Business and advisory services	69	0	0	69	0	69	0.0%	0	0	0			
Contractors	3,005	0	0	3,005	1,121	1,884	37.3%	1,192	1,192	1,192			

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Agency and support / outsourced services	5	30	0	35	30	5	85.7%	167	167
Entertainment	141	0	0	141	41	100	29.1%	90	90
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	123,123	(24,136)	0	98,987	90,244	8,743	91.2%	112,633	112,633
Consumable supplies	9,722	1,009	0	10,731	10,731	0	100.0%	11,078	11,078
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	16,145	0	0	16,145	11,961	4,184	74.1%	14,607	14,607
Operating leases	18,488	0	0	18,488	10,677	7,811	57.8%	16,363	16,363
Property payments	2,719	0	0	2,719	1,278	1,441	47.0%	1,806	1,806
Transport provided: Departmental activity	157	0	0	157	101	56	64.3%	91	91
Travel and subsistence	61,057	(9,802)	0	51,255	35,042	16,213	68.4%	60,541	60,541
Training and development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	27	27
Operating payments	13,120	2,025	0	15,145	11,951	3,194	78.9%	18,029	18,029
Venues and facilities	183	0	0	183	0	183	0.0%	0	0
Transfers and subsidies	60,302	8,752	0	69,054	68,835	219	99.7%	25,005	25,005
Provinces and municipalities	1,360	225	0	1,585	1,366	219	86.2%	1,254	1,254
Municipalities	1,360	225	0	1,585	1,366	219	86.2%	1,254	1,254
Households	58,942	8,527	0	67,469	67,469	0	100.0%	23,751	23,751
Social benefits	58,942	8,477	0	67,419	67,419	0	100.0%	23,666	23,666
Other transfers to households	0	50	0	50	50	0	100.0%	85	85
Payment for capital assets	56,782	21,325	0	78,107	56,292	21,815	72.1%	55,634	55,634
Machinery and equipment	56,782	21,325	0	78,107	56,292	21,815	72.1%	55,634	55,634
Transport equipment	44,495	19,033	0	63,528	41,713	21,815	65.7%	39,920	39,920
Other machinery and equipment	12,287	2,292	0	14,579	14,579	0	100.0%	15,714	15,714
Total	4,200,110	0	0	4,200,110	4,129,773	70,337	98.3%	4,155,774	4,155,774



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	1,678,545	(4,769)	0	1,673,776	1,653,037	20,739	98.8%	1,628,701	1,628,701
Compensation of employees	1,573,750	4,533	0	1,578,283	1,578,282	1	100.0%	1,531,053	1,531,053
Goods and services	104,795	(9,302)	0	95,493	74,755	20,738	78.3%	97,648	97,648
Transfers and subsidies	25,652	4,769	0	30,421	30,202	219	99.3%	8,408	8,408
Provinces and municipalities	868	0	0	868	649	219	74.8%	712	712
Households	24,784	4,769	0	29,553	29,553	0	100.0%	7,696	7,696
Payment for capital assets	30,076	0	0	30,076	8,261	21,815	27.5%	31,887	31,887
Machinery and equipment	30,076	0	0	30,076	8,261	21,815	27.5%	31,887	31,887
Total	1,734,273	0	0	1,734,273	1,691,500	42,773	97.5%	1,668,996	1,668,996

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	2,404,481	(25,308)	0	2,379,173	2,351,609	27,564	98.8%	2,446,434	2,446,434
Compensation of employees	2,238,866	(4,533)	0	2,234,333	2,234,333	0	100.0%	2,286,477	2,286,477
Goods and services	165,615	(20,775)	0	144,840	117,276	27,564	81.0%	159,957	159,957
Transfers and subsidies	34,650	3,983	0	38,633	38,633	0	100.0%	16,597	16,597
Provinces and municipalities	492	225	0	717	717	0	100.0%	542	542
Households	34,158	3,758	0	37,916	37,916	0	100.0%	16,055	16,055
Payment for capital assets	26,706	21,325	0	48,031	48,031	0	100.0%	23,747	23,747
Machinery and equipment	26,706	21,325	0	48,031	48,031	0	100.0%	23,747	23,747
Total	2,465,837	0	0	2,465,837	2,438,273	27,564	98.9%	2,486,778	2,486,778

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services	2020/21							2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
5.1 VIP PROTECTION SERVICES	1,689,745	(660)	0	1,689,085	1,662,864	26,221	98.4%	1,847,358	1,847,358	1,847,358
5.2 STATIC PROTECTION	1,224,517	660	0	1,225,177	1,225,177	0	100.0%	1,185,628	1,185,628	1,185,628
5.3 GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR	76,465	0	0	76,465	70,310	6,155	92.0%	75,324	75,324	75,324
5.4 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	273,001	0	0	273,001	264,497	8,504	96.9%	270,790	270,790	270,790
Total for sub programmes	3,263,728	0	0	3,263,728	3,222,848	40,880	98.7%	3,379,100	3,379,100	3,379,100

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	3,187,496	(4,087)	0	3,183,409	3,147,371	36,038	98.9%	3,283,477	3,283,477	3,283,477
Compensation of employees	2,973,335	12,536	0	2,985,871	2,985,871	0	100.0%	3,022,186	3,022,186	3,022,186
Salaries and wages	2,394,981	27	0	2,395,008	2,395,008	0	100.0%	2,517,673	2,517,673	2,517,673
Social contributions	578,354	12,509	0	590,863	590,863	0	100.0%	504,513	504,513	504,513
Goods and services	214,161	(16,623)	0	197,538	161,500	36,038	81.8%	261,291	261,291	261,291
Administrative fees	1,825	202	0	2,027	2,027	0	100.0%	1,480	1,480	1,480
Advertising	538	0	0	538	1	537	0.2%	88	88	88
Minor assets	4,970	1,753	0	6,723	5,814	909	86.5%	2,366	2,366	2,366
Catering: Departmental activities	684	5	0	689	69	620	10.0%	1,113	1,113	1,113
Communication (G&S)	4,794	14	0	4,808	3,838	970	79.8%	4,437	4,437	4,437
Computer services	10	10	0	20	20	0	100.0%	15	15	15
Consultants: Business and advisory services	23	0	0	23	0	23	0.0%	0	0	0
Contractors	3,501	735	0	4,236	3,646	590	86.1%	3,402	3,402	3,402



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Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,118	323	0	1,441	1,105	336	76.7%	1,672	1,672
Entertainment	88	(25)	0	63	18	45	28.6%	23	23
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	80,024	(5,842)	0	74,182	59,272	14,910	79.9%	82,544	82,544
Inventory: Other supplies	101	(75)	0	26	0	26	0.0%	0	0
Consumable supplies	4,265	473	0	4,738	4,738	0	100.0%	6,601	6,601
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	7,502	(69)	0	7,433	5,665	1,768	76.2%	7,700	7,700
Operating leases	2,918	(166)	0	2,752	2,665	87	96.8%	3,016	3,016
Property payments	659	(97)	0	562	479	83	85.2%	318	318
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0	0
Travel and subsistence	96,631	(13,422)	0	83,209	71,678	11,531	86.1%	145,459	145,459
Training and development	93	0	0	93	0	93	0.0%	144	144
Operating payments	4,211	(442)	0	3,769	465	3,304	12.3%	586	586
Venues and facilities	205	0	0	205	0	205	0.0%	327	327
Transfers and subsidies	14,170	4,087	0	18,257	17,930	327	98.2%	5,705	5,705
Provinces and municipalities	1,206	40	0	1,246	1,222	24	98.1%	1,205	1,205
Municipalities	1,206	40	0	1,246	1,222	24	98.1%	1,205	1,205
Households	12,964	4,047	0	17,011	16,708	303	98.2%	4,500	4,500
Social benefits	12,964	4,047	0	17,011	16,708	303	98.2%	4,387	4,387
Other transfers to households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	113	113
Payment for capital assets	62,062	0	0	62,062	57,547	4,515	92.7%	89,918	89,918
Machinery and equipment	62,062	0	0	62,062	57,547	4,515	92.7%	89,918	89,918
Transport equipment	46,304	9,138	0	55,442	53,427	2,015	96.4%	84,439	84,439
Other machinery and equipment	15,758	(9,138)	0	6,620	4,120	2,500	62.2%	5,479	5,479
Total	3,263,728	0	0	3,263,728	3,222,848	40,880	98.7%	3,379,100	3,379,100



