



Contact Crimes

The overall detection rate for contact crimes decreased by 5.01% in comparison to 2005/06. In 2005/06 the detection rate for contact crimes overall was 60% and this dropped to 54.99% in 2006/07. The percentage of cases referred to court increased slightly for contact crimes overall from 36.44% in 2005/06 to 39.58% in 2006/07.

The percentage of murder cases referred to court increased slightly from 21.9% in 2005/06 to 23.03% in 2006/07. The detection rate also increased slightly from 26.66% in 2005/06 to 27.73% in 2006/07. However, this is still below the target detection rate for priority crimes of 33%. This relatively low percentage of murder charges to court and detection rates remains a concern, especially in the light of the analysis of the SAPS that most murders are committed by people known to the victim. Surely, this should make detection easier. The detection rates for robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery are also below the 33% target for 2006/07.

Assault GBH has the highest rate for referral to court (55.79%) and detection (71.96%). It is a concern that there was a slight drop in the detection rates for rape (-1.77%), attempted murder (-0.84%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (-0.38%). The percentage of charges referred to court also dropped slightly for rape (-1.36%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (-0.04%).

Property Crimes

The percentage of property crimes referred to court increased very slightly from 10.68% in 2005/06 to 11.04% in 2006/07. The detection rate for property crimes also increased very slightly from 14.8% in 2005/06 to 15.02% in 2006/07.

Organised Crime

According to the Organised Crime Project Investigation, 192 organised crime groups (273 in 2005/06; and 369 in 2004/05) are operating in South Africa. Of these 192 projects, 72 projects were successfully investigated, which led to 913 cases being taken to court. 127 syndicate leaders (267 in 2005/06) and 704 runners (552 in 2005/06) were arrested.

Sexual and Violent Crimes against Women and Children

There was a large increase of 7.19% in the number of murders of children under the age of 18 years during 2006/07 and the number of children murdered increased from 1 075 in 2005/06 to 1 152 in 2006/07. The detection rate for murder of children increased by 3.54% from 24.60% in 2005/06 to 28.14% in 2006/07. There were drops in all other categories of crimes against children and the SAPS met the target of 30% of charges to court and 40% detection rate for all sexual and assault offences against children. It should be noted that no specific targets have been set for percentage charges to court and detection rates for murders of children under the age of 18 years. It should also be noted that the percentage charges to court and detection rate for murder of children, while very slightly



higher than the detection rate for murder in general (28.14% compared to 27.73%) is unacceptably low.

There was also a large increase (7.29%) in the number of women murdered in 2006/07 from 2 649 in 2005/06 to 2 842 in 2006/07, which is an increase of 193 murders. The same picture as described above for children is clear i.e. a decline in other categories of crimes against women, with the exception of murder. However, in contrast to murders against children, the detection rate for murder of women has decreased by 1.03% in 2006/07. It should be noted that the detection rate for murder of women is much higher than that for the general population or for children at 36.82% for 2006/07.

Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory

The Criminal Record Centre did not meet its target of fingerprint identification on previous convictions within 30 days but it did manage to increase the percentage of previous convictions completed within 30 days from 83% in 2005/06 to 86.4% in 2006/07. During 2006/07, a total of 1 001 357 crime related fingerprint enquires were received.

The Forensic Science Laboratory received a total of 267 792 cases (65 019 of which were carried over from 2005/06). Analysts concluded 214 821 cases in 2006/07 of which 197 635 were concluded within 35 days. Thus 92% of cases were concluded within the target which is an improvement on the 88% of cases that were concluded within 35 days in 2005/06.

The FSL recruited 163 operational and 32 support personnel during the 2006/07 planning cycle. However, during the same period, 70 operational and 50 support personnel left the FSL. The FSL also took occupation of new facilities during 2006/07 and the automated DNA analysis system was implemented.

The Secretariat has noted in their Annual Report for 2006/07 that they had reported on the first phase of an evaluation of the Criminal Record and Forensic Science Services. Findings included the lack of equity in middle and higher management positions, high turnover of African employees and the lack of a completed retention strategy for scarce skills. Apparently, these structures are still busy completing this retention strategy.

Questions

- Are the targets especially for general crime investigations in terms of charges to court and detection rate not set too low, considering that they have been surpassed by a considerable margin at least over the last two years?
- Why was the target for the number of organised crime cases referred to court not increased, even though it had been considerably surpassed in 2005/06?
- What are the reasons for the drop in detection rates for rape in particular, which dropped by 1.77%?



