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ANNUAL REPORT

2024
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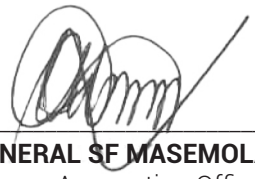
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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

Mr F Cachalia
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police, for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

29 August 2025

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PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AFRIPOL	African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ANC	African National Congress
AU	African Union
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BMA	Border Management Agency
BMCS	Biometric Movement Control System
BoC	Board of Commissioners
CARA	Criminal Asset Recovery Account
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CIS	Crime Intelligence Survey
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease, 2019
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
CSS	Customer Satisfactory Survey
DDM	District Development Model
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoD	Department of Defence
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department for Public Service Administration
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EITT	Economic Infrastructure Task Team

EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ESEID	Economic Sectors Employment and Infrastructure Development
ETD	Education, Training and Development
ETD-EC	Education, Training and Development Evaluation Committee
FATF	Financial Action Task Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
GNU	Government of National Union
HAST	HIV and AIDS/STI/TB
HCCS	High Contact Crime Stations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICDMS	Investigate Case Docket Management System
ICPCAP	Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICTS	International Cooperation, Trade and Security
ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
IJS	Integrated Justice System
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Agency
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IPM	Integrated Persons Management
IPT	Internet Protocols Telephony

IS	Information Systems
IS/ICT	Information Systems/Information Communication Technology
ISA	International Standard on Auditing
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisations
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGBTIQA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MSI	Multiple Stressor Intervention Programme
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NASP	National Annual Strategic Plan
NATJOINTS	National Joints Operational and Intelligence Structure
NCCF	National Crime Combating Forum
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NOC	National Operational Coordination
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPS	National Policing Strategy
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
OCS	Organisational Climate Study

OCSLA	Officer of the Chief State Law Advisor
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence Course
PAA	Public Audit Act
PAAP	Post-Audit Action Plan
PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PERSAL/ PERSAP	Personnel and Salary Sub System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act
POLMED	Police Medical Aid
POP	Public Order Police
PRECCA	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act
PSA	Public Service Act
PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
QMC	Quality Management Committee
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Support System
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCoSJ	Select Committee on Security and Justice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDIAP	Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SEIAS	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
SITA	State Information Technology Agency

SOE	State-Owned Entity
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centre
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDOC	United Nation on Drug Crimes
UNISA	University of South Africa
USA	United States of America
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIP	Very Important Person
WAN	Wide Area Network

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



MR F CACHALIA
Minister of Police

It is with both profound humility and steadfast resolve that I present this reflection of the South African Police Service's (SAPS's) performance during the 2024/25 financial year in my capacity as the Minister of Police. This is not a position I sought, but a responsibility I accept with the utmost gravity. I pledge to serve "without fear or favour," guided by the Constitution and the confidence placed in me by the President. Our people's trust in the SAPS is at a fragile point. We must mend this trust through tangible action, restore credibility and combat corruption within the police service. This report does not present everything that the SAPS does to promote safety and security in South Africa. Nevertheless, it presents information on the wide range of activities, actions and outcomes that has been achieved in this reporting period. Much of what SAPS members achieve go beyond the numbers contained in this report and should be recognised. It is in these daily interactions between SAPS members and the public that will determine whether the organisation is truly seen as a service that the public can trust.

As an extension of Operation Shanela, which facilitated widespread multisectoral cooperation, robust leadership and targeted impactful interventions, we continue to anchor our efforts in enhanced operational planning through Operation Shanela II. Our ultimate goal is to sharpen our approach through advance intelligence-led and proactive policing, further guided by the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), within a whole-of-society framework, in order to restore safety and order to our streets.

We recognise that trust cannot exist where misconduct and corruption persist. Where SAPS members are involved in actions that undermine the public trust in the police, they directly serve the interests of criminals and worsen public safety for everyone. I ask the many honest SAPS members to ensure that they report those in their ranks that should not be there to the appropriate structures. Consequently, we must tighten oversight, reinforce leadership accountability, and support our officers ensuring they are equipped, able to build respect and are motivated in their vital roles.

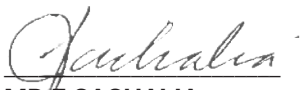
The path to safer communities lies in expertly driven intelligence and detective work and recognised as highly capable. Modernisation remains a priority, from expanding forensic capacity and adopting smart policing technologies to enhancing internal systems and frontline services, we focus on building upon success and correcting course where necessary, committed to continuous improvement. We will root out those who commit acts of corruption, criminality and brutality to restore confidence in our policing service and safeguard our national integrity.

Guided by the priorities of the 7th Administration, the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2024-2029) and the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030, especially drive to build a capable, ethical state, the SAPS is determined to ensure that every officer is accountable, operations are effective and leadership beyond reproach.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the leadership and members of SAPS, particularly National Commissioner General Fannie Masemola, Deputy Ministers Cassel Mathale and Polly Boshielo and former Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) Head Dr/Lieutenant General Godfrey Lebeya. Your enduring dedication, even in the face of adversity, remains an invaluable asset to our nation.

> To our communities, your support and appreciation for our hardworking law enforcement officers does not go unnoticed.

As we move forward, let us recommit ourselves to a safer South Africa, where justice is not only promised, but also consistently realised and where the police serve not just with authority, but also with integrity, empathy and unwavering accountability. My vision is for a police service that is not only capable, but also deeply connected to its communities. It is a police service that operates with professionalism, fairness and constitutional values, an institution that protects without prejudice and serves with integrity.



MR F CACHALIA
Minister of Police

23 Septmber 2025

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



MR CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

It is both an honour and a solemn responsibility to reflect on our performance over the previous financial year. This Annual Report is not only an account of our work, but also a recognition of collective service, an opportunity to reflect on key lessons and a reaffirmation of our commitment to strengthening the impact of policing, nationwide. I continue to draw inspiration from the dedication of the men and women of the SAPS, as well as from the vital contributions of community stakeholders, oversight bodies and civic partners who stand with us in pursuit of a safer South Africa.

Our journey this year has been driven by a shared vision, forging stronger bonds between our proud men and women in uniform and the communities they serve. Through station visits, open dialogues and engagement with oversight bodies, we have deepened our understanding of community needs and reinforced the power of partnership in crime prevention. Together, we are building a policing approach that is responsive, inclusive and rooted in trust.

At the heart of our mission is the delivery of accessible, professional and respectful service, especially at police station level. Every interaction with the public should uphold dignity and fairness, strengthening public confidence in our capacity to protect and serve with integrity.

We have placed special attention on safeguarding young people and the vulnerable among us. Initiatives focused on school safety and youth development not only prevent crime, but they also cultivate hope, resilience and a sense of belonging. We are also reinvigorating our Community Policing Forums (CPFs) as effective channels for community engagement, collaboration and crime prevention.

Guided by the ICVPS, our efforts remain comprehensive and coherent. This strategy embodies a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, ensuring coordinated action across all levels, with community at the centre of every intervention.

Our mandate for oversight continues to be a cornerstone of our work, ensuring that the police service remains professional, ethical and accountable. We acknowledge the challenges ahead yet are inspired by the courage and enduring commitment of our officers. Moving forward, we will continue fostering a culture grounded in discipline, integrity and responsiveness, one that mirrors our constitutional values and unites all South Africans.

I extend heartfelt gratitude to the National Commissioner, General Fannie Masemola, the senior leadership team and every member of our police service. Your dedication underpins our collective progress and embodies our shared aspiration for a safer nation.



MR CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

25 September 2025

DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



MS (Dr) POLLY BOSHIELO, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

It is with deep honour that I present this reflection on the SAPS's performance during the 2024/25 financial year. In keeping with the President's classification of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) as a national crisis, we have maintained its elevated priority, recognising that GBVF is not merely a criminal justice issue, but a profound human rights imperative.

To ensure victims are treated with the urgency, dignity and compassion they deserve, I conducted oversight visits to high-risk communities and police stations, specifically to assess compliance with the Domestic Violence Act and to ensure survivors of abuse receive swift, empathetic and effective responses.

Community engagement continues to be a cornerstone of effective policing. School and youth safety initiatives were strengthened through direct collaboration with learners, educators and civil society, ensuring that our efforts not only reduce crime, but also restore public confidence in law enforcement.

Professionalism and ethical conduct remains a critical focus area of our transformation agenda. Our communities must be assured that SAPS members serve not only as enforcers of the law, but as trusted, accessible public servants. Active leadership and oversight at police station level are driving accountability and fostering a culture of respectful service.

I extend special commendation to the women in blue whose leadership and dedication are vital in the national fight against GBVF. Through the continued expansion of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) desks, victim-friendly facilities and ongoing professional development for frontline responders, we are building a more responsive and equitable police service.

Looking ahead, our strategy rests firmly on three foundational pillars: partnership, prevention and professionalism. Guided by the MTDP and the NDP, our transformation efforts are anchored in the priorities of government and the needs of our communities.

We remain resolute in combating crime, while equally committed to the well-being and professional growth of our personnel. To SAPS leadership, community stakeholders and our Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster partners, your dedication has been instrumental in upholding safety for all South Africans. The Ministry of Police, together with SAPS, reaffirms its commitment to uphold the authority of the state with integrity, accountability and unwavering dedication.

MS (Dr) POLLY BOSHIELO, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

2 September 2025

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

As the Accounting Officer of the SAPS, I hereby present this Annual Report, which outlines the key achievements, challenges and performance of the Department for the financial year 2024/25. This report is submitted in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) (PFMA) and affirms my accountability for the integrity of the information contained herein, as well as for maintaining an effective system of financial, operational and performance management.

South Africa's NDP, Vision 2030, envisions safe communities, underpinned by a functional Criminal Justice System (CJS), with the police, judiciary and corrections working together to apprehend, prosecute, convict and rehabilitate offenders. It underscores "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all."

The MTDP (2024-2029), replacing the previous Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (2019-2024), is the country's immediate five year roadmap towards achieving these long term goals, anchored in the NDP and international obligations. It outlines five overarching goals:

- A dynamic, growing economy.
- A more equal society, where no person lives in poverty.
- A capable state delivering basic services to all citizens.
- A safe and secure environment.
- A cohesive and united nation.

To realise these goals, the MTDP defines three strategic priorities:

- Drive inclusive growth and job creation.
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living.
- Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

Strategic Priority 3 is pivotal, strengthening state institutions for better policymaking, coherent implementation and effective service delivery. It responds to structural challenges, including fragmented delivery, compliance over outcomes, weak capacity and lack of innovation. Under this priority, the SAPS plays critical role in driving the following outcomes:

- Reformed, integrated and modernised CJS.
- Effective Border Security.
- Secured Cyberspace.
- Increased feelings of safety of women and children and in communities.
- Reduced number of priority offences.
- Enhanced peace and security in Africa.

The Annual Report, 2024/25, reflects the actual performance of the SAPS, as compared to the planned performance expressed in the Annual Performance Plan 2024/25.

> To all our men and women in blue, remain steadfast, remain courageous and remain loyal to your oath of office. Together, we will continue to protect South Africans, dismantle criminal networks and honour the memories of those who gave their lives for this mission.