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
5.1 VIP Protection Services									
Current payments	1,637,199	2,508	0	1,639,707	1,615,375	24,332	98.5%	1,771,444	1,771,444
Compensation of employees	1,489,555	10,173	0	1,499,728	1,499,728	0	100.0%	1,572,490	1,572,490
Goods and services	147,644	(7,665)	0	139,979	115,647	24,332	82.6%	198,954	198,954
Transfers and subsidies	6,229	1,809	0	8,038	8,020	18	99.8%	1,839	1,839
Provinces and municipalities	755	0	0	755	737	18	97.6%	747	747
Households	5,474	1,809	0	7,283	7,283	0	100.0%	1,092	1,092
Payment for capital assets	46,317	(4,977)	0	41,340	39,469	1,871	95.5%	74,075	74,075
Machinery and equipment	46,317	(4,977)	0	41,340	39,469	1,871	95.5%	74,075	74,075
Total	1,689,745	(660)	0	1,689,085	1,662,864	26,221	98.4%	1,847,358	1,847,358

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
5.2 Static Protection									
Current payments	1,210,542	(5,996)	0	1,204,546	1,204,546	0	100.0%	1,171,029	1,171,029
Compensation of employees	1,172,221	2,822	0	1,175,043	1,175,043	0	100.0%	1,135,040	1,135,040
Goods and services	38,321	(8,818)	0	29,503	29,503	0	100.0%	35,989	35,989
Transfers and subsidies	4,610	1,679	0	6,289	6,289	0	100.0%	3,431	3,431
Provinces and municipalities	267	22	0	289	289	0	100.0%	265	265
Households	4,343	1,657	0	6,000	6,000	0	100.0%	3,166	3,166
Payment for capital assets	9,365	4,977	0	14,342	14,342	0	100.0%	11,168	11,168
Machinery and equipment	9,365	4,977	0	14,342	14,342	0	100.0%	11,168	11,168
Total	1,224,517	660	0	1,225,177	1,225,177	0	100.0%	1,185,628	1,185,628



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	73,310	(599)	0	72,711	67,972	4,739	93.5%	73,550	73,550
Compensation of employees	66,154	(451)	0	65,703	65,703	0	100.0%	67,148	67,148
Goods and services	7,156	(148)	0	7,008	2,269	4,739	32.4%	6,402	6,402
Transfers and subsidies	451	599	0	1,050	1,044	6	99.4%	35	35
Provinces and municipalities	43	0	0	43	37	6	86.0%	35	35
Households	408	599	0	1,007	1,007	0	100.0%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	2,704	0	0	2,704	1,294	1,410	47.9%	1,739	1,739
Machinery and equipment	2,704	0	0	2,704	1,294	1,410	47.9%	1,739	1,739
Total	76,465	0	0	76,465	70,310	6,155	92.0%	75,324	75,324

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	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
Current payments	266,445	0	0	266,445	259,478	6,967	97.4%	267,454	267,454
Compensation of employees	245,405	(8)	0	245,397	245,397	0	100.0%	247,508	247,508
Goods and services	21,040	8	0	21,048	14,081	6,967	66.9%	19,946	19,946
Transfers and subsidies	2,880	0	0	2,880	2,577	303	89.5%	400	400
Provinces and municipalities	141	18	0	159	159	0	100.0%	158	158
Households	2,739	(18)	0	2,721	2,418	303	88.9%	242	242
Payment for capital assets	3,676	0	0	3,676	2,442	1,234	66.4%	2,936	2,936
Machinery and equipment	3,676	0	0	3,676	2,442	1,234	66.4%	2,936	2,936
Total	273,001	0	0	273,001	264,497	8,504	96.9%	270,790	270,790



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 7 to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

3 Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

3.1 Per programme:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Programme name				
Administration	19,007,044	18,702,270	304,774	1.60%
Visible Policing	53,401,526	50,736,475	2,665,051	4.99%
Detective Services	19,688,486	18,691,777	996,709	5.06%
Crime Intelligence	4,200,110	4,129,773	70,337	1.67%
Protection and Security Services	3,263,728	3,222,848	40,880	1.25%
Total	99,560,894	95,483,143	4,077,751	4.10%

The total expenditure for the 2020/2021 financial year amounted to R95 483 142 734, which represents a spending rate of 95.9%. An amount of R4 077,751 billion remained from the voted allocation for the financial year of which 79,3% comprised of funding earmarked and specifically allocated which implied that the Department could not use these funds for any other purpose than those appropriated. In addition, spending performance on goods and services comprised 96,9% of the allocated budget for this category of expenditure should the earmarked and specifically appropriated funding be excluded. In general terms, overall spending performance was materially affected by COVID-19 lockdown regulations and the unforeseen and unavoidable nature of the pandemic that essentially impacted on the extent to which personnel movement were restricted, especially big cost centres such as provinces & training interventions that had to be reconsidered or terminated. In addition, procurement processes and spending on buildings and infrastructure could not realise as anticipated due to the challenges the Department had to manage during the financial year, mainly as a result of the state of emergency proclaimed. In respect of programme 2 Visible Policing the variance essentially comprises underspending on the Covid-19 related specifically allocated amount in respect of consumables supplies, and in addition to this certain items in the goods and services expenditure classification. With regards to programme 3 Detective Services the variance is mainly in respect of earmarked funding and certain items in the goods and services environment of the programme.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	76,147,007	75,697,208	449,799	0.59%
Goods and services	18,742,046	15,473,987	3,268,059	17.44%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	54,824	53,853	971	1.77%
Departmental agencies and accounts	50,975	48,939	2,036	3.99%
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	1,000	100.0%
Households	1,516,779	1,493,156	23,623	1.56%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	511,924	327,827	184,097	35.96%
Machinery and equipment	2,404,322	2,256,156	148,166	6.16%
Software and other intangible assets	85,300	85,300	0	0.00%
Payments for financial assets				
	46,717	46,717	0	0.00%
Total	99,560,894	95,483,143	4,077,751	4.10%

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise earmarked funding for other purposes that those intended as well as approval for reduced capital spending. Due to the spending performance realising surpluses towards year-end in each one of the programmes, no virement approvals were required from the Accounting Officer for the 2020/2021 financial year. Subsequent to an evaluation of the balances on the Vote at year-end, a submission to National Treasury was made to request for funds to be rolled-over, essentially to provide for costs associated with COVID-19 since no additional funding was appropriated for this purpose in the 2021/2022 financial year.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	99,560,894	96,827,261
Departmental revenue	2	672,450	601,703
TOTAL REVENUE		100,233,344	97,428,964
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	75,697,208	76,357,670
Goods and services	5	15,473,987	15,874,460
Total current expenditure		91,171,195	92,232,130
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1,595,948	1,368,195
Total transfers and subsidies		1,595,948	1,368,195
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	2,583,983	2,440,586
Intangible assets	8	85,300	0
Total expenditure for capital assets		2,669,283	2,440,586
Payments for financial assets	6	46,717	32,306
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		95,483,143	96,073,217
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		4,750,201	1,355,747
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		4,077,751	754,044
Annual appropriation		4,077,751	754,044
Departmental revenue	13	672,450	601,703
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		4,750,201	1,355,747