- The drop in detection rate for contact crimes (overall total) is a concern. What can this be ascribed to?
- The increase in the number of women and children murdered in 2006/07 is a real concern. What comments does the police have to make in this regard?
- Why is the detection rate for murders of women so much higher than the detection rate for children?
- Has the restructuring process had any impact on the detection rates?
- Please explain the reduction in level of training for detectives during 2006/07 in the light of a decreasing detection rate for contact crimes?
- Improvements can be noted in the turnaround times for both the Forensic Laboratory and the Criminal Record Centre. How has the technological improvement contributed to this and are these facilities particularly the Forensic Science still facing staff shortages?
- The Report by the Secretariat for 2006/07 describes that there is no retention strategy in place in the Forensic Science Services. In the light of continued problems in the retention of skilled staff, when will this be completed and what are some of the key aspects of the strategy?

4.4. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

Table 6: Extent to which targets for Crime Intelligence were met in 2005/06

Subprogramme	Output	Target	Target met or not met
Crime Intelligence Operations	Neutralised threats	Maintain or increase number of operations to neutralise crime threats for 2006/07.	Target met 28 815 operations were conducted in comparison with 12 534 in 2005/06.
Intelligence and Information Management	Crime intelligence products	Maintain or increase the number and type of intelligence products for 2006/07.	Target met The number of reports increased from 54 314 in 2005/06 to 105 238 in 2006/07.

In contrast to 2005/06 which saw a decrease in the number of arrests resulting from operations to reduce threats, the number of arrests increased in 2006/07 from 7 126 in 2005/06 to 12 202 in 2006/07. The value of goods recovered also increased from R767 thousand in 2005/06 to an estimated value of R1 758 335 055 in 2006/07.

The number of strategic reports, tactical reports, crime prevention reports and information reports increased during 2006/07 in comparison with 2005/06.



4.5. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

Table 7: Extent to which targets for Protection and Security Services were met in 2006/07

Sub-programme	Output	Target	Actual Performance
VIP Protection Service	Protection of all VIPs while in transit	0% breaches	Target met 0% breaches. (17 breaches in 2005/06)
Static and Mobile Security	Static protection of all VIPs and their property Protection of valuable Government cargo and high-profile prisoners	0% breaches 100% delivery	Target met 0% breaches, but 24 attempted breaches recorded. Target met 100% safe delivery.
Ports of Entry Security	Security and policing at ports of entry and exit	Implementation progress at Beit Bridge Border Post, Johannesburg International Airport and Durban Harbour Maintain or increase number of illegal firearms recovered Maintain or increase number of stolen vehicles recovered Maintain or increase quantity and value of drugs seized Maintain or increase quantity and value of illegal goods seized Maintain or increase number of arrests	156 members at Beit Bridge Border Post (288 in 2005/06), 1 121 members at Johannesburg International Airport (835 in 2005/06) and 1 004 Durban Harbour. Target not met Decreased from 252 in 2005/06 to 121 in 2006/07. Target not met Decreased from 1 520 in 2005/06 to 1 045 in 2006/07. Target met Increase in value from R37 921 in 2005/06 to R329 790 in 2006/07. Target not met Decreased in value from R277 435 327 in 2005/06 to R192 391 930 in 2006/07. Target met Increased from 24 543 in 2005/06 to 30 410 in 2006/07.



Railway Police	Security and policing in railway environment	Roll-out in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and National Train Unit (Tshwane) Priority crimes - benchmarked in 2006/07 Number of arrests - benchmarked in 2006/07	Contact points completed at Cape Town Station, High Command, Retreat, Johannesburg provincial command 6 853 of 8 938 priority crimes recorded occurred in railway environment 28 613 arrests
Government Security Regulator	Key government strategic interests secured	133 key points and 265 public entities identified Compliance with identified physical security standards of government sector – benchmarked in 2006/07	145 key points 250 projects (including 2010 Fifa World Cup, Gautrain, Presidency, National Ministers, presidential residences and offices) registered and evaluated Appraisals at O R Tambo International Airport is in an advanced state

5. Financial Statements

The Department of Safety and Security was allocated R32 521 231 000 billion of which R 32 521 230 381 was actually spent. Thus only R619 was left unspent and relinquished to the Revenue Fund.

The Visible Policing programme received the highest allocation in terms of the SAPS budget although the amount was reduced from the original allocation of R14 426 449 000 to R14 389 949 000 – an adjustment of R36,5 million. This amount was shifted to the Department of Health⁶ for ongoing maintenance and upgrading of mortuary facilities, following the shifting of the forensic pathology function to the Department of Health from April 2006.