HUMAN AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

In the financial year under review, the SAPS maintained a workforce establishment of 187 681 personnel, achieving 99,90% of its targeted staffing in line with the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE).

The Department undertook a significant recruitment initiative under Project 10 000, enlisting 10 017 entry-level police trainees to strengthen frontline policing.

During 2024/25, the SAPS trained and assessed 64 520 learners, with a 99,85% competency rate. In 2024/25, 805 interns were provided with internship and workplace integrated learning opportunities supporting the national youth.

On physical resourcing, the SAPS fleet consisted of 43 699 vehicles, with an availability rate of 85,54% as at 31 March 2025. The availability of logistical resources continues to be a critical enabler of service delivery.

The Department continued to expand access through the establishment of nine new police stations, including six modular facilities under the pre-manufactured collapsible units contract. A further 15 mobile contact points were procured to improve police visibility and accessibility in underserved areas.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND VISIBLE POLICING

The Department focused on improving community safety and increasing police visibility through a range of targeted operations and engagements. In total, 33 national izimbizo and 316 provincial Izimbizo were conducted. The School Safety Programme was implemented in 250 schools and the Department continues to prioritise vulnerable groups, particularly children and learners.

In tackling economic sabotage and critical infrastructure threats, 20 Extortion and Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs) were established across the country to respond to extortion in the construction sector and related crimes.

Operation Shanela is a national, high-density crime-fighting initiative launched by the SAPS in May 2023. It is centrally planned and coordinated at national and provincial levels, then executed across all provinces and districts through weekly, mandatory, integrated and multidisciplinary high-density operations in designated high crime areas. These operations deploy a strategic mix of high-visibility patrols, roadblocks, tracking operations, stop-and-searches and focused tracing of wanted individuals. The initiative is designed to disrupt serious and violent crime, leveraging robust, state-led responses to criminal threats. Operation Shanela was regularly activated in targeted, weeklong phases across provinces during the 2024/25 reporting period.

Operation Shanela, remained a cornerstone of the SAPS' crime combating strategy. Intelligence-driven policing resulted in the generation of over 82 000 actionable intelligence reports, while the Public Order Policing (POP) Units managed 6 742 crowd-related incidents, with 1 742 unrest incidents successfully stabilised. Operation Shanela operations consistently delivered significant outcomes:

- Criminal activity targeted: Murder, attempted murder, rape, assault with Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), drug offences, illegal firearms, hijackings and more.
- Operational scale: The Department conducted 20 565 high-density operations, including 12 023 roadblocks, 973 459 high-visibility patrols, over 1.8 million stop-and-searches and 59 853 suspect raids.
- Notable successes: These efforts delivered thousands of arrests and large-scale confiscations. A total of 145 081 wanted persons were arrested, including 2 553 for murder, 4 689 for rape, 1 028 for house robbery and 1 241 for illegal possession of firearms, resulting in 6 532 firearms and over 11 million litres of illicit liquor that were seized and the closure of 38 507 illegal liquor outlets. A total of 28 726 vehicles were recovered, demonstrating enhanced capability in targeting organised and violent crime.

CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND CONVICTIONS

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 1 096 427 SAPS 76's during 2024/25 whilst a total of 2 418 514 requests for fingerprint searches were received. Considerable accomplishments were achieved in finalising 1 542 person-to-crime Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) investigative leads. The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) finalised a total of 634 376 case exhibits during the period under review. The National Forensic DNA Database's (NFDD's) maturity (size) was 1 305 692 forensic DNA profiles at the end of the financial year.

Nationwide, 1 949 awareness campaigns were conducted to educate learners in schools, churches and the broader public about GBVF-related crimes, Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units across the country, conducted 11 781 suspect tracing operations, resulting in 22 219 arrests. In 505 cases, a

total of 438 accused persons were sentenced to 604 years of life imprisonment.

In combating crimes against women and children, the SAPS made significant progress in its investigative capacity, resulting in enhanced detection and conviction rates across multiple categories. The SAPS calculated conviction rate for contact crimes against women increased to 83,45% whilst the detection rate for murder increased to 91,45% and assault GBH increased to 86,76%. The conviction rate for contact crimes against children increased to 80,92%, attempted murder increased to 80,22%, assault GBH increased to 92,07% and murder increased to 86,12%.

SPECIALISED AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

Through reliable intelligence, integrated operations and thorough investigations, the DPCI succeeded with a total of 3 621 arrests with convictions totalling 24 866 charges secured in court, whilst drug seizures totalling a value of approximately R469 million were made, along with counterfeit goods, precious metals and endangered species valued at approximately R169 million. A total of 734 firearms, 9 229 rounds of ammunition and 2 288 explosives and 1 976 other weapon-related equipment were seized and 269 vehicles were forfeited to the State. The DPCI further successfully dismantled 18 drug laboratories, which resulted in 46 arrests. A total number of 350 orders, comprising of preservation, restraint, confiscation and forfeiture orders related to criminal network assets were issued to the value of approximately R681 million. A total of 581 case dockets were recorded as ready for trial in the public sector in an effort to combat corruption in the 2024/25 financial year. In the private sector, a total of 223 case dockets were recorded as ready for trial in regards to serious corruption.

PROTECTION SERVICES AND VIP SECURITY

A total of 25 196 Very Important Person (VIP) movements were executed with no recorded security breaches. The SAPS provided static and in-transit protection to 95 national and 127 provincial dignitaries, including 49 foreign visitors. Protection services were extended to 73 VIP residences and 30 strategic installations, covering 75 664 events and duties.

The successful protection of major events including the State of the Nation Address (SONA) and national elections, was achieved without incident, reflecting strong planning and operational coordination.

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The SAPS remains committed to good governance, accountability and service delivery excellence. The 2024/25 financial year reflects meaningful progress in crime prevention, public engagement and operational capability. While challenges persist, particularly in addressing GBV, the Department continues to enhance its intelligence-led and community-based policing model. I accept full responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of effective internal controls, risk management and oversight processes as required by legislation.

We must build and strengthen community-police relations and change negative public perceptions, as well as address both the morale and the integrity of our members. Through our operational and strategic policing efforts, our aim is to inspire community and business confidence, as well as the confidence of the international world to make South Africa a destination of choice.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	303 972	443 791	(139 819)	336 025	399 329	(63 304)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	39 147	50 716	(11 569)	34 770	56 290	(21 520)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3 841	3 866	(25)	1 300	2 320	(1 020)
Sale of capital assets	120 362	161 942	(41 580)	114 680	162 284	(47 604)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	121 658	145 645	(23 987)	121 119	130 201	(9 082)
Total	**588 980**	**805 960**	**(216 980)**	**607 894**	**750 424**	**(142 530)**

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

The reasons for deviations on performance are as follow:

- **Sales of goods and services produced by the Department:** The positive deviation of R139,819 million is *inter alia* due to the increase in police services rendered (R118,1 million), the increase in administrative fees charged (R15,9 million) and sales of waste and scrap (R5,8 million).
- **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R11,569 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 R41,580 million is mainly due to more money collected at auctions held for transport equipment, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** Recovery of debt exceeded estimates that contributed to the deviation of R23,987 million.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2024/25 financial year amounted to R113 623 524 533, which represents a spending rate of 100,0%. An insignificant amount of R466.43 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	21 787 353	21 787 353	0	20 366 297	20 366 296	1
2. Visible Policing	60 423 843	60 423 843	0	56 101 240	56 101 240	0
3. Detective Services	22 596 017	22 596 017	0	21 000 490	21 000 490	0
4. Crime Intelligence	4 702 079	4 702 079	0	4 319 087	4 319 087	0
5. Protection and Security Services	4 114 233	4 114 233	0	3 688 521	3 688 521	0
Total	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**105 475 635**	**105 475 634**	**1**

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

The Department experienced various financial challenges with commitments rolled-over from the 2023/24 financial year due to in-year budget reduction of operational funding and a salary agreement that was not funded in full during that specific financial year. In addition, substantial baseline reductions were introduced on operational funding over the 2024 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which required drastic cost cutting measures to be introduced in the Department over a broad spectrum of services. The constrained operational funding framework required of the Department to constantly reprioritise financial resources towards urgent needs which resultantly impacted on other activities. Scarcity of financial resources thus required decisions to be taken and choices to be made among the needs that most benefitted the Department in terms of the available financial resources.

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some earmarked funding, in order to defray financial pressures experienced in goods and services expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved total virement of R453,614 million or 0,51% on average, which is well within the allowable 8% threshold in terms of section 43 of the PFMA, 1999. The following provides a summary of the amounts viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2024/25 financial year.

Programme 1: Administration
A net underspending realised on this Programme as a result of prioritisation of resources towards frontline services, especially towards the visible policing functions with compensation of employees being mostly affected. Spending pressures within the Programme could be addressed through reprioritisation and an amount of R181,525 million was available for virement to other programmes, which equals 0,83%.

Programme 2: Visible Policing
A shortfall realised on the largest programme that had been allocated more than 53% or R60 billion of the total budget. Even though funding was shifted to this Programme with the approval obtained from National Treasury, maintenance of the fleet and prioritisation of resources for frontline services still required reprioritisation and virement towards this Programme. Fleet services expenditure is the second biggest cost driver in the SAPS after compensation of employees and notwithstanding interventions, the core business of the SAPS is very much reliant on this commodity. The virement of R113,115 million to this Programme is relatively small, with the total virement being on 0,34%.

Programme 3: Detective Services
A marginal shortfall realised on this Programme, similarly to Programme 2, for maintenance of the fleet and prioritisation of resources for frontline services. A marginal amount of R78,109 million was required for virement to this Programme, with total virement being on 0,03%.

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence
An amount of R45,282 million remained within this Programme also due to attrition of employees exceeding the recruitment initiatives and introduction of additional cost containment initiatives that resulted in reduced spending on operational funding within goods and services. The virement to other programmes is relatively small, i.e. 0,95%.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services
A shortfall realised on this Programme due to the additional services to be provided to the larger than previous Cabinet, after the 2024 General Election. A relatively small amount of R15,583 million was expected to be required for virement to this Programme, which equals 0,38%.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

There was no unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period. Confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period was R336 thousand. Recoveries of R342 thousand were made (recovered in 2024/25, but can also relate to fruitless expenditure incurred in previous years). Refer to Part E: PFMA Compliance Report.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OVER THE SHORT- TO MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD

Aligned with the SAPS Impact Statement "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability and supporting a better life for all", central to this is the enabling of the strategic direction by ensuring rigorous financial governance, robust risk management and the effective allocation of resources necessary to respond to the ever-evolving threat landscapes.

The 7th Administration has identified nine focused policing priorities to steer the SAPS. These priorities encompass reducing the murder rate, illegal firearms, drug networks, GBVF, illegal immigration, organised crime, gang activity, illegal mining and internal corruption. Threats of violent contact crime to threats against infrastructure, economic crime and public trust are to be continuously assessed. Our financial planning must remain agile, ensuring annual and multi-year budgets reflect shifting priorities like crime hotspots, GBV-focused interventions, critical infrastructure protection and anti-money laundering efforts.