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		4,183,167	850,832
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,944,247	587,555
Prepayments and advances	10	51,171	48,268
Receivables	11	187,749	215,009
Non-current assets			
		212,054	226,459
Receivables	11	212,054	226,459
TOTAL ASSETS		4,395,221	1,077,291
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		4,133,803	806,766
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	4,077,751	754,044
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	0	0
Bank overdraft	14	0	0
Payables	15	56,052	52,722
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,133,803	806,766
NET ASSETS		261,418	270,525
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		261,418	270,525
TOTAL		261,418	270,525



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		270,525	274,941
Transfers:		(9,107)	(4,416)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(31,565)	(21,063)
Debts revised	11.5	(16,591)	(20,093)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(88,208)	(121,658)
Debts raised		127,257	158,398
Closing balance		<u>261,418</u>	<u>270,525</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
CASHFLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		100,124,811	97,343,428
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	99,560,894	96,827,261
Departmental revenue received	2	560,859	514,412
Interest received	2.3	3,058	1,755
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		27,687	(10,672)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12&13	(1,426,494)	(1,857,202)
Current payments		(91,171,195)	(92,232,130)
Payments for financial assets		(46,717)	(32,306)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1,595,948)	(1,368,195)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	<u>5,912,144</u>	<u>1,842,923</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(2,669,283)	(2,440,586)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	108,533	85,536
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		14,405	(3,300)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2,546,345)</u>	<u>(2,358,350)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(9,107)	(4,416)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(9,107)</u>	<u>(4,416)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,356,692	(519,843)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		587,555	1,107,398
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	<u>3,944,247</u>	<u>587,555</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information. The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation. Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flow arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

6. Comparative information

6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

7. Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).

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.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

8. Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

12. Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

13. Impairment of financial assets.

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

14. Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

15. Capital assets

15.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

15.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

15.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

15.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

16. Provisions and Contingents

16.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

16.2 Contingents liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

16.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

16.4 Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

17. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

18. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written off.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

19. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

20. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

21. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

22. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

23. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

24. Inventories (Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

25. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Annual Appropriation**1.1 Annual Appropriation**

	2020/21			2019/20	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Programmes					
Administration	19,007,044	19,007,044	0	20,151,549	20,151,549
Visible Policing	53,401,526	53,401,526	0	49,793,729	49,793,729
Detective Services	19,688,486	19,688,486	0	19,347,109	19,347,109
Crime Intelligence	4,200,110	4,200,110	0	4,155,774	4,155,774
Protection and Security Services	3,263,728	3,263,728	0	3,379,100	3,379,100
Total	99,560,894	99,560,894	0	96,827,261	96,827,261

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	344,376	331,208
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	86,282	43,394
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	3,058	1,755
Sales of capital assets	2.4	108,533	85,536
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	130,201	139,810
Departmental revenue collected		672,450	601,703
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		340,211	325,990
Administrative fees		59,807	33,906
Other sales		280,404	292,084
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		4,165	5,218
Total		344,376	331,208
2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits	2		
Fines		448	216
Forfeits		85,834	43,178
Total		86,282	43,394
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		3,058	1,755
Total		3,058	1,755
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		108,533	85,536
Machinery and equipment	31.2	108,523	85,530
Biological assets	31.2	10	6
Total		108,533	85,536



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VOTE 28
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail note 2 continued

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		10,213	4,244
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		119,988	135,566
Total		<u>130,201</u>	<u>139,810</u>
3. Aid Assistance			
3.1 Donations received in kind			
(Treasury Regulations 21.2.4)			
List in kind donations received			
Cleaning		0	30
Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)		2,424	387
Computer Equipment		113	113
Dogs		54	81
Excellence Awards Detective Service and National excellence awards (Golf day)		0	2,681
Furniture & Equipment		0	92
Machinery and Equipment		830	3
Medical Equipment		0	22
National Police day		0	6,169
Photographic Services and catering		20	30
Transport asset/Service and Equipment		33,261	0
Stationery and Publications and Sim cards		10	462
Travel & Accommodation and Training		128	4,789
Trophies and Vouchers		54	72
Weapons and Ammunition		0	18
Total		<u>36,894</u>	<u>14,949</u>
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		48,708,503	49,415,546
Performance award		37,873	28,134
Service Based		167,200	207,561
Compensative/circumstantial		1,628,924	1,970,766
Other non-pensionable allowances		8,392,659	8,366,738
Total		<u>58,935,159</u>	<u>59,988,745</u>



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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
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Detail note 4 continued

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		7,626,457	7,696,978
Medical		9,118,629	8,658,407
Official unions and associations		16,963	13,540
Total		<u>16,762,049</u>	<u>16,368,925</u>
Total compensation of employees		<u>75,697,208</u>	<u>76,357,670</u>
Average number of employees		<u>183,369</u>	<u>189,518</u>
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		100,603	78,622
Advertising		17,119	16,220
Minor assets	5.1	123,269	159,703
Bursaries (employees)		8,061	9,493
Catering		4,307	24,322
Communication		411,401	444,486
Computer services	5.2	2,550,889	2,782,611
Consultants: Business and advisory services		14,303	14,617
Infrastructure and planning services		0	0
Laboratory services		335	327
Legal services		301,081	383,122
Contractors		187,838	308,882
Agency and support/outsourced services		283,778	464,636
Entertainment		521	626
Audit cost - external	5.3	29,244	45,117
Fleet services		3,606,372	4,225,122
Inventory	5.4	326,033	231,993
Consumables	5.5	2,109,790	769,479
Operating leases		3,186,026	3,092,874
Property payments	5.6	1,326,369	1,367,141
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		316	1,148
Travel and subsistence	5.7	774,510	1,292,247
Venues and facilities		2,927	16,923
Training and development		2,472	18,820
Other operating expenditure	5.8	106,423	125,929
Total		<u>15,473,987</u>	<u>15,874,460</u>

The year on year increase on consumables are as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic where additional funding was provided for this purpose.



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VOTE 28
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Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		123,269	159,703
Machinery and equipment		<u>123,269</u>	<u>159,703</u>
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1,612,298	1,807,213
External computer service providers		938,591	975,398
Total		<u>2,550,889</u>	<u>2,782,611</u>
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		29,054	43,255
Investigations		190	1,862
Total		<u>29,244</u>	<u>45,117</u>
5.4 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		271,522	163,807
Other supplies	5.4.1	54,511	68,186
Total		<u>326,033</u>	<u>231,993</u>
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		54,511	68,186
Total		<u>54,511</u>	<u>68,186</u>
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		1,894,337	454,316
Uniform and clothing		73,198	85,677
Household supplies		677,607	79,275
Building material and supplies		15,489	22,540
Communication accessories		50	58
Other consumables		1,127,993	266,766
Stationery, printing and office supplies		215,453	315,163
Total		<u>2,109,790</u>	<u>769,479</u>
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		1,232,428	1,271,181
Property management fees		61,721	63,545
Other		32,220	32,415
Total		<u>1,326,369</u>	<u>1,367,141</u>



