

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE WORKSHOP ON THE 2005/06 ANNUAL REPORT

1. Introduction

- Section 40(3)(a) of the PFMA identifies that the annual report should *"...fairly present the state of affairs of the department, trading entity or constitutional institution, its business, financial results, performance against predetermined objectives and its financial position as at the end of the financial year concerned..."*
- Annual reports facilitate control that is, determine, measure or track performance against targets – both financial and non-financial (service delivery)
- Interested parties study annual reports to ascertain the level of financial and non-financial performance; and to ensure fair or faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions of transactions in the statements and to verify disclosure of the financial position and financial results
- Non-financial performance is critical to the success of public sector institutions as this is where service delivery of the department is of relevance, however a balanced view of performance needs to take place, that is, considering both financial and non-financial performance
- Committees need to pay attention to the emphasis of matter and examine whether there are any issues that need to be taken up with the Minister or Accounting Officer, including exploring remedial steps that are being taken
- Benefits from annual report analysis include;
 - identifying trends in performance,
 - tracking progress of performance relative to the strategic plan,
 - determining the financial position and financial performance of a particular institution on a given date, and
 - identifying progress on issues of concern that were raised in previous annual reports.

2. SAPS' Strategic Priorities – 2005 to 2010

- Combating organized crime, focusing on drugs and firearm tracking, vehicle theft and hijacking, commercial crime and corruption among public officials,
- Combating serious and violent crimes via strategies to: counter the proliferation of firearms, improve safety and security in high-crime areas, combat crimes such as taxis and gang violence and faction fighting, and maintain security at major public events, among others,
- Combating crimes against women and children and improving the investigation and prosecution of these crimes focusing on rape, domestic violence, assault with intention to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm, indecent and common assault, kidnapping and abduction and child abuse, and
- Improving basic service delivery.

3. Programme Performance - 2005/06

3.1 Programme 1: Administration

Several courses were provided for different categories of police members: station commissioners from 47 priority stations completed the Station Management Course; 389 operational commanders completed Operational Commander Training; sufficient (number not provide?) trainers were trained for the Street Wise; 1 365 detectives commanders completed Detective Commander Learning Programme; 1 251 designated firearms officers were trained to facilitate implementation of the Firearms Control Act; 66 reservists from previously disadvantaged group received driver's licence; more female trainers (number not provide?) were trained in operational training; 14 members finalised Occupational Directed-Education, Training and Development; 13 interns obtained permanent positions and 30 participated in the second internship programme; and SASSETA provided funding for the development of a Forensic qualification and the development of a learnership for detectives both on NQF level 5. A Skills Audit process was piloted at 250 stations involving 16 228 members and a total of 54 329 members received training in terms of the Workplace Skills Plan. Nine

thousand eight hundred and fifty (9 850) - 8 538 in 2004/05 entry-level constables completed the Basic Training Learning Programme.

An additional 11 000 entry-level constables and 1 000 Public Service Act personnel were enlisted during 2005/06 of which 10 802 were allocated to provinces to increase human resource capacity at station level. The 14 presidential and 169 priority stations were earmarked as a priority for allocation criteria. Two thousand (2 000) entry-level posts were earmarked for the Protection and Security Services division and Borderline Law Enforcement and Security was allocated 1 000 posts.

The department has successfully established fully functional Career and Information Centres in all provinces and the last four (4) were launched during 2005/06. Mobile Career Centres are also fully operational in all provinces and two have been established at national level.

A special dispensation based on performance was implemented for employees appointed in terms of the SAPS Act from 1 April 2005. Qualifying members were awarded a maximum of 8 notches within their respective levels over and above the annual cost-of-living adjustment. In addition members could also qualify for an additional 1% pay progression based on their performance. Organisational performance indicators were used for the first time. An agreement to change the current 16-level salary structure to a Broad Band Salary Structure was signed in the SSSBC and was implemented on 1 April 2006.

The Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy was included in the SAPS Risk Management Strategy as required by National Treasury. A total of 529 police members were suspended, of which 473 were without salaries and 56 with salaries during 2005/06.