A total of R1 billion was shifted through virement between major items (3.1% of Safety and Security total budget). An amount of R368 million was shifted from the Visible Policing Programme (1.1% of the total SAPS budget).

The Department received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor General for 2006/07.

⁶ See p140 of Adjusted ENE 2006



While there were no matters of emphasis, the Auditor General drew attention to a number of additional issues including:

Inventory stores: Inventory differences of R18.7 million were noted between the actual inventory and the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) from test counts performed at inventory stores countrywide. Although the figure dropped from the 2005/06 figure of R27.1 million, it remains a cause for concern.

Firearm control: Firearm control registers were not properly maintained in 6 provinces. Bi-annual firearms inspections were not always performed. According to departmental statistics, 3 856 firearms were reported as lost, stolen or robbed from personnel. This number shows an increase of 1 559 firearms or 67% from the 2005/06 figure of 2 297.

The Department has stated in response to the same problem identified in the 2005/06 Auditor General Report that they have numbered, coded and marked 40 784 firearms with the SAPS logo and that 55 784 firearms will be marked in the 2007/08 financial year. An additional more sophisticated marking project is also being implemented, and a total of 202 firearms have been coded with this technology.

Supply Chain Management: Supply chain management was implemented by means of a phased-in approach and certain instances of non-compliance and inconsistencies were noted relating to the constitution of ad-hoc bid adjudication committees, use of urgent and emergency procedures, advertising of bids, inconsistent evaluation of bids and advertising of bids awarded. Certain prescribed and required documentation was not available for audit.

Other issues raised by the Auditor-General included:

- Employee benefits were erroneously understated by R181 million, but was adjusted and correctly reflected in the financial statements included in the Annual Report.
- Performance audits performed on official housing and border control will be tabled separately during the year when finalised.
- The Department is in the process of attending to resolutions of the Standing Committee On Public Accounts (Scopa) relating to the previous financial year.

It should be noted that a number of areas raised as concerns by the Auditor General in 2005/06 seem to have been rectified as no concerns were raised in the 2006/07 Report. These include for example, issues around vehicle fleet management, Forensic Science Laboratory working on withdrawn or finalised cases and docket allocation to investigation officers.

Questions

- Why were funds shifted from the Visible Policing Programme and for what purpose were the funds utilised?
- The increase in lost or stolen SAPS firearms is a serious concern. What steps have the SAPS taken to correct this problem and what assurances can they give the Committee that this problem will not be reflected in the 2007/08 Auditor General Report?



- The concern around lost firearms was highlighted by the Committee in 2005/06 and a recommendation made for the SAPS to report on inspections to the Portfolio Committee biannually. There seems to have been some confusion in this regard, but the SAPS should provide the Committee with an outline of all steps that have and will be taken to address this problem.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the issue of most concern in the 2006/07 Annual Report of the SAPS needs to be the fact that the crime statistics, particularly for contact crimes, in most cases, did not decrease according to the target and in some cases, like murder, actually increased. The increase in murders of women and children is also a concern. It is in the reduction of crime and in the increase in detection (and conviction rates) that the performance of the police needs to be measured. In relation to this issue, the fact that the targets for detection and percentage of referral of cases to court were met in general (though not for key crimes such as murder), is positive, but these rates do seem too low, when compared to overall performance over the last few years.

Slow implementation of sector policing, particularly in some provinces like KwaZulu-Natal is also a concern, especially in the light of the above. The effect of full implementation of sector policing will hopefully have an impact on the reduction of crime as well as to improvements in prevention and detection.



Annexure A

Scopa Resolutions⁷ emanating from 2005/06 SAPS Annual Report

Scopa has requested the Accounting Officer of the SAPS to report progress with regard to addressing the problems as reported by the Auditor-General within 60 days of adoption of its report by Parliament. The report was adopted on 21 June 2007⁸. The Committee (Secretary) has confirmed that Scopa has not received such progress report as at 16 October 2007. However, the SAPS stated that it has complied with the 60 days directive given and has faxed through a copy of the progress report⁹.

Concerns raised by Scopa:

1. **Lack of monitoring in the administrative environment - Supply Chain Management (page 130, par. 5.1 of 2005/2006 Audit Report)**

The Auditor-General reported the following shortcomings with regards to Supply Chain Management:

1. There was lack of monitoring due to inadequate procurement systems which resulted in suppliers' performance not being regulated against their contractual obligations and rotation of suppliers.
2. The new delegation of authority to the provinces has not been finalised.