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Detail note 5 continued

		Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
5.7	Travel and subsistence	5		
	Local		758,535	1,201,858
	Foreign		15,975	90,389
	Total		<u>774,510</u>	<u>1,292,247</u>
5.8	Other operating expenditure	5		
	Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		12,840	12,288
	Resettlement costs		28,069	55,530
	Other		65,514	58,111
	Total		<u>106,423</u>	<u>125,929</u>
6.	Payments for financial assets			
	Material losses through criminal conduct		0	0
	Theft		0	0
	Other material losses	6.1	0	0
	Other material losses written off	6.2	130	634
	Debts written off	6.3	46,587	31,672
	Total		<u>46,717</u>	<u>32,306</u>
6.1	Other material losses			
	Nature of other material losses	6		
	Incident			
	Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings			
	Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
6.2	Other material losses written off	6		
	Nature of losses			
	Advances		1	34
	Cash : Cashier		22	0
	Erroneous payments		107	541
	Fraud		0	59
	Total		<u>130</u>	<u>634</u>



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Detail note 6 continued

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
6.3 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt	6	23,626	17,839
Property related debt		7,689	3,135
Admin related debt		247	45
Fruitless and Wasteful		3	44
Total		<u>31,565</u>	<u>21,063</u>
Other debt written off			
Salary related debt		14,858	10,560
Property related debt		62	(81)
Admin related debt		77	65
Fruitless and Wasteful		25	65
Total		<u>15,022</u>	<u>10,609</u>
Total debt written off		<u>46,587</u>	<u>31,672</u>
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities		53,853	52,777
Departmental agencies and accounts		48,939	195,902
Non-profit institutions		0	0
Households		1,493,156	1,119,516
Total		<u>1,595,948</u>	<u>1,368,195</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		464	45
Vehicle licences		53,389	52,732
Total		<u>53,853</u>	<u>52,777</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		48,939	52,851
Civilian Secretariat		0	143,051
Total		<u>48,939</u>	<u>195,902</u>
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		0	0
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail note 7 continued

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
7.4 Households	7		
Employee social benefit		1,084,534	484,142
Claims against the State (Households)		368,873	582,903
Payment as an act of grace		7	0
Medical expenses detainees		39,742	52,471
Total		<u>1,493,156</u>	<u>1,119,516</u>
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets		2,583,983	2,440,586
Buildings and other fixed structures	33.1	327,827	513,293
Machinery and equipment	31.1	2,256,156	1,927,293
Biological assets	31.1	0	0
Total			
Intangible assets		85,300	0
Software	32.1	85,300	0
Total		<u>2,669,283</u>	<u>2,440,586</u>
8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2020/21			
	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2,583,983	0	2,583,983
Buildings and other fixed structures	327,827	0	327,827
Machinery and equipment	2,256,156	0	2,256,156
Biological assets	0	0	0
Intangible assets	85,300	0	85,300
Software	85,300	0	85,300
Total	<u>2,669,283</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,669,283</u>



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Detail note 8 continued

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2019/20

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2,440,586	0	2,440,586
Buildings and other fixed structures	513,293	0	513,293
Machinery and equipment	1,927,293	0	1,927,293
Biological assets	0	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0	0
Software	0	0	0
Total	<u>2,440,586</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,440,586</u>

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment		200,325	186,610
Total		<u>200,325</u>	<u>186,610</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		3,927,454	572,133
Cash on hand		15,914	15,032
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		879	390
Total		<u>3,944,247</u>	<u>587,555</u>

10. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Staff advances		249	38
Travel and subsistence		44,600	37,462
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	6,322	10,768
Total		<u>51,171</u>	<u>48,268</u>

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Detail note 10 continued

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)						
National departments		5,591	11,333	101	10,415	4,572
Provincial departments		0	0	0	0	0
Public entities		0	0	0	0	0
Other institutions		5,177	46,941	13,797	57,311	1,750
Total		10,768	58,274	13,898	67,726	6,322

The total amount of R13,898 million under Add/Less:Other represent advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
	10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)						
National departments		2,488	9,823	1,135	14,061	5,591
Provincial departments		0	0	0	0	0
Public entities		0	0	0	0	0
Other institutions		2,211	48,318	13,667	64,951	5,177
Total		4,699	58,141	14,802	79,012	10,768

11. Receivables

	Note	2020/21			2019/20		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	75,956	0	75,956	107,108	0	107,108
ANNEXURE 2							
Staff debt	11.2	86,560	207,708	294,268	91,829	222,073	313,902
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11.3	421	254	675	423	20	443
Other debtors	11.4	24,812	4,092	28,904	15,649	4,366	20,015
Total		187,749	212,054	399,803	215,009	226,459	441,468

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
	11	R'000	R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable			
National departments		63,990	97,066
Provincial departments		11,522	9,412
Public entities		444	630
Total		75,956	107,108



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Detail note 11 continued

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
	11	R'000	R'000
11.2 Staff debt			
Salary related debt		264,291	282,335
Administration related debt		11,620	13,225
Inventory/property related debt		18,357	18,342
Total		<u>294,268</u>	<u>313,902</u>
11.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11		
Opening balance		443	153
Less amounts recovered		(115)	(106)
Less amounts written off		(28)	(109)
Transfers from note 24 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		375	505
Total		<u>675</u>	<u>443</u>
11.4 Other receivables	11		
Administration related debt		15,354	1,185
Salary related debt		2,492	5,292
Inventory/property related debt		11,058	13,538
Total		<u>28,904</u>	<u>20,015</u>
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		(1,633)	3,442
Capital decrease		18,182	(23,489)
Interest correction		42	(46)
Total		<u>16,591</u>	<u>(20,093)</u>
12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		754,044	1,255,419
Transfer from statement of financial performance		4,077,751	754,044
Paid during the year		(754,044)	(1,255,419)
Closing balance		<u>4,077,751</u>	<u>754,044</u>
13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		0	80
Transfer from statement of financial performance		672,450	601,703
Paid during the year		(672,450)	(601,783)
Closing balance		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
14. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		0	0
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



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	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	2,402	1,042
Other payables	15.2	53,650	51,680
Total		<u>56,052</u>	<u>52,722</u>
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		2,402	1,042
Total		<u>2,402</u>	<u>1,042</u>
15.2 Other payables	15		
External receivables		4,525	7,122
Debt related payables		2,451	2,346
Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		43,047	41,181
Service Terminations		3,627	1,031
Total		<u>53,650</u>	<u>51,680</u>
Included in the amount reflected in the GEHS are amounts claimed from the savings facility. The amounts are already paid to employees and must be cleared with journals.			
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		4,750,201	1,355,747
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		1,161,943	487,176
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		27,260	(16,898)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(2,903)	(129)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		3,330	6,355
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(108,533)	(85,536)
Expenditure on capital assets		2,669,283	2,440,586
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(1,426,494)	(1,857,202)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>5,912,144</u>	<u>1,842,923</u>
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		3,927,454	572,133
Cash on hand		15,914	15,032
Cash with commercial banks		879	390
Total		<u>3,944,247</u>	<u>587,555</u>



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		Note	2020/21	2019/20
			R'000	R'000
18. Contingent liabilities				
	Liable to	Nature		
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1 390	546
	Claims against the department	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5 7,714,497	6,437,240
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3 525,968	1,002,735
	Total		8,240,855	7,440,521

The amount disclosed as Claims against the department was based on a best estimate of possible outflow of funds at a future point in time as performed by a statistician appointed by the department. The Labour Appeal Court (LAC) declared the salary increases for the 2020/2021 financial year unlawful and invalid. The LAC ruling has been appealed and referred to the Constitutional Court. The ruling by the Constitutional Court will confirm if the department will be obligated to pay the salary increases in dispute, and therefore no liability is raised at the reporting date.