To ensure that resource alignment to outputs and performance indicators in the Annual Performance Plan are consistent with the Strategic Plan and the MTDP, ensuring outputs along the "Pathway of Change" are adequately funded.

To ensure that these strategic priorities are met, the SAPS has identified critical enablers: advanced technology for detection and rapid response; enhanced crime intelligence capabilities; capacity-building for detectives; improved forensic services; better fleet management; upgraded infrastructure; and strengthened working and living conditions for officers.

The G20 Summit will be secured with a sum of R219.2 million; the Local Government Elections in 2026 will be funded with R400 million; and R150 million was redirected to the DPCI over a two-year period to support anti-corruption efforts. Over R1.6 billion will be invested in GBVF response, with R1.5 billion being allocated to FCS Units, R40 million being allocated for awareness campaigns and R50 million being allocated to strengthen provincial responses. An amount of R85 million is targeted at the top 35 crime-heavy police precincts across Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape; R28 million for CPFs; and R8.5 million for community engagement initiatives such as izimbizo's. Infrastructural investments include R670 million for building/upgrading stations, R20 million for mobile Community Service Centres (CSCs) and R45 million for maintenance. Technological modernisation features prominently, with plans to deploy drones, body-worn cameras, dashboard cameras and integrated digital tools for enhanced situational awareness.

The SAPS is also expanding partnerships with Business Against Crime South Africa, to pilot automated police stations, enhance forensic laboratories and integrate data systems with private-sector technologies.

Efforts to professionalise human resources include recruiting 5 500 new trainees, re-enlisting 200 former detectives and launching an online recruitment system. The DPCI will also expand with 300 internal promotions, hiring 250 specialised trainees and approximately 260 new posts to bolster its capacity in anti-corruption and cybercrime.

Ensure that supply chain processes align with institutional procurement plans and actual needs. Address gaps in capacity, timelines and implementation, especially in immovable asset management and police infrastructure. Given constraints in compensation and infrastructure budgets, promote a leaner, frontline-focused structure, channel funds toward investigative and visible policing and manage capital resources like stations, vehicles and forensic tools through a structured Integrated Resource Strategy. Strengthen linkages between financial and operational intelligence tools, ensuring assets amongst others vehicle fleet, Information Communication Technology (ICT) and forensic infrastructure support data-driven policing strategies. Embed a strong culture of financial accountability including lifestyle audits, consequence management and anti-corruption oversight, aligned with broader national strategies to combat corruption and organised 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 bid proposals were concluded for the year under review.

PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ADDRESS IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

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

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

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND HOW THEY WERE SOLVED

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

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

Donations and transfers to the value of R69,577 million were received in kind by the SAPS, in 2024/25.
Donations and transfers to the value of R3,706 million were made in kind by the SAPS, in 2024/25.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

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

All procurement-related deviations were reported to National Treasury, within 14 days, in compliance with PFMA Supply Chain Management Instruction 3 of 2021/22. A register is monitored by the Supply Chain Management Division. The following procurement-related deviations were reported to National Treasury, in 2024/25:

- Approval of deviation: Eskom electrical connection: Majola Police Station: Eastern Cape.
- Approval of deviation: Eskom electrical connection: Boetsap Police Station: Northen Cape.
- Approval of deviation: Eskom electrical connection: Mbizeni Police Station: Eastern Cape.
- Approval of deviation: Eskom electrical connection: Katkop Police Station: Eastern Cape.
- Maintenance and repairs of Macdonald's and Douglas Helicopters.
- Maintenance and repairs of Beechcraft King Air 9c and Cessna airplanes.
- Maintenance and support of Automated Ballistic Identification Solution.
- Open Internet Data Line (NATJOC).
- Radio Frequency Spectrum Licenses.
- Consumables utilised in the semi-automated forensic DNA processing system (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services.
- Consumables utilised in the semi-automated forensic DNA processing system (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services.
- Service and maintenance for 70 X-Ray machines to sole supplier, XSCANN Technologies (Pty) Ltd for a period of three years to the SAPS: Protection and Security Services.
- Procurement of a Macbook for the Deputy Minister of Police.
- Apporvel of Appointment of Preferred Supplier: Appointment of Forensic Accountant to render specialised service: Pietermaritzburg CAS 289/05/2020: CIS: Detective and Forensic Services: Head Office.
- Consumables utilised in the semi-automated forensic DNA processing system (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services.
- Archiving and retrieval documents and boxes: Forensics.
- Maintenance and support of Multi-Channel Digital, VOIP and Internet Protocol Telephony (IPT) for SAPS 10111 Centres and radio rooms, nationally.
- Request to establish a contract with a preferred supplier for Automated Ballistic Identification Solution.
- Application for Appointment of Preferred Supplier: Price Waterhouse Cooper Incorporated to continue with the Forensic Accounting Investigation of Sandringham CAS 79/09/2020: DPCI.
- Application for procurement of venue and accommodation for the Policing Summit: 8 to 10 April 2025.

EVENTS REPORTED AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

OTHER

None

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2024/25 financial year marked the culmination of the Strategic Plan (2020-2025) and the Department would undertake a vigorous exercise of strategic analysis to highlight achievements and areas of improvement, which would be contained in the SAPS End-Term Report (2020-2025). The 2024/25 financial year further marked the commencement of the 7th administration and the beginning of the process for reporting towards the MTDP (2024-2029).

I, as National Commissioner, wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister and Deputy Ministers of Police for oversight and leadership. I further wish to extend my gratitude to the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP) and members of the Portfolio Committee, Standing Committee on Public Accounts, the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and the Audit and Risk Committees, for their oversight and guidance during the period under review.

I want to thank the team at the Ministry of Police, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) and his team, as well as the current Director of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and her team. I further wish to extend my gratitude to the Chief Executive Office of Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) and their team, the National Head of the DPCI and his team, the Chairperson of the National Forensic Oversight and Ethics Board (DNA Board) and her team and the Chairperson of the Firearms Appeals Board and her team.

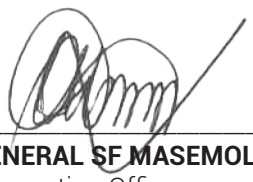
I am grateful for the cooperation and support of the communities that we serve. Communities play an important role in fighting crime. I wish to urge citizens and members of the community to stay vigilant and to become active at local levels and support endeavours to address the causes of crime.

I extend my acknowledgement to the local CPFs, Provincial and National Community Policing Boards, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and non-governmental organisations for the support and participation to working together with the SAPS.

I thank the reservists, local and international law enforcement agencies, including International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), all our strategic partners, stakeholders and role players who have made immense contribution to the performance of the Department.

The effective working of government requires dedicated cooperation, support and collaboration, amongst others, the Forum for South African Director Generals, the JCPS and International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Clusters, the Minister and Members of Executive Council Forum, National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), the JCPS Development Committee, the JCPS Planning and Monitoring Committee, as well as various other interdepartmental engagements that have enhanced the true spirit of collaboration and support to the SAPS to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

My management and I acknowledge the commitment and perseverance of the men and women of the SAPS who strive to ensure that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe. This Annual Report is a combined reflection of the efforts of the members of the SAPS. We, the SAPS, will continue the next chapter of the journey implementing the MTDP (2024-2029), the SAPS Strategic Plan (2025-2030), the National Policing Strategy (NPS), the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP) and Operation Shanela II in the realisation of the NDP, 2030 by making a better life for all through safer communities.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

29 August 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resource information and the financial affairs of the Department, for the financial year, ended 31 March 2025.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

29 August 2025

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

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

7.2 MISSION

- To prevent and combat crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure that offenders are brought to justice.
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

7.3 VALUES

- Protecting everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community.
- Using the powers given to us in a responsible way.
- Providing a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity.
- Evaluating our service continuously and making every effort to improve on it.
- Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- Developing the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- Cooperating with all communities, all spheres of government and other relevant role players.

7.4 CODE OF CONDUCT

I commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa by –

- participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the causes of crime;
- preventing all acts which may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In carrying out this commitment, I shall, at all times –

- uphold the Constitution and the law;
- take into account the needs of the community;
- recognise the needs of the South African Police Service, as my employer; and
- cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level.

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

- act with integrity in the rendering of an effective service that is of a high standard, which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively, thereby, optimising their use;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues, to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- contribute to the reconstruction and development of and reconciliation in our country;
- uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- work towards preventing any form of corruption and bring the perpetrators thereof, to justice.

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

8.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The SAPS derives its mandate from section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objects of the Police Service are to prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and uphold and enforce the law.

8.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

In the execution of its constitutional mandate, the SAPS is supported by various statutes, some of which are administered by other departments, particularly Justice and Constitutional Development and others are administered by the Minister of Police.

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), to be replaced by Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No 15 of 2003)
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No 105 of 1991)
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No 72 of 1982)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004)
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993)
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No 16 of 1964)

In addition to the above, supra, the SAPS derives its powers and functions mainly from the following key legislation:

- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No 2 of 2021)
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020)
- Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act No 27 of 2002)
- International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act No 75 of 1996)
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) and the various Provincial Liquor Acts

- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 8 of 1998)
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No 41 of 2002)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No 4 of 2013)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- The Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

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

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

POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

Agenda 2063 - The African Union (AU) Commission's 2015 Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for Africa's socio-economic transformation over the next 50 years. It aims to accelerate past and current continental growth initiatives and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated continent, politically united and based on Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; and an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially women and youth and caring for children. These aspirations have Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-aligned priorities.

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

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

Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029) – The MTDP serves as the guiding framework for the Government of National Unity (GNU) in pursuing three strategic national priorities: promoting inclusive growth and job creation; reducing poverty and addressing the high cost of living; and building a capable, ethical and developmental state. Covering the period 2024–2029, the MTDP aligns with the objectives of the NDP and reflects the GNU's minimum programme of priorities. The NDP remains South Africa's long-term vision through to 2030 and is consistent with the country's international commitments. The MTDP (2024–2029) replaces the MTSF, adopting internationally recognised terminology and placing a stronger emphasis on development outcomes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Cybersecurity Policy Framework - National cybersecurity encompasses all electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economics and well-being. Thus, securing a country's cyberspace requires multiple steps. The JCPS Cluster will develop a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan in consultation with stakeholders to support the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework, which promotes cybersecurity measures by all role players. The plan will identify roles and responsibilities, time frames, specific performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The King IV Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2017 - The 1993 King Committee on Corporate Governance produced the King Report on Corporate Governance. The King Report on Corporate Governance suggested norms of behaviour for boards and directors of listed businesses in South Africa based on principles and practises. The PFMA, 1999 and the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), necessitated a review of the King I (1994), King II (2002) and King III's (2009) reports. King IV's "apply and explain" approach was necessitated by corporate governance and regulatory developments, locally and internationally. King IV emphasises public sector corporate governance.

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

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

White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service - For South Africa to fulfil its democratic, economic and social goals, it needs a professional, impartial and representative public service. Transforming the public service into an instrument capable of bringing about the new South Africa depends on many things, but above all, it depends on the commitment and effectiveness of its employees, which in turn depends on leadership.