Comment:

- *Percentages for deviation from target on collection of revenue are incorrect.*

Eleven (11) police stations were completed (9 in 04/05), renovations in 4 training colleges were completed, 23 police stations are expected to be completed in 2006/07 and construction of 26 police stations will commence in 2006/07. Expenditure on day-to-day maintenance increased by 77 percent from R83 172 992 in 2004/05 to R 146 908 656 in 2005/06.

Comment:

- *There is no information about 6 Borderlines and 1 uniform shop that were expected to be completed in June 2005.*

A total of 4 053 vehicles were disposed of as a result of normal wear and tear and 31 properties were handed back to DPW for disposal. Preparations for devolution of budgets and functions began. The CSIR was also appointed to give guidance/advice on the development of a computerized system and the devolution of functions. Modernisation and expansion of end user equipment, network and hosting infrastructure, and developments of information system took place.

3.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

Further roll-out of sector policing to 169 high-contact crime stations which included 12 of the 14 presidential stations and 31 of the 47 priority stations took place. The SAPS has taken over border control and rural protection function from SANDF, and provision has been made for this purpose over the next MTEF. During 2005/06 16 740 (2 610 in 2004/05) reservists were recruited bringing the total number to 25 734 (21 061 in 04/05 and approximately 30 000 currently p.6). A revised reservist system was implemented on 1 April 2006 and additional reservist will also be recruited from existing commando members. The enhancement of policing personnel continues, as personnel numbers were 155 320 in 2005/06 with 178 910 as the target by 2008/09.

The focus was on actions carried out at 169 high-contact crime stations from which 45% of total arrests came. More than 297 repeat offenders were

identified and 77 have been arrested. However, a decrease in 7 crime prevention actions carried out is noted. The 46% target for vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen was not achieved due to difficulties in identifying the vehicles, 44,4% was achieved. The quantity and value of drugs seized increased while the number of dosage units and weight of drugs reported by the National Forensic Science Laboratory decreased. Stricter control measures on possession of firearms resulted in 14 842 firearms circulated as lost or stolen and 12 351 firearms were confiscated/recovered. The target of 80% for firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen was reached. Reduction in contact crimes is noted although rape and murder decreased marginally.

The Draft Firearms Control Amendment Bill was published for public comment in February 2006. A centre for homeless children was opened in Goodwood in Cape Town and a library and computer centre were established at Zifunele School in Orlando as part of the Adopt-a-Cop programme. By the end of March 2005, 583 police stations had established victim-friendly facilities and 435 members were trained in victim empowerment making a total of approximately 34 000 trained members.

Sector policing was fully implemented on a 24-hour basis in 656 (52%) of the 1 249 sectors at 169 high-contact crime stations. The number of sectors at contact crime stations was reduced from 1 422 to 1 249 in 2005/06. Sector policing was implemented in 116 of the 128 sectors at the 13 presidential stations with the exception of Thabong. Border Police perform duties at 55 land border posts, 10 air border posts and 9 sea border posts. Thirty seven (37) hostage situations were reported leading to arrest of 10 hostages and seizure of 10 firearms. More than 100 000 members including SANDF, Metro Police and Intelligence Community secured the 01 March 2006 Local Government Elections. Preparations for the 2010 Soccer World Cup have already commenced.

Comment:

- *The service delivery output, indicators and achievements table on page 27 is incorrect and the measures are not aligned to targets. There is no information about the indicator and target for the percentage reduction in priority crimes rate including contact crimes.*
- *There is no new information about any improvements in the installation of CCTV camera and the comment is the same as in 2004/05, page 5.*

3.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

An 11,25% decrease in reported charges (biggest in common assault) and 3,56% charges referred to court (in this case common assault increased) is noted. Fewer charges for property related crimes were reported by the public and more charges relating to crimes dependent on police actions were reported by the police.

A target of 24% for commercial crime charges referred to court was reached and a 43% detection rate was achieved. The detection rate of 56,97% and 67,07% for sexual offences and indecent assault against adults and children was achieved (exceeding the target). Targets of 43,63% and 42,22% for the percentage of charges referred to court for sexual offences against adults and children was achieved (also exceeding set targets). The target for forensic evidence analysed was not reached, 190 253 out of 244 254 (77,89%) cases were finalised within 35 days.