19. Capital Commitments

Transport assets	12,490	10,368
Computer equipment	715	828
Furniture and office equipment	2,432	1,487
Other machinery and equipment	27,255	31,841
Non-residential buildings	66,430	84,548
Other fixed structures	293,107	0
Total Commitments	402,429	129,072

20. Accruals and payables not recognised

				2020/21	2019/20
				R'000	R'000
				Total	Total
20.1 Accruals					
	Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days		
	Goods and services	126,450	329,874	456,324	437,822
	Transfers and subsidies	10,615	44,165	54,780	62,069
	Capital assets	6,913	2,081	8,994	16,029
	Other	0	16,518	16,518	3,813
	Total	143,978	392,638	536,616	519,733

		2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
	Listed by programme level		
	Administration	213,910	190,046
	Visible Policing	233,455	271,222
	Detective Services	49,429	40,532
	Crime Intelligence	33,566	10,113
	Protection and Security Services	6,256	7,820
	Total	536,616	519,733

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20.2 Payables not recognised

	2020/21			2019/20
	R'000			R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	18,909	7,292	26,201	378,819
Transfers and subsidies	341	327	668	4,631
Capital assets	911	1,599	2,510	4,402
Other	0	0	0	50
Total	20,161	9,218	29,379	387,902

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level		
Administration	12,175	343,473
Visible Policing	13,042	30,918
Detective Services	2,499	11,271
Crime Intelligence	547	1,163
Protection and Security Services	1,116	1,077
Total	29,379	387,902

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
Included in the above totals are the following:		
Confirmed balances with departments	200,005	316,028
Confirmed balances with other government entities	66,233	240,658
Total	266,238	556,686

21. Employee benefits

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	3,822,995	3,113,567
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	2,115,361	2,159,365
Capped leave commitments	3,696,002	4,364,409
Long Service Awards	125,224	205,263
Total	9,759,582	9,842,604

Negative Leave totals amounting to R73 million represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits.



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22. Lease Commitments

22.1 Operating leases expenditure

2020/21

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
88,678	88,678
77,106	77,106
0	0
<u>165,784</u>	<u>165,784</u>

Amounts disclosed as operating leases relate to photocopy machines.

2019/20

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
105,381	105,381
84,295	84,295
0	0
<u>189,676</u>	<u>189,676</u>

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

2020/21

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
66,292	66,292
35,849	35,849
0	0
<u>102,141</u>	<u>102,141</u>

Amounts disclosed as finance leases relate to cell phones.

2019/20

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
64,538	64,538
2,189	2,189
0	0
<u>66,727</u>	<u>66,727</u>



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	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
23. Accrued departmental revenue		
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	344	126
Fines, penalties and forfeits	13	20
Interest, dividends and rent on land	0	0
Sale of capital assets	1	3
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	99	4
Total	457	153

23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Opening balance	153	737
Less: amounts received	153	737
Add: amounts recognised	457	153
Closing balance	457	153

24. Irregular expenditure**24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

Opening Balance	1,580,296	1,272,489
Prior period error	0	78,034
As restated	1,580,296	1,350,523
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	475	68,172
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	532	161,601
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	(28)	0
Less: Current year amounts condoned	0	0
Closing balance	1,581,275	1,580,296

The reduced incidents reported and investigated during the 2020/21 financial year are due to improved control measures introduced and proper assessment of transactions during the procurement process.

The cases involved amounting to R1, 581 billion have been assessed and confirmed and the process of condonation by National Treasury is currently underway.

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
Analysis of closing balance		
Current year	532	736,902
Prior years	1,580,743	843,394
Total	1,581,275	1,580,296



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Detail note 24 continued

24.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2020/21 R'000
Reason for transgression: Non compliance: PFMA / National Treasury prescript		
Approval not in accordance with the delegations	1	525
Contractual requirements not met	1	291
Tax requirements not complied with	1	7
Three quotations not obtained	3	182
Treasury Regulation not met (cost containment)	1	2
Total	7	1,007

The outcome/progress on disciplinary steps instituted for these cases are summarised below:

	Number of Cases	2020/21 R'000
No steps taken	1	2
Under investigation	2	292
Steps taken	4	713
	7	1,007

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Number of cases investigated and condoned	2020/21 R'000
Contractual requirements not met	1	7
Three quotations not obtained	1	21
	2	28

24.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	Number of cases investigated and not condoned	2020/21 R'000
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

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Detail note 24 continued

24.5 Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (relevant authority)	2020/21
		R'000
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

24.6 Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Incident		2020/21
		R'000
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

24.7 Details of irregular expenditure under assessment (not included in the main note)

Incident		2020/21
		R'000
Non-compliance:		
Approval for contractual extension not obtained	1	1,651
Approval not in accordance with the delegations	38	15,225
BBBEE requirements not met	1	95,000
Bid specification requirements not met	19	654,190
Bidding processes not followed	5	55,557
Cases under investigation and to be confirmed	133	30,093
Contractual requirements not met	90	226,710
Deviation requirements not met	9	56,468
No financial and/or procurement authority	61	6,729
PPPFA requirements not complied with	46	276,954
Remunerative work not disclosed	1	341
Splitting of orders	5	1,474
Tax requirements not complied with	144	36,922
Three quotations not obtained	214	13,316
Local contents requirements not complied with	38	934,553
SBD 4 not obtained	6	60,284
Sub-contracting requirements not adhered to	12	1,009,746
	823	3,475,213
	823	3,475,213

The incidents reflecting under this note represent all incidents under assessment to determine whether it meets the definition of Irregular Expenditure as per S1 of the PFMA.



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24.8	Prior period error	Number of cases	Note	2020/21 R'000
	Nature of prior period error			
	Relating to prior 2019/20 (affecting opening balance)	204	24	78,034
	Approval not in accordance with the delegations	15		(1,519)
	Bid specification requirements not met	10		56,977
	Bidding processes not followed	2		33
	Contractual requirements not met	24		872
	No financial and/or procurement authority	27		(2,061)
	Not Irregular expenditure	6		(18,867)
	PPPFA requirements not complied with	14		44,111
	Splitting of orders	2		(582)
	Tax requirements not complied with	6		(456)
	Three quotations not obtained	98		(474)
	Relating to 2019/20	29		(155,308)
	Contractual requirements not met	3		(149,550)
	No financial and/or procurement authority	2		(172)
	PPPFA requirements not complied with	2		(1,079)
	Splitting of orders	11		(3,903)
	Tax requirements not complied with	1		18
	Three quotations not obtained	10		(622)
		233		(77,274)
25.	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
	25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			2020/21 R'000
	Opening balance			8,666
	Prior period error			516
	As restated			9,182
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	25.2		768
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	25.2		7,854
	Less: Amounts recoverable	11.3		(1,049)
	Less: Amounts written off	25.4		(505)
	Closing balance			16,250
				2019/20 R'000
				16,250



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25.2 Details of current and prior fruitless and wasteful expenditure- added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps / Liability investigations instituted	2020/21 R'000
Accommodation	5	283
Air/Bus Tickets	12	35
Incorrect Payments	5	62
Interest-Claims against the State	2	51
Penalties:Licence Fees	25	45
Service Vehicles	2	14
Towing cost	2	2
Vehicle Registration	12	14
Wrong Fuel	11	20
	76	526

The outcome/ progress on the liability investigations to determine liability and disciplinary steps instituted is summarised below:

	Number of Incidents	R'000
No steps taken	36	164
No Discipline	36	164
Recover and disciplined	4	7
Awaiting outcome	1	3
Verbal Warning	2	3
Written warning	1	1
Recovered not disciplined	12	21
Recovered not disciplined	12	21
Under investigation	9	260
Under investigation	9	260
Steps taken	15	74
Awaiting outcome	3	6
Not guilty	1	1
Verbal Warning	1	1
Written warning	10	66
Grand Total	76	526