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

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

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

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

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

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

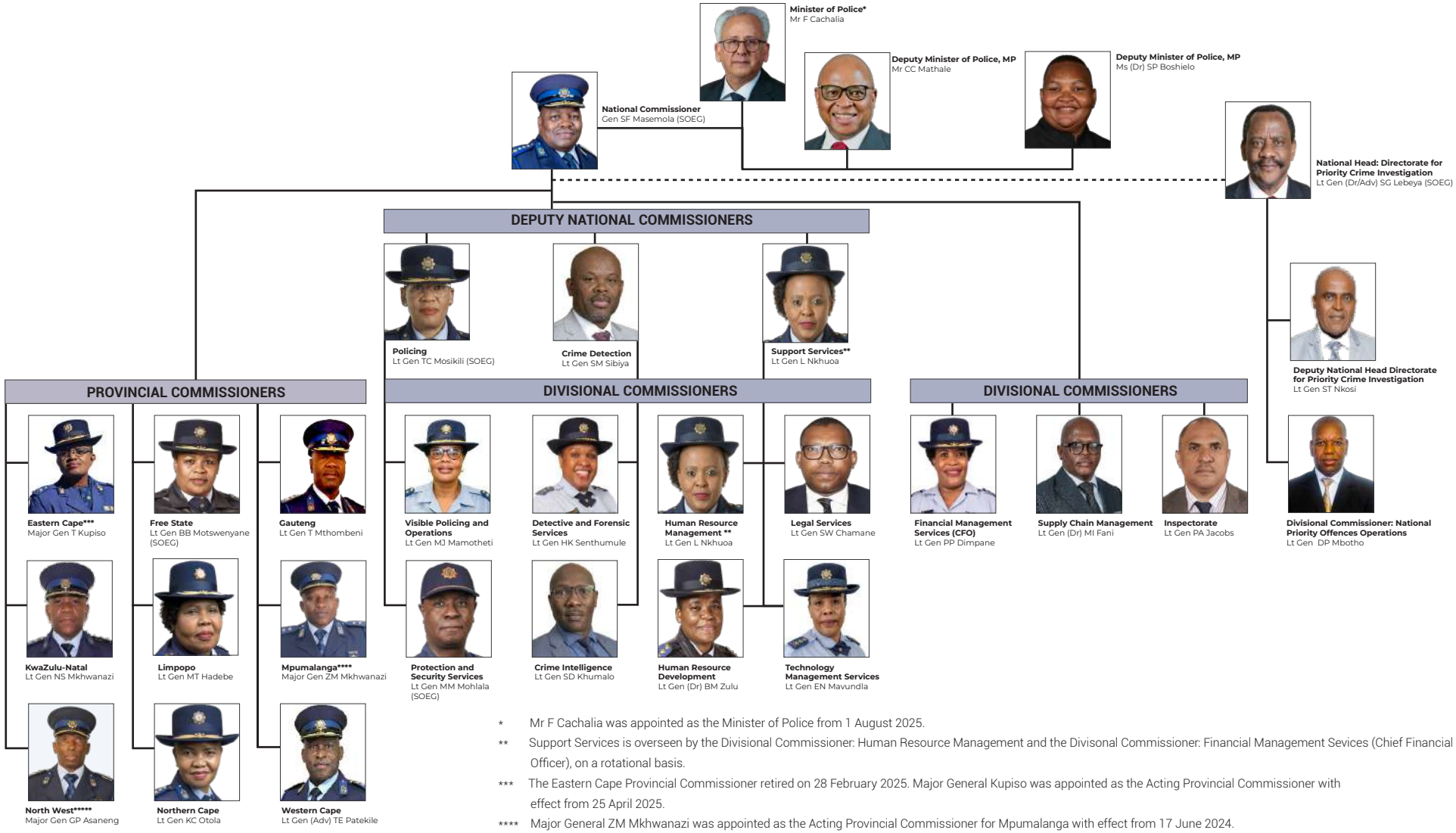
8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PALIAMENT, IN 2024/25

None

8.4 POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

No new policies were approved by Cabinet, in 2024/25.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2025



* Mr F Cachalia was appointed as the Minister of Police from 1 August 2025.

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

*** The Eastern Cape Provincial Commissioner retired on 28 February 2025. Major General Kupiso was appointed as the Acting Provincial Commissioner with effect from 25 April 2025.

**** Major General ZM Mkhwanazi was appointed as the Acting Provincial Commissioner for Mpumalanga with effect from 17 June 2024.

***** The North West Provincial Commissioner retired on 31 December 2024. Major General GP Asaneng was appointed as the Acting Provincial Commissioner with effect from 19 December 2024.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SAPS, AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

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	1	2
Executive Authorities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Minister of Police personnel	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	24	34
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Divisional Commissioners/National Head/ Deputy National Head (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	13
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
Top Management	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**26**
Major General	8	5	8	3	10	2	52	46	134
Brigadier	66	35	32	13	42	27	251	175	641
Senior Management	**74**	**40**	**40**	**16**	**52**	**29**	**303**	**221**	**775**
Colonel	283	175	90	53	132	74	1 007	690	2 504
Lieutenant Colonel	673	471	197	108	325	211	2 207	1 607	5 799
Captain	1 449	882	304	181	865	451	4 059	2 599	10 790
Commissioned Officers	**2 405**	**1 528**	**591**	**342**	**1 322**	**736**	**7 273**	**4 896**	**19 093**
Non-Commissioned Officers	**4 408**	**1 318**	**1 942**	**387**	**10 750**	**4 746**	**72 098**	**39 688**	**135 337**
Public Service Act (PSA) employees	**332**	**2 212**	**238**	**540**	**995**	**2 496**	**8 886**	**16 714**	**32 413**
Total employees	**7 219**	**5 098**	**2 811**	**1 285**	**13 120**	**8 009**	**88 582**	**61 557**	**187 681**

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SAPS, AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 165, as at 31 March 2025
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) POPULATION	63 015 904 (Mid-year estimate, 2024)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km²
ESTABLISHMENT	187 681
SAPS ACT EMPLOYEES	155 231
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT (PSA) EMPLOYEES	32 450
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:406

10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

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

11. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, a total number of 27 members died, while on duty, compared with 39, in 2023/24. This represents a significant decrease of 30,77%.

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death	Race	Gender
Eastern Cape					
2598338-5	Constable	S Tshaka	2024-07-15	African	Male
2822473-6	Constable	P Matanga	2024-05-06	African	Male
7254501-1	Constable	BR Sonopo	2024-06-28	African	Male
0630979-8	Warrant Officer	KW Nomatiti	2024-09-30	African	Male
5815987-8	Constable	CJ Andrews	2024-12-31	Coloured	Male
Free State					
7086841-7	Sergeant	TA Mareletse	2025-01-09	African	Male
7196966-7	Constable	SS Mohapi	2025-01-04	African	Male
7239125-1	Constable	G Motloung	2025-01-04	African	Male
7253289-1	Constable	M Borole	2024-09-22	African	Male
Gauteng					
7010408-5	Warrant Officer	SJ Masedi	2024-06-30	African	Male
1771741-8	Warrant Officer	M November	2024-07-05	African	Male
7061216-1	Sergeant	WE Ntila	2024-09-03	African	Female
0461786-0	Captain	W Du Toit	2025-02-16	White	Male
KwaZulu-Natal					
7182525-8	Sergeant	TN Shandu	2024-01-04	African	Male
0485110-2	Captain	MC Khubisa	2024-12-14	African	Male
0620057-5	Captain	D Pather	2024-12-14	Indian	Male
0914453-6	Warrant Officer	MD Ndlovu	2024-12-14	African	Male
Western Cape					
7073161-6	Sergeant	AW Mahoney	2024-04-17	Coloured	Male
7257173-0	Constable	A Ndzingo	2024-06-12	African	Male
Mpumalanga					
7105812-5	R/Constable	DS Mpapane	2024-12-05	African	Male
0077168-6	Lieutenant Colonel	P Pretorius	2025-01-16	White	Male
Limpopo					
7037253-5	Sergeant	MH Nemahadani	2024-05-03	African	Male
7051689-8	Sergeant	MI Mokhonoana	2024-07-31	African	Male
7188737-7	Sergeant	SM Mokoti	2024-10-19	African	Male
Division: Visible Policing and Operations					
7244536-0	Constable	PC Shandu	2024-11-20	African	Male
7022690-3	Sergeant	OS Yeni	2024-11-03	African	Male
7225407-6	Constable	A Moyikwa	2025-01-12	African	Male

The SAPS Commemoration Day, scheduled for 7 September 2025, will honour the lives of deceased Service members who lost their lives while on duty. Commemoration Day is not only a tribute to their bravery and dedication, but also a time for reflection and commitment to the principles they upheld while they stood on the front lines, often in perilous conditions, to protect and serve their communities.

PART B
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA executes a number of procedures on performance information in order to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit opinion regarding the achievement of predetermined targets is included in the Report to Management. Material findings are reported under the predetermined objectives heading in the Report on the other legal and regulatory requirements section of the Report of the AGSA. Refer to pages 290 to 303 of the AGSA Report, published in Section F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The implementation of the SAPS 2020-2025 Strategic Plan marked a critical step in advancing the Department's contribution to creating a safe and secure environment that underpinned social and economic stability and supported a better life for all. Anchored in the DPME's Theory of Change framework, the Strategic Plan established a pathway from immediate to long-term outcomes aligned with the NDP 2030 and JCPS Cluster priorities.

Over the reporting period, the Department implemented a range of targeted crime prevention and law enforcement strategies aimed at addressing priority crime threats, including contact crimes, GBVF and crimes against children. Increased police visibility, intelligence-led operations and focused interventions in high-crime areas contributed to stabilisation or reductions in specific crime categories across several provinces. These operational achievements directly support the creation of safer communities, thereby improving quality of life and reinforcing public confidence in policing.

The MTDP (2024-2029), replacing the previous MTSF (2019-2024), is the immediate five-year roadmap towards achieving the long term goals anchored in the NDP. In addition, guided by the ICVPS, the strategy represents a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, ensuring coordinated action across all levels, with community at the centre of every intervention.

With the negative public perception in relation to policing in the country. The NPS paves the way to effectively rejuvenate existing relations with the communities at local level and, where necessary, building new relations. A key stakeholder that would to be brought closer to the police, is the CPF.

Internally, uplifting the morale and the integrity of the members of the SAPS will take the Department a long way in rebuilding public trust and confidence. The NPS further outlines the internal support environment, highlighting the planning, organising, directing and controlling of the overall resource base towards attaining the performance objectives of the SAPS. The Strategy outlines key focus areas, operational approaches and concepts, actions to address threats and stabilisation and normalisation initiatives through implementation.

A total of 10 017 new entry-level police trainees were enlisted from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 as part of government's efforts to strengthen the SAPS and increase police visibility in all communities.

In total, 88 police stations have been implemented with IPM, with eight in the Eastern Cape, 16 in the Free State, three in Gauteng, two in KwaZulu-Natal, seven in Limpopo, eight in Mpumalanga, four in the North West, five in the Northern Cape and 35 in the Western Cape.