Comment:

- *Although targets were achieved, AG's comments on the information systems should be considered as well as media reports and personnel capacity.*

3.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

Crime Intelligence contributed towards a total of 12 534 operations compared to 9 568 in 2004/05 and a total of 54 314 reports were produced compared to

50 212 in 2004/05. A decline in the number of strategic intelligence and information products is noted.

3.5 Programme 5: Protection and Security services

Seventeen (17) attempted security breaches were reported and cases were registered for further investigation. Five (5) written complaints were lodged however investigations revealed that it was not necessary to take departmental steps against members involved. Static and Mobile Security was responsible for protecting 102 facilities nationally. A total of 5 245 arrests were made at Beitbridge, JIA and Durban Harbour.

Comment:

- *Progress on the Government Security Regulator and Counter Assault Team is provided although targets were not set in the ENE.*

4. Expenditure trends for 2004/05, 2005/06 and April to August 2006

4.1 Expenditure trends for 2004/05

Table 1

Safety and Security - 2004/05	Adjusted appropriation	Actual expenditure up to Mar 2005	Available funds	Percentage spending
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	7,053,069	7,533,139	(480,070)	106.8%
2. Visible Policing	12,239,943	11,439,416	800,527	93.5%
3. Detective Services	4,021,815	4,173,473	(151,658)	103.8%
4. Crime Intelligence	677,678	839,537	(161,859)	123.9%
5. Protection and Security Services	517,151	587,338	(70,187)	113.6%
Total	24,509,656	24,572,903	(63,247)	100.3%

The SAPS' total expenditure at the end of March 2005 was 100,3 per cent. The lowest spending programme was Visible Policing at 93,5 per cent and the highest spending programme was Crime Intelligence at 123,9 percent followed by Protection and Security Services at 113,6 percent. Visible Policing constituted 49,9 per cent of the total budget for the SAPS in 2004/05 although it was the

lowest spender. In addition, an amount of R801m was shifted from this programme to other programmes.

Table 2

Safety and Security - 2004/05	Adjusted appropriation	Actual expenditure up to Mar 2005	Available funds	Percentage spending
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments	22,982,339	22,460,886	521,453	97.7%
Compensation of employees	18,422,680	17,772,461	650,219	96.5%
Goods and services	4,559,659	4,688,664	-129,005	102.8%
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	0	-239	0	
Transfers and subsidies to:	393,729	406,058	-12,329	103.1%
Provinces and local	65,531	64,444	1,087	98.3%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0	8,679	-8,679	
Households	328,198	332,935	-4,737	101.4%
Payments for capital assets	1,133,588	1,705,959	-572,371	150.5%
Buildings and other fixed structures	345,903	368,369	-22,466	106.5%
Machinery and equipment	787,685	1,337,585	-549,900	169.8%
Cultivated assets		5		
Total	24,509,656	24,572,903	-63,247	100.3%

Overall expenditure on economic classification at the end of March 2005 was 100,3 per cent. The lowest spending items was compensation of employees at 96,5 per cent followed by transfers to provinces and local government at 98,3 percent. The highest spending item was machinery and equipment at 169,8 per cent (exceeded allocated budget by R549,9m) followed by buildings and other fixed structures at an expenditure of 106,5 per cent.

4.2 Expenditure trends for 2005/06

Table 3

Safety and Security - 2005/06	Adjusted appropriation	Actual expenditure	Available funds	Percentage spending
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	8,458,363	8,820,760	(362,397)	104.3%
2. Visible Policing	13,393,633	12,860,323	533,310	96.0%
3. Detective Services	4,796,265	4,926,981	(130,716)	102.7%
4. Crime Intelligence	1,006,627	1,042,681	(36,054)	103.6%
5. Protection and Security Services	825,616	829,758	(4,142)	100.5%
Total	28,480,504	28,480,503	1	100.0%