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25.3	Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	Note	2020/21
	Number of incidents		R'000
		25	
	Accommodation		1
	Air Ticket		45
	Incorrect Payment		285
	Penalties:Licence Fees		7
	Service Vehicles		6
	Towing cost		2
	Training		1
	Vehicle Registration		2
	Wrong Fuel		26
	46		375
25.4	Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		2020/21
	Incident		R'000
	Accommodation		67
	Air/Bus Tickets		49
	Funeral Cost		2
	Incorrect Payment		49
	Interest-Claims against the State		4,129
	Penalties:Licence Fees		55
	Service Vehicles		4
	Storage Fees		47
	Towing Cost		14
	Training		49
	Vehicle Registration		11
	Wrong Fuel		7
	149		4,483
25.5	Prior Period Error		2020/21
	Nature of prior period error		R'000
	Relating to Prior 2019/20 (affecting opening balance)		
	Accommodation		3
	Air/Bus Tickets		29
	Funeral Cost		2
	Incorrect Payment		244
	Interest-Claims against the State		104
	Penalties:Licence Fees		12
	Service Vehicles		7
	Storage Fees		46
	Towing cost		14
	Training		49



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Vehicle Registration	1	1
Wrong Fuel	2	5
	31	516
Relating to 2019/20		
Accommodation	1	7
Air/Bus Tickets	2	11
Incorrect Payment	3	61
Interest-Claims against the State	354	7,620
Penalties:Licence Fees	1	0
Wrong Fuel	1	2
	362	7,701
Total		8,217

25.6 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not in the main note)

Incident	2020/21
	R'000
Accommodation	277
Air/Bus Tickets	180
Building project	3,661
Cell Phone and Internet Cost	3
Funeral Cost	5
Goods not received	9
Incorrect Payment	658
Interest-Claims against the State	10,712
Non Attendance: Course	29
Penalties:Licence Fees	784
Rent	2
Service Vehicles	19
Supplier overpaid	24
Training	317
Vehicle registration	41
Wrong Fuel	3
	16,724

The incidents reflecting under this note represent all incidents under assessment to determine whether it meets the definition of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure as per S1 of the PFMA.

26. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

- Private Security Industry Regulator Authority
- Civilian Secretariat for Police
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.

The amounts incurred cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.



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27. Key management personnel

Description	No of Individuals	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
	Political Office Bearers	2	4,379
Officials:			
Board of Commissioners	71	80,525	85,743
Family members of key management personnel	19	7,032	12,471
Total		<u>91,936</u>	<u>103,895</u>

28. Impairment

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Staff debtors	22,262	15,318
Other debtors	2,187	977
Fruitless and Wasteful	51	22
Total	<u>24,500</u>	<u>16,317</u>

29. Provisions

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Civil claims	220,087	279,689
	<u>220,087</u>	<u>279,689</u>

Provisions are in respect of not defensible pending claims raised against the department.

29.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2020/21

	Civil Claims R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	279,689	279,689
Increase in provision	34,066	34,066
Settlement of provision	(112,944)	(112,944)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	19,276	19,276
Closing balance	<u>220,087</u>	<u>220,087</u>

Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2019/20

	Civil Claims R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	247,679	247,679
Increase in provision	97,932	97,932
Settlement of provision	(268,407)	(268,407)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	202,485	202,485
Closing balance	<u>279,689</u>	<u>279,689</u>

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30. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

None

31. Movable Tangible Capital Assets
MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	1,052	0	0	0	1,052
Heritage assets	1,052	0	0	0	1,052
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	22,662,233	0	2,089,947	901,246	23,850,934
Transport assets	14,752,299	0	1,803,295	703,184	15,852,410
Computer equipment	2,401,321	0	5,143	37,790	2,368,674
Furniture and Office equipment	319,992	0	19,713	1,414	338,291
Other machinery and equipment	5,188,621	0	261,796	158,858	5,291,559
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	53,767	0	416	6,758	47,425
Biological assets	53,767	0	416	6,758	47,425
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	22,717,052	0	2,090,363	908,004	23,899,411

Included in the Heritage assets are assets accounted for as part of the project awaiting valuation through the tender process. The amount of R1,052 million consists of Heritage Firearms and Vehicles.

Aircraft (Helicopters) included in the closing balance have been identified for the purpose of disposal and will follow the process that will allow for this.



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31.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Capital Work in Progress - current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	0	0	0	0	0
Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT					
	2,256,155	40,413	(201,271)	(5,350)	2,089,947
Transport assets	1,767,158	38,409	(614)	(1,658)	1,803,295
Computer equipment	5,143	0	0	0	5,143
Furniture and office equipment	19,627	115	(45)	16	19,713
Other machinery and equipment	464,227	1,889	(200,612)	(3,708)	261,796
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	0	416	0	0	416
Biological assets	0	416	0	0	416
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,256,155	40,829	(201,271)	(5,350)	2,090,363



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31.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Sold for (cash)	Non-cash disposal	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	0	0	0	0
Heritage assets	0	0	0	0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	486,490	414,756	901,246	108,523
Transport assets	469,100	234,084	703,184	107,450
Computer equipment	10,475	27,315	37,790	0
Furniture and office equipment	503	911	1,414	0
Other machinery and equipment	6,412	152,446	158,858	1,073
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	866	5,892	6,758	10
Biological assets	866	5,892	6,758	10
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	487,356	420,648	908,004	108,533

Movement for 2019/20

31.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	1,052		0	0	1,052
Heritage assets	1,052		0	0	1,052
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	21,585,937	27,459	1,977,734	928,897	22,662,233
Transport assets	13,837,638	4,892	1,593,835	684,066	14,752,299
Computer equipment	2,397,429	8,618	125,912	130,638	2,401,321
Furniture and office equipment	298,597	348	25,414	4,367	319,992
Other machinery and equipment	5,052,273	13,601	232,573	109,826	5,188,621
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	51,211	0	8,886	6,330	53,767
Biological assets	51,211	0	8,886	6,330	53,767
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	21,638,200	27,459	1,986,620	935,227	22,717,052



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31.3.1 Prior period error	Note	2019/20 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2019/20 (affecting the opening balance)		27,459
Transport assets		4,892
Computer equipment		8,618
Furniture and office equipment		348
Other machinery and equipment		13,601
Relating to 2019/20		
Transport assets		(53,711)
Computer equipment		205
Furniture and Office equipment		88,363
Other Machinery and equipment		44
		(142,323)
Total		<u>(26,252)</u>

31.4 Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,706,883	0	1,706,883
Additions	0	0	16,659	0	16,659
Disposals	0	0	12,323	0	12,323
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,711,219</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,711,219</u>
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	543,893	0	543,893
TOTAL	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>543,893</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>543,893</u>

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Minor Assets
MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,590,049	0	1,590,049
Prior period error	0	0	623	0	623
Additions	0	0	137,609	0	137,609
Disposals	0	0	21,398	0	21,398
TOTAL	0	0	1,706,883	0	1,706,883

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	522,083	0	522,083
TOTAL	0	0	522,083	0	522,083

31.4.1 Prior period error
Note
2019/20
R'000
Nature of prior period error

 Relating to the period Prior to 2019/2020 (affecting the opening balance)
 Machinery and Equipment

623

623

Relating to 2019/20

Machinery and Equipment

77,577

77,577

Total

78,200

31.5 Movable assets written off
MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	901,246	6,758	908,004
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	901,246	6,758	908,004



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MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	928,897	6,330	935,227
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	928,897	6,330	935,227

32. Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	396,311	0	60,210	0	456,521
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	396,311	0	60,210	0	456,521