In 2024/25, the SAPS trained and assessed 64 520 learners, of whom 64 421 or 99,85% were declared competent. These interventions capacitated members to deal with policing issues related to crime prevention, GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups, crime investigation, public order policing, forensic service, crime intelligence, cybercrime and leadership and management.

The successful stabilisation of all 12 154 unrest and crowd management incidents between 2020/21 and 2024/25 reflects the SAPS's consistent enforcement of public order and effective mobilisation of operational resources. These interventions helped to prevent potential threats to infrastructure, human life and peace, thereby preserving conditions necessary for economic activity, public confidence and social cohesion.

In relation to GBVF-related and domestic violence-related complaints, 78,34% and 68,78%, respectively, were finalised within 14 working days. In 2024/25, the number of warrants of arrest for wanted persons that were

cancelled on the circulation system increased by 10,65% to 34,70% (5 567 out of 16 045), with Gauteng (2 661) and KwaZulu-Natal (1 972) with the highest number of cancellations. In 2024/25, the general Crime Investigation Service secured 308 life sentences for 159 individuals. Crime Stop offered continuous assistance in the prevention, investigation and resolving of criminal activities. The number of inbound and outbound communications handled in 2024/25 was 13 879.

Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 1 096 427 SAPS 76's requests for previous conviction reports during 2024/25. Of these, 94,36% or 1 034 632 were processed within 15 calendar days. In addition, 2 418 514 requests for fingerprint searches were received, compared to 2 392 513 in the previous year.

Significant improvements have been achieved in network operations, with a marked increase in the successful termination of operations aimed at infiltrating and dismantling criminal groupings and syndicates. These achievements have reinforced the effectiveness of intelligence-led policing by enabling law enforcement to proactively disrupt prioritised crime threats before they escalate, thereby enhancing overall public safety and operational efficiency. In 2024/25, the detection rate for contact crimes was 47,55%, or 447 477 out of a total of 941 079, whilst the number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Stations (HCCS) decreased by 35,94% (from 132 220 in 2023/24 to 84 703 in 2024/25).

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

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

In alignment with the ongoing transformation agenda, the SAPS has advanced its Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) with a focused, data-informed and citizen-centric approach. The end of the financial year witnessed the SAPS consolidating gains in service responsiveness, public engagement and internal accountability while addressing persistent service-level disparities. This report outlines strategic progress, highlights systemic enablers and identifies progressive interventions that form the baseline for the next five-year strategic cycle. It draws on performance measures, implementation feedback and stakeholder engagement outcomes to assess impact and sustainability.

Strategic Response: Implementation of the Batho Pele Revitalisation Strategy

Pillar One – Strategic Leadership in Service Delivery **Strategic Outcome:** Improved cross-level alignment and leadership accountability through structured learning and continuous performance appraisal.	The SAPS adopted a layered leadership approach to drive Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans (SDIAPs) across all levels of the command. By launching Batho Pele Learning Networks nationwide, the SAPS strengthened decentralised governance and facilitated knowledge exchange. These networks served a strategic monitoring function to evaluate SDIAP implementation, identifying best practices and highlighting areas for targeted intervention in 2024/25.
Pillar Two – Workforce Development and Service Standards **Strategic Outcome:** Strengthened organisational culture and frontline competence through service norm institutionalisation.	Institutional capacity was bolstered through strategic communication initiatives. These included digital newsletters, frontline guidance documents and the rollout of Batho Pele aligned service standards. This ensured that frontline personnel received ongoing orientation on expected conduct and citizen engagement norms.
Pillar Three – Compliance-Driven Performance Management **Strategic Outcome:** Accountability mechanisms ensuring SDIP responsiveness and alignment to performance standards.	Through provincial oversight visits, the Strategic Management Component assessed SDIAP progress and supported evidence-based adjustments to the 2025/26 implementation agenda. These visits enabled the collection of real-time compliance data, enhanced flexible planning and informed the design of a forward-looking five-year SDIP.
Pillar Four – Communication for Continuous Improvement **Strategic Outcome:** Data informed decision making and ongoing service optimisation on direct citizen feedback.	Internal communication platforms and customer feedback loops were strategically leveraged to drive cultural and behavioral change. The Customer Satisfaction and Rate our Service Survey served as a strategic barometer, informing both immediate redress and medium-term planning.

Pillar Five – Institutionalising Redress and Accountability **Strategic Outcome:** Institutionalisation of service accountability and citizen trust through responsive complaint resolution systems.	The SAPS sustained its centralised complaints management office as a key mechanism for service redress. Lessons from this platform fed directly into SDIAP adjustments, ensuring agility in responding to community concerns and enhancing transparency.

The SAPS achieved the following successes related to the five services that were prioritised for improvement during the reporting period.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 1: Frontline response to crime or incidents	Percentage of police stations that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	Implementation of the station's approved format of Service Delivery Charters.	A significant 87,98% (1 025 of 1 165) compliance rate demonstrates progress in promoting service transparency. This indicates that service standards are increasingly visible to the public, enhancing trust. Continued monitoring is required to sustain compliance.
	Percentage of provincial offices that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	Implementation of provinces' approved format of Service Delivery Charters.	Achieving full compliance at 100% reflects strong provincial leadership in service commitment. This outcome sets a benchmark for other structures and should be maintained as part of annual SDIP compliance assessments
	Percentage of divisions and components that have displayed Service Delivery Charters.	Implementation of the approved format for divisions and components Service Delivery Charters.	Full compliance at 100% marks a strategic success in institutionalising accountability frameworks across support structures. Continuous internal reviews will be necessary to prevent regression.
	Percentage of police stations responding to all complaints and compliments in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frames.	Implementation of the suggestion box guidelines in terms of the prescribed time frames.	With 77,94% (908 of 1 165) adherence, the feedback mechanism is functioning across the majority of stations. However, having a suggestion box is also not an indication that community members have made a complaint or compliment. This rate simply indicates that 78% have responded to what was received. The remaining 22% could be an indication that no suggestions were received, therefore a rate of 100% is not a requirement.
	Number of police stations that have institutionalised the Floor Marshal Concept for implementation.	Implementation of the approved Floor Marshal Concept/Guidelines by all police stations.	A rate of 78,97% (920 of 1 165) of police stations have implemented the Floor Marshal Concept/Guidelines. However, the SAPS has a number of police stations who do not experience queues due to various factors, such as distance, community needs, etc. A rate of 100% is not a requirement of achievement, but the rate of 79% does signal operational maturity in managing front-desk interactions.
	Number of divisions/components that institutionalise the redress mechanism through National Instruction 6 of 2017: Management of Complaints against the SAPS.	Implementation of National Instruction 6 of 2017: Service Complaints against the SAPS.	All divisions and components have established redress mechanisms for the management of reported complaints against the SAPS.
	Number of provinces that institutionalise the redress mechanism through National Instruction 6 of 2017: Management of Complaints against the SAPS.	Implementation of National Instruction 6 of 2017: Service Complaints against the SAPS.	All provincial offices have established redress mechanisms for the management of complaints against the SAPS, whilst 86% (1 001 of 1 167) of police stations have implemented the SAPS redress mechanism for complaints against the SAPS which were received. It must further be noted that not all police stations would have received complaints of bad service; therefore, 100% achievement is not a requirement in this regard. This rate suggests robust adoption of redress mechanisms.
	Number of stations implementing Rate Our Service by displaying how the App works.	Implementation of the Rate Our Service by all police stations.	The visibility initiative of the App is being implemented at a moderate rate, particularly in the Western Cape Province. This can be further improved, despite the increased interest in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. This initiative has been requested to be supported by the remaining provinces through leadership efforts at provincial and district levels. This could establish this as a national best practice, thereby improving real-time feedback and digital engagement. Furthermore, providing the option of zero-rated data for the Rate our Service Survey will ensure a broader community accessibility and inclusion, which is likely to improve the survey's use across provinces.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 2: Police support to victims of Crime	Number of police stations that provide basic support to victims of crime which include: ▪ Domestic Violence related cases. ▪ GBV cases. ▪ Serving of Protection Orders.	Implementation of National Instruction 2 of 2012: Victim Empowerment. Implementation of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act, 2021 (Act No 14 of 2021).	81,97% (955 of 1 165) of police stations offered basic support to victims of crime. The SAPS has demonstrated solid alignment with legislative mandates. However, resource reallocation and improved station-level oversight were necessary to ensure full compliance and improved station-level oversights were necessary to ensure full compliance.
	Number of police stations that implement the minimum standards for Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) at identified police stations.	Implementation of the basic requirements for VFRs at identified police stations in terms of National Instruction 2 of 2012: Victim Empowerment.	83,95% (978 of 1 165) of police stations have implemented the minimum standards for VFRs which is indicative of growing attention to victim centered services. To ensure dignity and safety for victims, targeted infrastructure support and compliance monitoring should be prioritised at underperforming stations.
	Percentage of police stations with fully functional GBV Desks.	Implementation of SAPS Guidelines for GBV Desks.	An achievement of 84,98% (990 of 1 165) by police stations signals a milestone in victim support service provision. This result now shifts the strategic focus to continuous training, maintenance of service standards and quality assurance mechanisms. In addition, whilst this remains positive standardisation requirements must be enhanced.
	Number of: ▪ Imbizos. ▪ Public education. ▪ Community crime awareness campaigns conducted by police stations (Visible Policing).	Implementation and coordination of awareness campaigns in terms of National Instruction 2 of 2012: Victim Empowerment.	60,94% (710 of 1 165) of police stations were involved in public education and awareness with communities which reflects growing community-police cooperation. However, district specific gaps suggest a need to embed community outreach targets into district performance review mechanisms to support less active police stations through inter-station collaboration. Standardising these interventions could also provide more accurate data to target improvement efforts.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 3: Initiate crime prevention for safer communities	Number of operations to address crime generators through targeted enforcement of police-initiated operations by police stations such as: ▪ Roadblocks. ▪ Stop-and-search operations. ▪ Arresting of wanted suspects. ▪ Closing of illegal taverns. ▪ Inspection of Second-Hand Goods dealers.	Implementation of National Crime Combating Forum Instruction 12 of 2022.	A significant 83,95% (978 of 1 165) of police stations complied with the requirements of conducting operations, which demonstrates progress in promoting service transparency. This indicates that service standards are increasingly visible to the public, enhancing trust. Continued monitoring is required to close the remaining gap and sustain compliance. The impact of such operations must also result in community safety and the feeling of safety.
	Percentage of police stations that establish at least three partnerships related to: ▪ Community Policing Forum. ▪ Sector Policing Forum. ▪ Rural Safety Forums. ▪ Traditional Leaders. ▪ Religious Leaders. ▪ Civil Organisations. ▪ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's).	Implementation of National Instruction 6 of 2022: Establishing of Policing Partnerships.	The establishment of at least three partnerships by 72,96% (850 of 1 165) of police stations reflects a strong and sustained commitment to collaboration. This accomplishment demonstrates that alliances have been solidified. This 72,96% underscores our capability to forge meaningful, value-driven collaborations laying the groundwork for greater impact and collective success.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 3: Initiate crime prevention for safer communities	Percentage of operational vehicles marked with SAPS branding and blue lights.	Implementation of National Instruction 4 of 2011: State Vehicles, as specified in paragraph 12 (1) and (2).	92,11 % (15 822 of 17 177) SAPS operational vehicles marked/branded. 90,33% (15 516 of 17 177) SAPS operational vehicles fitted with blue lights. This compliance indicates progress in visibility and standardisation of the SAPS fleet. Strategic resource planning must ensure branding backlogs are addressed to promote authority presence and community trust.
	Number of: ▪ New police stations. ▪ New mobile contact points procured, to improve accessibility to prioritised communities.	Implementation of the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme.	With nine new police stations and 15 mobile service points established, the SAPS is making measurable strides toward geographic accessibility. These efforts must now be strategically mapped against crime prevalence and underserved communities to maximise policing equity.
	Institutionalisation of the SAPS Code of Conduct by: ▪ Stations. ▪ Districts. ▪ Provinces. ▪ Divisions. ▪ Components.	100% compliance with prescripts to institutionalise the SAPS Code of Conduct.	The compliance rate of 74,94% (873 of 1 165) was achieved by police stations in the institutionalisation of the Code of Conduct which shows positive cultural alignment. Further emphasis on ethics training and consequence management will be key to closing gaps and embedding professionalism across all levels. At national level, 24 divisions/components have institutionalised the SAPS Code of Conduct requirements.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 4: Effective investigation and documentation of case dockets	Number of crime awareness campaigns conducted by Detective Service/FCS Units on police investigation procedures and the criminal justice processes to complainants/victims.	Implementation and coordination of awareness campaign in terms of National Instruction 2 of 12 of 2012: Victim Empowerment.	69,96% (815 of 1 165) of Detective Service/FCS Units are part of ongoing efforts to combat GBVF. Detectives and FCS Units successfully implemented 1 949 awareness campaigns. These initiatives reflect significant achievement in public engagement, targeting learners in schools, faith-based communities and the general public. The campaigns not only raised awareness of GBVF-related crimes, but also contributed to strengthening community police relations by encouraging the reporting of such crimes.
	Implementation of the SMS bundles for feedback/progress on a case docket through the Investigate Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) functionality.	Implementation of National Instruction 13 of 2017: Case Docket Management.	A total of 11 742 386 SMS bundles were successfully sent to clients, providing real-time updates on the progess of their dockets. This achievement demonstrates the effective implementation of the SMS feedback system, supporting the broader goal of enhancing transparency and improving communication with victims. Continued efforts should focus on further integration and automation of the ICDMS functionality to ensure consistency.
	Implementation of informer networks through recruiting of informers and utilisation of informers by investigating officers.	Implementation of National Instruction 1 of 2021: Registration and Finances of Informers.	A 57% (664 of 1 165) compliance on informer utilisation remains a strategic weakness. This underperformance limits intelligence-led policing which could contribute to the successful investigation of case dockets. It should also be noted that this rate does not mean that the basic requirement of three investigators to an investigating office is met. This indicates that 57% of stations do have an informer network. Leadership should strengthen monitoring, increase recruitment targets and ensure proper training and protection protocols for informers.