Scopa recommended that the Accounting Officer:

1. Ensured that there was adequate procurement system to address the shortcomings highlighted by the Auditor-General;
2. Ensured strict adherence and monitoring of the Supply Chain Management Policy Framework;
3. Finalised the delegations timeously and communicate to the relevant authorities

2. **Lack of monitoring in the operational environment (page 131, par. 5.2 of 2005/2006 Audit Report)**

2.1 **Vehicle Fleet Management (page 131, par. 5.2.1 of 2005/2006 Audit Report)**

The Auditor-General reported that there were inadequate monitoring and control over the use of vehicles after normal working hours, which resulted in vehicles not being available to respond to emergencies. Scopa noted the Accounting Officer's commitment that by the end of April the Department would have implemented a mechanism to ensure that all vehicles were monitored and

⁷ See Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts: The South African Police Service (SAPS) for the financial year ending 31 March 2006, dated 06 June 2007. Announcements Tabling and Committee Reports No 59, p1035

⁸ See Minutes of Proceedings of the National Assembly No 36, dated 21 June 2007, p1347

⁹ See Annexure A and B



could be located at any given time so as to ensure that vehicles were utilised for the intended purpose.

Scopa requested a progress report on the implementation of this system within 60 days of adoption of its report by Parliament¹⁰. [The Committee (Secretary) has confirmed that Scopa has not received such progress report as at 16 October 2007 but a letter in this regard has subsequently been received]

2.2 Firearm Control (page 132, par 5.2.2 of 2005/2006 Audit Report)

The Auditor-General reported that there were control weaknesses with regard to the safekeeping of firearms. This matter was previously reported on and resolutions were taken in this regard. Scopa therefore made recommendations for the Accounting Officer to:

1. Provide quarterly progress reports on the control system that the department has implemented with regard to the marking of firearms, commencing with a progress report as at 31 March 2007. [*The Committee (Secretary) has confirmed that Scopa has not received such progress report as at 16 October 2007 but the report has subsequently been received.]
2. Take necessary steps timeously to ensure that lost or stolen firearms are accounted for and that appropriate corrective actions are taken against members when negligence is proven.

2.3 Dockets and Case Administration System (page 132, par 6.2 of 2005/2006 Audit Report)

The Auditor-General reported that there were inefficient management and control over the progress of investigations and appropriate docket allocation to investigation officers at provincial area level.

Scopa therefore made recommendations for the Accounting Officer to:

1. Maintain an efficient system that provides accurate data.
2. Monitor progress on reported cases.
3. Train staff to deal with the case-load.

¹⁰ *Supra*



Annexure B

Recommendations of the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security contained with the Report of the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security on the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the South African Police Service for 2006/07.

Recommendations

The SAPS provided a written response to the recommendations contained in the Report

- The following amendments should be incorporated into future Annual Reports (beginning with the 2006/07 Annual Report) to ensure ease of analysis:
 - The SAPS should clearly identify within the relevant tables, whether the particular target has been met or not met. **Response: Will include extent to which target was met in the 2006/07 and all future tables. Extent completed: A Table for Administration was included and an attempt made to include in tables the extent to which each target was met.**
 - The SAPS Planning Information for each year contains targets additional to those reported on the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) and the Annual Report. The Annual Report for each year should report on progress in meeting all targets outlined in the Planning Information document, and not only on those reported in the ENE. Information on Programme 1 should also be reported, even if this is not a Treasury requirement at this point. **Response: Will include in the 2006/07 and all future tables. Extent completed: Was done.**
 - The quality control process must be improved to ensure that there are no errors in the Report. **Response: Will be improved.**
 - The SAPS should identify progress in meeting the relevant priorities for that year as identified by the President in his State of the Nation Address. **Response: Will include. Extent completed: The Report identifies the focus areas in the State of the Nation Address and provides information on the relevant focus areas.**
- The South African Police Service has a system in place whereby it can monitor all transactions and developments at station level in terms of expenditure. Full access should be granted to National Treasury to access this system so that it can fulfil a proactive and comprehensive oversight role over expenditure at local, provincial and national level. Once National Treasury has access to the system, they will be called by the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security on a bi-annual basis to provide oversight reports on expenditure trends by the Department of Safety and Security at local, provincial and national level. **Response: Information from the systems is loaded on a monthly basis on the National Treasury System. The expansion of information via this mechanism to address the needs of Treasury is being explored.**