32.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Cash	Non-cash	(Development Work-in-Progress costs)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	85,300	8,836	(33,926)	0	60,210
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	85,300	8,836	(33,926)	0	60,210

32.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	0	0	0



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32.3 Movement for 2019/20**31 MARCH 2020**

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	396,311	0	0	0	396,311
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	396,311	0	0	0	396,311

32.3.1 Prior period error**Note****2019/2020****R'000****Nature of prior period error**

Relating to the period Prior to 2019/2020 (affecting the opening balance)

Software

0

0

Relating to 2019/20

Software

0

0

Total

0

0



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33. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	5,159,772	0	236,107	1,570,296	3,825,583
Dwellings	50,064	0	0	115	49,949
Non-residential buildings	1,796,715	0	236,107	1,570,181	462,641
Other fixed structures	3,312,993	0	0	0	3,312,993
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	5,159,772	0	236,107	1,570,296	3,825,583

33.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work-in-Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	327,827	233,773	(317,965)	(7,528)	236,107
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	296,044	233,773	(286,182)	(7,528)	236,107
Other fixed structures	31,783	0	(31,783)	0	0
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	327,827	233,773	(317,965)	(7,528)	236,107

33.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	1,570,296	1,570,296	0
Dwellings	0	115	115	0
Non-residential buildings	0	1,570,181	1,570,181	0
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	1,570,296	1,570,296	0

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33.3 Movement for 2019/20
MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	5,061,126	(69,701)	168,576	229	5,159,772
Dwellings	38,829	11,325	100	190	50,064
Non-residential buildings	1,809,006	(180,728)	168,476	39	1,796,715
Other fixed structures	3,213,291	99,702	0	0	3,312,993
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	5,061,126	(69,701)	168,576	229	5,159,772

33.3.1 Prior period error
Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period prior to 2019/2020 (affecting the opening balance)

	Note	2019/2020
		R'000
Relating to the period prior to 2019/2020 (affecting the opening balance)		(69,701)
Dwellings		11,325
Non-residential buildings		(180,728)
Other fixed structures		99,702

Relating to 2019/20

Non-residential buildings		(4,452)
---------------------------	--	---------

Total

(74,153)

The prior period error on Network infrastructure assets is as a result of fair valuation of all assets. In addition, the reconciliation of the Non-residential assets values for the purpose of transferring this assets in terms of S42

Capital Work-in-progress
33.4 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2019	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	Annexure 7	412,514	177,681	(230,981)	359,214
Intangible assets		54,006	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
TOTAL		466,520	220,443	(239,817)	447,146



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Age analysis on ongoing projects

	Number of projects		2020/21
	Planned, construction not started	Planned, construction started	Total R'000
0 to 1 year	25	12	77,686
1 to 3 year(s)	51	12	110,801
3 to 5 years	58	42	204,653
Longer than 5 years	0	2	54,006
Total	134	68	447,146

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

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
	2,772	12,618
Total	2,772	12,618

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	Opening Balance	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2020
	Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		413,869	134,797	(136,152)	412,514
Intangible assets		54,006	0	0	54,006
TOTAL		467,875	134,797	(136,152)	466,520

Age analysis on ongoing projects

	Number of projects		2019/20
	Planned, construction not started	Planned, construction started	Total R'000
0 to 1 year	47	12	48,327
1 to 3 year(s)	41	5	29,367
3 to 5 years	12	73	388,826
Longer than 5 years	0	0	0
Total	100	90	466,520



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33.5 Immovable assets written off**IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	1,570,296	0	0	1,570,296
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	1,570,296	0	0	1,570,296

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	229	0	0	229
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	229	0	0	229

S42 Immovable assets**Assets to be transferred in terms of S42 of the PFMA - 2020/21****BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES**

Non-residential buildings

Total

No of Assets	Value of Assets R'000
162	169,092
162	169,092

S42 Immovable assets**Assets to be transferred in terms of S42 of the PFMA - 2019/20****BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES**

Non-residential buildings

Total

No of Assets	Value of Assets R'000
1,250	1,849,166
1,250	1,849,166



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34. Prior period errors	Note	2019/20		Restated amount
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	
		R'000	R'000	R'000
34.1 Correction of prior period errors				
Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)				
Irregular expenditure		1,657,570	(77,274)	1,580,296
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		8,033	8,217	16,250
Movable Tangible Capital Assets		22,743,303	(26,252)	22,717,051
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets		5,233,925	(74,153)	5,159,772
Minor Assets		1,628,683	78,200	1,706,883
Net effect		<u>31,271,514</u>	<u>(91,262)</u>	<u>31,180,252</u>

35. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

36 COVID 19 Response Expenditure	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
	ANNEXURE 10		
Compensation of employees		32,054	0
Goods and services		1,716,216	42,222
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Expenditure for capital assets		3,101	0
Other		0	0
Total		<u>1,751,371</u>	<u>42,222</u>



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ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing						
STANDARD BANK		174	0	0	70	104
NEDBANK PTY LTD		87	0	0	0	87
ABSA		285	0	0	86	199
Total		546	0	0	156	390



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ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	555	499	555	499
Department of Defence	0	78	107	104	107	182
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	87	75	87	75
Department of Arts and Culture	4	0	62	19	66	19
Civilian Secretariat for Police	2,149	0	384	384	2,533	384
Department of Communications	0	5	252	84	252	89
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	49	74	49	74
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	0	314	153	314	153
Department of Basic Education	0	5	160	126	160	131
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	1	22	9	22	10
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	14	92	63	92	77
Department of Energy	0	0	56	56	56	56
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	0	6	34,285	34,330	34,285	34,336
Department of Health	0	134	399	303	399	437
Department of Home Affairs	0	13	137	6	137	19
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	39	170	39	170
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	34,109	19,013	992	19,013	35,101
Department of Labour	0	0	247	134	247	134
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	9	0	55	135	64	135
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	237	229	237	229
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	0	0	220	213	220	213
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	18	18	18	18
Department of Public Works	8	345	1,946	2,013	1,954	2,358
Department of Social Development	0	12	266	239	266	251
Department of Trade and Industry	0	28	334	311	334	339
Department of Transport	0	0	58	52	58	52
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	46	61	46	61
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	150	136	150	136
Department of Public Service and Administration	155	0	61	212	216	212
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	1	1	1	1
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	0	18	19	0	19	18
Statistics South Africa	0	0	24	32	24	32
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	1,268	1,428	1,268	1,428
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	251	0	160	8	411	8
National Treasury	0	19,407	1	0	1	19,407
Department of Small Business	0	0	38	9	38	9
Public Protector	0	0	2	2	2	2



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ANNEXURE 2 Continue....						
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	45	1	45	1
State Security Agency (SSA)	0	0	131	130	131	130
Department of Tourism	0	0	74	80	74	80
SUB TOTAL	2,576	54,175	61,414	42,891	63,990	97,066

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	34	3,236	2,846	3,236	2,880
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	363	182	363	182
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	28	1,901	1,123	1,901	1,151
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	36	324	184	324	220
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	9	302	247	302	256
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	19	2,328	596	394	615	2,722
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	79	306	883	330	962	636
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	554	0	1,584	597	2,138	597
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	51	38	51	38
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	850	228	850	228
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	31	780	471	780	502
SUB TOTAL	652	2,772	10,870	6,640	11,522	9,412

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	6	6	6	6
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	0	0	167	221	167	221
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	19	0	19
Road Traffic Management Corporative	0	0	271	384	271	384
SUB TOTAL	0	0	444	630	444	630
TOTAL	3,228	56,947	72,728	50,161	75,956	107,108