Main service	Key performance indicator	Department specific set standard	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 5: Improvement of Revitalisation Strategy and Strategic Initiatives	Number of communication approaches implemented, including rollout of targeted campaigns and advocacy.	Approved SDIP Communication Plan.	The consistent implementation of a communication plan reflects the SAPS's commitment to internal awareness and external transparency. Continued refinement of targeted messaging can further enhance alignment of members and citizen.
		Africa Public Service Day.	The celebration of Africa Public Service Day was deferred to the month of September to consolidate efforts and budget given the reduced budget of government.
		Integrated Public Service Month.	The SAPS maintained momentum through Integrated Public Service Month activities. The Department's active participation, especially in police safety initiatives, reflects strategic alignment with the broader strategy of the Department.
	Number of Provincial Batho Pele Learning Visits conducted by National Strategic Management.	Approved schedule of Provincial Batho Pele Learning Networks/Visits initiated.	The execution of scheduled provincial Batho Pele learning visits and establishment of network forums indicates institutionalisation of service improvement learning. These platforms must now evolve into vehicles for performance benchmarking and peer led accountability at station district and provincial level.
	Number of provinces with established District Batho Pele Learning Network forums as per Guidelines for the establishment of Batho Pele Network Forums.	All provinces must establish District Batho Pele Learning Network Forums	
	Number of provinces with approved Annual Operational Plans.	Provinces with Approved Provincial Annual Operational Plans, 2024/25	100% submission and approval of Annual Operational Plans across provinces show successful planning compliance. Strategic Management steps should focus on the efficacy of these plans in ensuring community safety, which ultimately results in community trust in the SAPS' ability to police the country.
	Enhancement of the SAPS Website as a strategic tool.	Review and enhancement of the SAPS Website to be more accessible to SAPS clients towards improved service delivery.	Improvements to the SAPS Website signal a move toward more accessible digital services. Further enhancements should include real-time reporting capabilities, feedback portals and multilingual functionality should be explored to broaden public utility. The User Requirement Specification was approved and the Functional Design Specification is in process to be reviewed for approval. Update of the solution architecture document. Enhancement and full integration between the MySAPS App and the Website.
	Approved MySAPS App for Phases 5 and 6	Development and implementation of planned development of the MySAPS App for Phases 5 and 6.	Development of Phases 5 and 6 marks continued evolution of the MySAPS App. Phase 5 – Completed Service Complaints System dashboard Phase 6 – Completed Modernisation upgrade on Phase 1-Phase 5 completed Crime Tip-off Reward Iteration 1.

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Actual achievements 2024/25
Service 5: Improvement of Revitalisation Strategy and Strategic Initiatives	Roll out MySAPS App to all stations and the CPF structure regarding: ▪ Phase 2; and ▪ Phase 3 functionality	Phases implemented was as follows: ▪ **Phase 1** › Crime tip-off › Find MYSAPS › Social media was implemented in 2019. ▪ **Phase 2** › Missing Person › Wanted Person › Crime Statistics › Vulnerable Services. Implemented in 2020 ▪ **Phase 3** › Unknown Person › Service Complaints › Push Notification implemented in 2021 ▪ **Phase 4** › Tourism – implemented 2022 Service Complaints Dashboard-roll-over to 2023 ▪ **Phase 5** › Planned for 2025 Know Your Duty › Human Rights Commission	
	Conduct an evaluation of the (5-year) SDIP Plan to determine the impact on the improvement of service delivery within the SAPS	Approved Evaluation Report, 2024/25	The completion of the SDIP evaluation report provides a crucial accountability milestone. Key findings from the evaluation have informed the development of the five-year SDIP (2025-2030).
	Advocacy sessions conducted by Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) on the services they provide in support of the SAPS personnel, e.g. suicide awareness	Approved advocacy plans/report by EHW on the services they provide	The implementation of EHW advocacy campaigns demonstrates the SAPS's recognition of employee well-being as central to service quality. Future campaigns should be linked to workforce productivity measurements and retention indicators for deeper organisational impact.

During the reporting period, the SAPS reaffirmed its commitment to placing people at the heart of public service. By embedding the Department of Public Service and Administration's (DPSA's) Batho Pele Revitalisation Strategy, the SAPS aligned its efforts with five strategic pillars, designed to cultivate empathy, accountability and service excellence. This was done through the following:

Pillar 1: Leadership
- Rolled out SDIAPs at national, provincial, district and station levels.
- Launched Batho Pele Learning Networks, provincially (safe spaces for reflection, peer support and sharing best practices).
- Created a Service Delivery Improvement Toolkit, accessible *via* the intranet, to empower frontline members.

Pillar 2: Embedding a Culture of Service
- Deployed consistent, inspiring communications through newsletters, circulars and service standards under the Batho Pele banner.
- Aligned messaging to reinforce citizen-first values in day-to-day policing.

Pillar 3: Promoting Accountability and Learning
- Conducted in-depth provincial visits to review SDIAP progress and inform the 2025/26 and five-year SDIP planning.
- Learned directly from communities to ensure that the SAPS adapts to evolving public needs.
- Reinforced continuous improvement through Learning Networks.

Pillar 4: Reinforcing Service Excellence
- Held regular engagement sessions across divisions and provinces to keep citizen satisfaction top of mind.
- Leveraged survey insights not just as data, but as triggers for meaningful change and innovation.

Pillar 5: Listening and Responding to Citizens
- Centralised complaints management to transparently capture and act on public feedback.
- Viewed complaints as strategic opportunities to rebuild trust and refine service delivery.

Reimagining the Public Experience

Launched a national campaign centred on six human connection touchpoints:
- Attitude – Serving with empathy, care and proactive support.
- Interest – Deep listening to truly understand community concerns.
- Action – Empowering staff to take ownership and resolve issues, swiftly.
- Verbal Language – Speaking respectfully and accessibly.
- Body Language – Conveying professionalism, dignity and trust.
- Tone – Recognising the emotional impact of how messages are delivered.

National Engagement and Pride

Integrated Public Service Month - Celebrated from 5 September to 6 October 2024, incorporating Africa Public Service Day - Anchored in section 195 of the Constitution and the NDP, 2030. SAPS contributions:
- Hosted a national commemoration in remembrance of police officers who died in the line of duty event that is addressed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration.
- Organised a leadership forum for women in the public sector held by the SAPS to champion gender equity and share personal experiences.
- National Prayer Day in support of men and women in blue.
- Provincial events involving traditional leaders and local government officials.
- Integrated Public Service Month (IPSM) "Greening and Cleaning" initiative: officers volunteered to clean police stations and plant trees on Fridays, during the month of September.
- Izimbizo/community engagements (e.g., Jane Furse, Limpopo) to co-create safety solutions with rural residents.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Cannabis for Private Purposes Act, 2024 (Act No 7 of 2024), assented to in May 2024, is awaiting proclamation. The Act gives effect to the judgment of the Constitutional Court in the matter of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and Others v Prince (2019 (1) SACR 14 (CC)), which declared certain provisions of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992) unconstitutional. These sections pertain to the criminalisation of the private use and possession of cannabis by adults. In accordance with the Act, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development is responsible to issue regulations that specify the maximum quantity of cannabis allowed for cultivation and private use. The Act is expected to come into effect once the regulations are issued, at which point the SAPS will be responsible for upholding and enforcing the law.

The Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No 15 of 2024) was published in July 2024 and is currently awaiting proclamation by the President. The Act strengthens the oversight function of the IPID by, among other things, broaden IPID's mandate to investigate complaints against police officials.

The **Draft National Policing Policy**, which includes supporting documentation such as the draft costed Implementation Framework that is centred on the priorities as stated by the Minister. On 11 March 2025, the Policy was presented to the JCPS Minister's meeting and subsequently received endorsement to be submitted to Cabinet for approval. The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) Final Impact Assessment Report was updated and submitted to the Presidency and a final certificate was issued to facilitate the final Cabinet approval processes. The Draft NPP has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for inclusion on the agenda of the next Cabinet sitting in 2025/26, along with the Cabinet Memorandum and other accompanying documents.