- The Department has agreed to include information on conviction rates in the next and all subsequent Annual Reports.
- The SAPS should liaise with the Department of Justice to ensure that their respective measurements for conviction rates are synchronised. **Response: Will engage the NPA. Will explore alternatives if cannot be standardised to ensure inclusion in future Planning Information and Annual Reports. Extent completed: The Report provides information on why conviction rates are not included, despite the request by the Committee. The Report states that conviction rates from the perspective of the SAPS will be included in the 2007/08 Report.**
- The Department has agreed to differentiate in the 2006/07 Annual Report and all subsequent reports between the number of new vehicles which are allocated nationally to Head Office and those that will be operational in the provinces in other facilities. The Report should differentiate between vehicles that are allocated to the divisions that operate in the provinces and those that are allocated to stations. **Response: In future annual reports a distinction will be made between vehicles for national competencies in provinces and national competencies at head office. Extent completed: Table 5 on Vehicle distribution per province and age analysis, includes separate categories for National Commissioner, Head Office and Provincial offices.**
- The SAPS should ensure that they have a system in place to ensure the fair distribution of vehicles at station level. The SAPS must report in writing to the Committee within the first parliamentary quarter of 2007/08 on progress made to monitor the distribution of vehicles at local level. **Response: Outlines current procedures to ensure fair distribution of vehicles. No comment of report on progress in monitoring. Extent completed: Report not received.**
- The Committee notes the concern raised by National Treasury in terms of the slow expenditure rate of the SAPS for capital assets in 2006/07. This is a particular concern in that the Department is now responsible for using the devolved funds from the Department of Public Works for building and maintenance. The SAPS should provide a quarterly written report to the Committee on progress made in utilising funds for capital assets and include in this report a status report on the building and maintenance projects of the SAPS for that quarter. The Portfolio Committee may call in National Treasury at any point during the year to provide further information on SAPS expenditure patterns. **Response: The SAPS provides National Treasury with an updated status report on progress made in utilisation of capital assets usually in July, October, January and April. The SAPS will send these reports to the Committee simultaneously. Extent completed: Additional Reports not received.**
- The SAPS should provide a written report to the Committee, by the first day of the first parliamentary session in 2007, on whether the stations identified in the 2005/06 Report which were meant to commence at the beginning of 2006/07 have in fact commenced. In addition, the SAPS should identify those stations outlined in the 2005/06 Report which



were expected to be completed in the 2006/07 financial year and identify those that have not reached their target completion dates. **Response: Report sent.**

- The SAPS must provide the Portfolio Committee with a list of trained Designated Firearm Officers (DFOs) per province and per police station. The report must identify those police stations which do not have trained DFOs. This written report must be given to the Portfolio Committee by the first day of the first parliamentary session in 2007. **Response: Some DFOs are placed at designated stations to serve a cluster of surrounding stations. List included.**
- The SAPS must provide the Portfolio Committee with a written report, to be submitted every six months, on inspections completed to ensure adequate control of firearms. These reports must be submitted in April and October of each year. **Response: None. Extent completed: Not received. Comments received by the SAPS are that this recommendation was not included in the Report which they had scrutinised.**
- The SAPS must provide the Portfolio Committee with a report identifying the number of women who attended the various training courses on offer during 2005/06 and the percentage of places that were filled by women on each of these courses as well as the number of women who were trained as trainers. This written report must be given to the Portfolio Committee by the first day of the first parliamentary session in 2007. **Response: A total of 16 028 females attended training in 2005/06. List included including percentage of women attending each course.**
- The SAPS must ensure that they conduct regular inspections to improve implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and correct use of the Domestic Violence Register at police stations throughout the country. The Portfolio Committee will continue to monitor developments in this regard. **Response: None.**
- The SAPS must provide feedback in writing on promotions and the gender breakdown in terms of levels at the Kagiso police station. This written report must be given to the Portfolio Committee by the first day of the first parliamentary session in 2007. **Response: Letter attached.**



Appendix 3

Shifted completion dates for stations

Station Name	Completion Date according to 2005/06 Report	Completion Date according to 2006/07 Report
Sulenkama	May 2006	October 2006
Motherwell	June 2006	January 2007
Verkykerskop	November 2006	February 2007
Mamelodi	June 2006	August 2006
Eersterust	June 2006	January 2007
Duduza	June 2006	March 2007
Thokoza	October 2006	March 2007
Inanda	October 2006	August 2007
Pienaar	July 2006	September 2007
Hazyview	March 2007	March 2009
Mooifontein	July 2006	April 2007

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