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**ANNEXURE 3
INTER- GOVERNMENT PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2020/21*	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	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								
Current								
International Relations and Cooperation	29046	6079	4,004	3,395	33,050	9,474		
Justice and Constitutional Development	52,149	152,281	59,877	159,816	112,026	312,097	30/03/2021	23,926
Government Communication and Information System	134	5,436	887	0	1,021	5,436		
KZN Prov Government Social Development	0	0	1	1	1	1		
MP Provincial Government	0	14	1	1	1	15		
Public Works	118,670	152,212	300,926	235,454	419,596	387,666	31/03/2021	19,356
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	12	12	12	12		
National Intelligence Agency	6	6	0	0	6	6		
TOTAL	200,005	316,028	365,708	398,679	565,713	714,707		43,282
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
State Information Technology Agency	62,148	240,058	160,260	604,056	222,408	844,114	30/03/2021	205,021
South African Post Office	41	600	0	0	41	600		
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	4,044	0	0	0	4,044	0		
TOTAL	66,233	240,658	160,260	604,056	226,493	844,714		205,021
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	266,238	556,686	525,968	1,002,735	792,206	1,559,421		248,303



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ANNEXURE 4**STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash		0	0
		0	0
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Cleaning	0	30
Public & Businesses	Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)	2424	387
Public & Businesses	Computer Equipment	113	113
Public & Businesses	Dogs	54	81
Public & Businesses	Excellence Awards Detective Service and National excellence awards (Golf day)	0	2681
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	0	92
Public & Businesses	Machinery and Equipment	830	3
Public & Businesses	Medical Equipment	0	22
Public & Businesses	National Police day	0	6169
Public & Businesses	Photographic Services and Catering	20	30
Public & Businesses	Transport assets/Service and Equipment	33,261	0
Public & Businesses	Stationery and Publications and Sim cards	10	462
Public & Businesses inc foreign country	Travel & Accommodation and Training	128	4789
Public & Businesses	Trophies and Vouchers	54	72
Public & Businesses	Weapons and Ammunition	0	18
Subtotal		36,894	14,949
TOTAL		36,894	14,949



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ANNEXURE 5

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Closing balance 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department		
Claims against the department	6,437,240	7,714,497
Total	<u>6,437,240</u>	<u>7,714,497</u>

Claims against the Department is calculated based on a best estimate of average claims paid.

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2020	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	232,255	343	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	240	367,248	294,520
			Claim by the Department	7,237		
			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	297,844		
			MERITS OF LOSS CANNOT BE DETERMINED	5		
Total	<u>232,255</u>	<u>343</u>		<u>305,326</u>	<u>367,248</u>	<u>294,520</u>



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ANNEXURE 6**INVENTORY****INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		79,133	268,463	347,596
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		54,486	270,392	324,878
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		0	0	0
(Less): Issues		(19,749)	(174,146)	(193,895)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		(191)	3,229	3,038
Closing balance		113,679	367,938	481,617

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		91,192	307,006	398,198
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		59,172	155,794	214,966
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		0	(742)	(742)
(Less): Issues		(72,011)	(197,492)	(269,503)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		780	3,897	4,677
Closing balance		79,133	268,463	347,596



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ANNEXURE 7

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	412,514	177,681	(230,981)	359,214
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	412,514	145,898	(230,981)	327,431
Other fixed structures	0	31,783	0	31,783
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	54,006	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
Computer Software	54,006	42,762	(8,836)	87,932
TOTAL	466,520	220,443	(239,817)	447,146

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	413,869	0	134,797	(136,152)	412,514
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	413,869	0	134,797	(136,152)	412,514
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	54,006	0	0	0	54,006
Computer Software	54,006	0	0	0	54,006
TOTAL	467,875	0	134,797	(136,152)	466,520



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ANNEXURE 8**INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)**

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	4,572	5,591	0	0	4,572	5,591
Subtotal	4,572	5,591	0	0	4,572	5,591
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	431	645	0	0	431	645
Temporary Advances	12	16	0	0	12	16
Purchases	1,307	4,516	0	0	1,307	4,516
Subtotal	1,750	5,177	0	0	1,750	5,177
TOTAL	6,322	10,768	0	0	6,322	10,768



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ANNEXURE 9**STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE AND REMISSIONS, REFUNDS AND PAYMENTS MADE AS AN ACT OF GRACE**

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2020/2021 R'000	2019/2020 R'000
Made in kind		
Computer Equipment	2	452
Dogs	392	887
Machinery & Equipment	305	15
Medical Equipment	38	304
Uniform	0	30
Weapons & Ammunition	0	169
Stationery	0	6
Protective Gear	1	0
TOTAL	738	1,863

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ANNEXURE 10
COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE
Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Subtotal	JAN	FEB	MAR	Subtotal	2020/21	2019/20
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	Q1	2021	2021	2021	Q4	TOTAL	TOTAL
Compensation of employees	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
Goods services	1,034,821	307,968	28,568	1,371,357	122,108	1,40,897	11,940	8,818	3,752	2,847	6,769	8,655	39,073	54,497	1,716,216	42,222
Minor assets	15,374	2,721	819	18,914	2,024	1,153	505	463	163	299	(88)	237	(948)	(799)	22,722	101
Catering: Departmental activities	667	128	144	939	6	42	(7)	(514)	(154)	0	(668)	0	0	0	312	0
Communication (G&S)	25	8	30	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Consultants: Business and advisory services	0	0	4	4	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Contractors	139	80	50	269	32	52	4	(64)	0	117	(64)	2	(40)	(28)	265	41
Agency and support/ outsourced services	164	43	656	863	675	2,581	3,596	2,577	1,588	117	4,282	4,049	27,715	36,768	48,765	0
Entertainment	39	0	14	53	0	0	0	(53)	0	0	(53)	0	0	0	0	0
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	149	166	255	570	154	123	36	81	0	0	81	2	(49)	(46)	918	2
Consumable supplies	1,005,346	284,911	3,793	1,294,050	98,598	128,458	3,921	2,159	1,330	1,293	4,782	3,596	11,787	16,342	1,546,151	41,783
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1	151	1	153	(111)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	103	2
Operating leases	1,689	2,712	2,088	6,489	1,426	1,826	906	190	87	295	572	152	54	207	11,426	0
Property payments	327	299	613	1,239	334	389	175	91	65	89	245	104	41	198	2,580	5



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Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL 2020	MAY 2020	JUN 2020	Subtotal Q1	JUL 2020	AUG 2020	SEPT 2020	Subtotal Q2	OCT 2020	NOV 2020	DEC 2020	Subtotal Q3	JAN 2021	FEB 2021	MAR 2021	Subtotal Q4	2020/21 TOTAL	2019/20 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
Travel and subsistence	10,844	16,551	19,967	47,362	18,883	6,013	2,804	27,700	1,941	636	579	3,156	569	561	453	1,583	79,801	288
Venues and facilities	57	198	134	389	77	247	0	324	19	35	0	54	58	154	0	212	979	0
Advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	0	175	2,098	0	0	0	0	2,098	0
Operating payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Transfers and subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	(18)	0	0	(18)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	(18)	0	0	(18)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure for capital assets	474	793	656	1,923	406	353	75	834	193	0	0	193	99	0	52	151	3,101	0
Transport equipment	0	299	75	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	0
Other machinery and equipment	474	494	581	1,549	406	338	56	800	215	0	0	215	111	0	52	163	2,727	0
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	34	(22)	0	0	(22)	(12)	0	0	(12)	0	0
TOTAL COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	1,035,295	308,761	29,224	1,373,280	122,514	141,268	17,106	280,888	10,933	19,832	2,847	33,612	7,173	9,482	46,936	63,591	1,751,371	42,222





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