The preliminary legal opinion was received from the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (OCSLA) on the **SAPS Amendment Bill.** The Department and SAPS Legal Services considered the opinion for consensus, Subsequently, a written response was provided to OCSLA on 2 July 2024. A second opinion was received from OCSLA on 5 August 2024. The SEIAS Unit in the Presidency signed off the SEIAS report on 29 August 2024, indicating that the Bill may be forwarded to the JCPS Cluster for input. On 4 October 2024, the Minister approved the Bill for processing through all the JCPS structures to Cabinet for approval that the Bill be introduced in Parliament. The Bill was presented to the Development Committee, on 28 January 2025. Subject to proposed technical amendments to the Cabinet memorandum, the meeting approved the Bill for processing to the Directors-General meeting of the JCPS Cluster on 4 March 2025. The Bill was presented to the JCPS Ministers' meeting on 11 March 2025 and was approved for the Bill to advance to the Cabinet Committee after the Drafting Team has addressed the concerns raised by the Ministers. The draft bill aims to amend the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) to establish a legal framework for policing that is aligned to the Constitution of 1996, principles outlined in the NDP 2030 and other democratic pieces of legislation, including the Community Policing Policy and NPP. Additionally, the Bill seeks to contribute to the effective and efficient combating of crime in various communities.

The **IPID Amendment Bill** was published in the Government Gazette on 30 July 2024, following the President's sanction on 25 July 2024. The Proclamation for the implementation of the IPID Amendment Act, 2019, was published in the Gazette on 22 November 2024 and came into operation on 29 November 2024. One of the objectives of the Act is to enable IPID to investigate serious alleged offences committed by police officers, regardless of whether they were on duty or not. In addition, the new law entrenches the institutional and operational independence of IPID and explicitly states that the Directorate must be independent, impartial and must exercise its powers and functions without fear, favour or prejudice. The newly enacted Act is an outcome of a comprehensive review of the principal IPID Act of 2011 initiated by the CSPS. To give effect to the newly enacted Act, the Department is in process of developing Regulations in partnership with IPID. The project team, led by the CSPS, will convene to finalise the project plan that will be submitted to the Minister. A copy of the Regulations will be submitted to the OCSLA for scrutiny and a legal opinion. The regulations will be published for public comment and subsequently submitted to the Minister for consideration upon the promulgation of the Amendment Act, with the exception of sections that require the finalisation of regulations. The regulations will also be submitted to Parliament for scrutiny.

The **Firearms Control Amendment Bill** is in the final stages of significant refinement in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The Minister will be presented with the revised Bill to obtain approval for further consultation with the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) for input. The Drafting Team convened on 31 January 2025 to finalise the review process of the Bill and to incorporate certain recommendations proposed by the Task Team during its meeting on 30 January 2025. Meetings were conducted in relation to

the development of the Communication Strategy on the Bill, as directed by the Minister. The Department is working with Government Communication and Information System to finalise the Communication Plan. The Minister's approval has been sought to table the Bill at NEDLAC. The Bill will, among other things, prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms from society, enable the state to remove illegally possessed firearms from society and establish a comprehensive and effective system of firearm control and management once it is promulgated by Parliament.

During the reporting period, the Directors-General of the JCPS Cluster have approved the **Second-Hand Goods Amendment Bill** for further processing. The Amendment Bill was presented at the JCPS Ministers' Cluster meeting on 11 March 2025 and was approved to advance to the Cabinet Committee of the JCPS Cluster, provided that the Economic Sectors Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESEID) Cluster provides input. The ESEID Directors-General' Cluster reviewed the Bill on 27 March 2025 and subsequently approved its progression to the EISED Ministers' Cluster. The Drafting Team will brief the ESEID Ministers' Cluster in 2025/26 and will take the necessary steps to ensure the finalisation of the Bill. The amendment aims to "regulate the business of dealers in second-hand goods and pawnbrokers, in order to combat trade in stolen goods; to promote ethical standards in the second-hand goods trade; and to provide for matters connected therewith".

The Presidency has provided a preliminary approval of the SEIAS Report. This will allow for additional consultation on the **Stock Theft Amendment Bill** within the JCPS Cluster in order to secure approval for its publication for public comment. The OCSLA had provided extensive comments and redrafted specific clauses to ensure that the Bill is constitutionally sound and adheres to legislative drafting principles. The Drafting Team is currently reviewing the Bill in accordance with comments received from OCSLA. On receipt of the final opinion, the Minister will be requested to grant permission to present the Bill to the JCPS Cluster's various structures in order to secure support for its publication for public comment. In further years, the Bill will be introduced in Parliament for input and promulgation. The amendment seeks to regulate the possession and ownership of livestock, defines stock theft offences and related penalties.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

3.1 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024-2029)

The MTDP 2024-2029 aligns with the goals and objectives of the NDP and the minimum programme of priorities of the GNU. The NDP remains South Africa's long-term plan towards 2030 and is aligned with its international commitments. The MTDP 2024–2029 is the medium-term plan towards the achievement of the NDP, replacing the Revised MTSF by aligning with international naming conventions and emphasising development outcomes. Government has set five goals for the next five years, which are:

- A dynamic, growing economy.
- A more equal society, where no person lives in poverty.
- A capable state delivering basic services to all citizens.
- A safe and secure environment.
- A cohesive and united nation.

To achieve these goals, the MTDP 2024-2029 identifies three Strategic Priorities, which will be implemented across the state:

- Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation.
- Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living.
- Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Strategic Priority 1 focuses on rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth to create jobs and serves as the Apex Priority. Strategic Priority 2 aims to reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living, and ensure that social assistance is leveraged for local economic development. Strategic Priority 3 aims to build a capable, ethical and developmental state, which is critical for the success of the other two Strategic Priorities. The rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities must be mainstreamed across all three priorities.

Achieving the first two Strategic Priorities will require a capable state that can deliver on the country's developmental objectives. Several interventions that build the capability of the state is outlined in Chapter 5. Effective policymaking requires a clear vision and priorities, institutions of decision-making that are robust and

adaptable to ensure policy coherence and make choices when trade-offs occur, and the capacity to implement these consistently and effectively. Following the first democratic elections in 1994, significant progress was made in restructuring and transforming the public service, along with the rapid expansion of service delivery to pursue the new developmental agenda of the state. At the same time, some challenges have proved difficult to address. These include a growing emphasis on compliance at the expense of delivery, fragmented structures, weak technical capacity, a focus on process rather than on outcomes and a failure to promote and reward innovation and success.

Strategic Priority 3 seeks to build a capable, ethical and developmental state. The SAPS plays various leading and supporting roles towards the following outcomes:

- Reformed, integrated and modernised CJS
- Effective Border Security
- Secured Cyberspace
- Increased feelings of safety of women and children and in communities
- Reduced number of priority offences
- Enhanced peace and security in Africa

Desired Impact: A capable state delivering basic services to all citizen: A safe and secure environment

Outcome: Reformed, integrated and modernised Criminal Justice System (CJS)

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Continue to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the JCPS value chain with human, material resources and IT systems	Number of new appointments in the identified departments in the JCPS value chain	10 018	10 000	20 000	The SAPS continued its implementation of Project 10 000, enlisting 10 017 new entry-level trainees in 2024/25.
	Fully implemented action plan to enhance and strengthen the JCPS value chain	New performance indicator	Conduct audit on resource value chain of all JCPS Departments by 31 October 2026	100% implemented action plan	The target falls outside the 2024/25 reporting period.
		New performance indicator	Developed action plan by 31 March 2027	100% implemented action plan	The target falls outside the 2024/25 reporting period.
	Increase number of departments/ entities connected to transversal CJS platform and the exchange of information electronically	New performance indicator	50% of identified departments/entities	100% of identified departments/ entities	The SAPS is now connected to the Integrated Justice System (IJS) platform and actively exchanging information electronically with other IJS Departments. Further system integration was achieved through the linking of the IPM and ICDMS platforms, enabling the exchange of suspect-related data.
Finalise review/overhaul of the identified legislation to strengthen the criminal justice value chain	Reviewed Legislation	New performance indicator	Draft Bills/amended legislation costed and introduced in Parliament	Draft Bills/amended legislation costed and introduced in Parliament	Legislative reforms are underway, with notable progress on several bills and regulations aimed at strengthening policing frameworks and control measures. This includes the Criminal Procedure Act overhaul, Firearms Control Amendment Bill, the South African Police Service Amendment Bill and new infrastructure and intelligence regulations.

Outcome: Effective Border Security

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Ensure effective border optimisation (Air, Land, Maritime) to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people	Percentage implementation of the Border Safeguarding Optimisation Plan	New performance indicator	50% implementation	100% implementation	The SAPS actively participates in joint operations alongside other stakeholders within the border environment.

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Ensure effective land border safeguarding optimisation to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people	Number of landward subunits deployed on border safeguarding per year	15 landward subunits deployed on border safeguarding per year	15 landward subunits deployed on border safeguarding per ye	15 landward subunits deployed on border safeguarding per ye	The SAPS plays a supporting role to ensure effective border optimisation (air, land and maritime) to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people.
Ensure effective air border safeguarding optimisation to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people	Percentage of air border patrols conducted per year	New performance indicator	100% air border patrols conducted	100% air border patrols conducted	The SAPS plays a supporting role to ensure effective border optimisation (air, land and maritime) to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people.
Biometric functionality at all ports of entry	Number of ports of entry with Biometric Movement Control Systems (BMCS) implemented	New performance indicator	10 international airports with BMCS implemented	52 land and 9 seaports with BMCS implemented	While BMCS rollout has not yet occurred, the SAPS has continued to perform its functions using the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS), particularly in responding to hits on wanted persons and stolen vehicles.
Strengthened protection and sustainable management of South Africa's EEZs and Antarctica, with a significant reduction in illicit wildlife activities	National integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking implemented	Approved National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking	Year 2 National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking Initiatives implemented	Year 5 National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking initiatives implemented	Key achievements included multi-agency investigations, major seizures of abalone and other illicit wildlife products and successful convictions. The SAPS, with partners such as the DPCI, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Financial Intelligence Centre and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment advanced enforcement and intelligence-led operations, focusing on poaching hotspots like Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park. Seized abalone valued at R44 524 088.00 (25,3 tonnes), three accused were convicted and sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment, forfeiture orders for vehicles were issued for R89 570,00 and R150 000, respectively, as well as for a pangolin valued at R250 000 and R4 330.00 was confiscated.
Revitalising harbours and unlocking economic opportunities for coastal communities	Number of operational fishing harbours	12 proclaimed fishing harbours	12 proclaimed fishing harbours	12 proclaimed fishing harbours	The SAPS supported Operation Phakisa to combat illegal fishing and protect ocean resources.

Outcome: Secured cyberspace

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Government-led, coherent and integrated cybersecurity approach	Number of cyber-attacks/ incidences in the country reduced	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Building capabilities and capacity for cybersecurity	Full implementation of Cybersecurity Act	80,17% success rate in the investigation of cybercrime cases (93 of 116) during 2024/25.
Enhance International Cooperation through the adoption of the global Cybercrime Convention	Draft UN Treaty on Cybercrime ratified	New performance indicator	Draft United Nations (UN) Treaty on Cybercrime signed	UN Treaty on Cybercrime implemented	South Africa has not yet ratified the UN Treaty on Cybercrime (signed in 2017), due to concerns over data privacy, freedom of expression, legal misalignment, extraterritorial enforcement and unequal obligations. Despite this, the country supports capacity-building elements of the treaty.

Outcome: Increased feelings of safety for women and children and in communities

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Strengthen the implementation of the ICVPS through the cooperation agreements signed with Provinces	Facilitate and monitor implementation of cooperation agreements signed with Provinces	New performance indicator	Monitor the implementation of cooperation agreements (one monitoring report produced by mid-term)	Evaluation of the cooperation agreements (one evaluation report produced by end-term)	The target falls outside the 2024/25 reporting period.
		Reported contact crimes increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23, to 679 460, in 2023/24	14,55% reduction	14,55% reduction	Decreased, by 2,2% from 679 460, in 2023/24 to 664 758, in 2024/25.
	Percentage decrease in the murder rate per 100 000 of the population	44,48 per 100 000 of the population	Decrease by 17,57% (using adjusted population estimates)	Decrease by 17,57% (using adjusted population estimates)	Decreased, by 6,82% (the murder rate was 41 per 100 000 people, in 2024/25 compared with 44,7 in 2023/24).
Implementation of National Strategic Plan on GBV and Sexual Offences	Percentage conviction rate for sexual offences	63%	70,5%	72,30%	The conviction rate for crimes against women for rape was 74,24% in 2024/25, 77,78% for sexual assault, 74,79% for attempted rape and 82,98% for contact sexual assault. The conviction rate for rape for crimes against children was 75,32%, 78,89% for sexual assault, 75,94% for attempted rape and 82,11% for contact sexual assault.

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Expand victim support services Victim centric service enhanced through implementation of NSP on GBV and Sexual Offences	Number of Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC's) and sexual offences courts established and operational	64	5 new TCC (2 per year) 69 TCC's	10 new TCC (2 per year) 74 TCC's	Support is provided to TCCs by FCS Units and Detective Service by interviewing victims and conducting investigations with regard to cases reported to TCCs.
Reduce criminal cases court backlog	Percentage reduction on criminal cases backlog on the court roll	New performance indicator	30%	70%	Efforts to reduce the backlog of criminal cases continue, with docket inspections being conducted and investigators urged to act on directives from prosecutors.
Parolees and probationers who participated in Restorative Justice programme	Number of parolees and probationers who participated in Restorative Justice Programme	14 844	15 350	35 500	The SAPS does not have an explicit legislative mandate to conduct restorative justice under the SAPS Act, but its role has evolved in practice, particularly through partnerships under broader community policing and victim support mandates.

Outcome: Reduced number of priority offences

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Protect the national financial system from the threat of money laundering, terrorism financing and the financing of proliferation	Percentage implementation of key actions that address compliance with identified global/UN Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements	South Africa listed on the grey list	Having being removed from the grey list end 2025, South Africa does not re-enter the grey list as a result of FATF mutual evaluation in 2026/27	South Africa is not grey listed by FATF	Financial Investigation has conducted interventions in all provinces to ensure that the cases under investigation comply with the FATF's required standard and ensure that investigators understand the various typologies of money laundering. In order to ensure that FATF deficiencies are addressed through progress monitoring, a database of all money laundering cases has been established.
Prioritise investigation and prosecution of money laundering and terrorist financing cases	Number of money laundering and terrorism financing cases investigated and prosecuted	86	104	120	There were four cases on the court roll and 27 cases on hand with respect to terror financing. One of the cases is a world first for South Africa, in that an accused was charged with using crypto currency to transfer funds for terrorist financing. The DPCI has effectively resolved cases involving tax prosecutions, including money laundering, resulting in the direct imprisonment of some individuals.

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
Finalise review and overhaul of South Africa's anti-corruption architecture to strengthen the criminal justice value chain	Number of reports and implementation plans to improve South Africa's anti-corruption architecture including the Whistle-blower Framework	New performance indicator	Report on the review of South Africa's anti-corruption architecture costed and submitted to Parliament	Implementation plan on recommendations of the review	A review of the Protected Disclosures Act, 2000 (Act No 26 of 2000) and the Witness Protection Act, 1998 (Act No 112 of 1998) is being undertaken by the DoJ&CD (as the legislation is administered by the Minister of Justice). To this end, the Discussion Document on Proposed Reforms for the Whistle-blower Protection Regime in South Africa was published for public comment in June 2023. The SAPS commented on the discussion paper. It is anticipated that the Whistle-blower Protection Bill will be introduced by the Minister of Justice in Parliament in the course of 2025. In the meantime, the DPSA published a Guide in March 2024 for public service employees who require witness protection. The Judicial Matters Amendment Act, 2023 (Act No 15 of 2023) came into operation on 3 April 2024. The Act, *inter alia*, amended the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) by criminalising a failure by members of the private sector or incorporated state-owned entities to prevent corrupt activities.
			Whistle-blower Framework/Bill amended costed and introduced in Parliament	Whistle-blower Protection Bill finalised through Parliament	A discussion paper on whistle-blower protection reforms was published in 2023 and a Whistle-blower Protection Bill is expected in 2025.
Address illicit economy crimes, prioritised organised crime, including serious commercial crime and cybercrime through prevention, investigation, prosecution and conviction through the Integrated Organised Crime Plan	Conviction rate for identified crimes of the priority offences list	New performance indicator	90% conviction rate for serious commercial crime and serious organised crime	90% conviction rate for serious commercial crime and serious organised crime	91,67% (33 out of 36) was achieved for serious corruption in the private sector during 2024/25. The conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector was at 81,73% during the 2024/25 financial year, with 85 convictions out of a total of 104.
Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy by Departments in the JCPS value chain through prevention, investigation, prosecution and conviction	Improvement in the conviction rate to 84% for corruption	80%	82%	84%	For the 2024/25 financial year, anti-corruption investigations within the Detective Service environment attained a conviction rate of 66,28% for corruption. There was a 5,04% increase from the previous financial year (2023/24).

Desired Impact: A capable, ethical and developmental state enabling the delivery of services to all citizens, fostering trust; and ensuring a safe and secure environment

Outcome: Enhanced peace and security in Africa

Strategic intervention	Intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-Term Target	Actual achievement 2024/25
South Africa's obligations towards UN, Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the AU including the institutions hosted in South Africa (PAP, NEPAD, APRM, AFCONE, PAUSSI and TFCA's (payments honoured)	Percentage deployment of country obligation fulfilled to SADC and AU	90% of obligations fulfilled (153 members from a total 265)	90% of obligations fulfilled	90% of obligations fulfilled	100% (18 from a total of 18).
	% of members pledged to be on standby for deployment	57,7% of members pledged to be on standby for deployment (153 members from a total of 265)	60% of members pledged to be on standby for deployment	60% of members pledged to be on standby for deployment	101,51% (269 from a total of 265).
Compliance with international commitments (where commitments refer to military, humanitarian, environmental and any other)	% compliance in regional and global integration	60% (9 police liaison officers were placed in 7 from the total of 15 SADC Countries, including Angola, Kingdom of Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2), the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (2))	70% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	70% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	33,33% (5 police liaison officers were placed in SADC Countries, including Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, the Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique).

	Lead		Supporting		JCPS Cluster

Reformed, integrated and modernised Criminal Justice System

In line with the 2022 SONA directive to enhance police capacity, the SAPS continued its implementation of Project 10 000, enlisting 10 017 new entry-level trainees in 2024/25, following the 10 018 trainees enlisted in 2023/24. This recruitment initiative aims to improve police visibility in all communities.

Progress has been made in advancing the increased number of departments/entities connected to the transversal CJS platform and the exchange of information electronically, with the SAPS now connected to the IJS platform and actively exchanging information electronically with other IJS Departments. A key milestone was the successful integration of two critical functions, suspect details and suspect wrongly charged, between the IPM system and the ICDMS.

Legislative reforms are underway, with notable progress on several bills and regulations aimed at strengthening policing frameworks and control measures. This includes the Overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Act, the SAPS Amendment Bill, the Firearms Control Amendment Bill and associated Regulations, the Stock Theft Amendment Bill, the Second-hand Goods Amendment Bill and new infrastructure and intelligence regulations.

Effective Border Security

The Department of Defense (DoD) leads the implementation of the Border Safeguarding Optimisation Plan, with SAPS providing support in joint land, air and maritime operations to enhance border security and limit transnational crime. The SAPS continues to play a supporting role in border safeguarding, including the deployment of landward subunits and air patrols, under the leadership of the DoD.

The Border Management Authority (BMA) is responsible for implementing BMCS at ports of entry. While BMCS rollout has not yet occurred, the SAPS has continued to perform its functions using the EMCS, particularly in responding to hits on wanted persons and stolen vehicles. Despite system-related delays in December 2024, the SAPS maintained operational support at ports of entry. A total number of 1 351 wanted persons and 1 603 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at land ports resulted in 280 arrest warrant hits and 24 vehicle hits.

Under the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking, 50% of Year 1 initiatives were implemented by the end of 2024/25, including multi-departmental investigative teams that conducted focused investigations under NPA guidance, the provisioning of national analytical and coordination support and targeted training to prosecutors in hotspot areas through the Directors of Public Prosecutions Environmental Working Group. Key achievements included major seizures of abalone (2,3 tons) and convictions under environmental legislation (three convictions). A Year 2 action plan was developed.

In the operational fishing harbors domain, the SAPS participated in Operation Phakisa Initiative 5 focused on combating illegal fishing and securing ocean resources. South Africa currently has 12 proclaimed operational fishing harbors, all in the Western Cape, with 55 unproclaimed sites across other coastal provinces. Efforts continue to secure these critical entry points against criminal activities.

Secured Cyberspace

Cybercrime is countered and acted upon, through the appropriate development and implementation of legislation, policy, as well as strategic and operational responses. Progress has been made toward securing South Africa's cyberspace, with an 80,17% success rate in investigative support case files successfully investigated (93 of 116) during 2024/25. The specialised investigation capacity, task teams and cybercrime were all enhanced by the budget assistance, which enabled them to address identified challenges.

Encouragingly, 89% of surveyed organisations reported having cybersecurity incident response plans, indicating increased awareness and preparedness that will ultimately result in the reduction of cyber-attacks or incidents (CSIR, 2025) and 66% of South African organisations that were surveyed by PwC Global Digital Trust Insights in 2025 indicates that they prioritise mitigating cyber risks (PwC, 2025). Additionally, 29% of organisations planned to increase cybersecurity budgets by 6–10% in 2025, reflecting commitment to enhancing their cybersecurity defenses.

South Africa has not yet ratified the UN Treaty on Cybercrime, despite having signed the UN Treaty on Cybercrime in September 2017, due to concerns over human rights, particularly regarding data privacy and freedom of expression. Despite this, the country supports capacity-building elements of the Treaty.

Increased feelings of safety of women and children and in communities

Reported contact crimes decreased, by 2,2% from 679 460, in 2023/24 to 664 758, in 2024/25. Six provinces, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape recorded a reduction in contact crime, though they fell short of the set target. Three provinces, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape experienced an increase in contact crime. Reported murder cases decreased, by 7,3% from 27 590, in 2023/24 to 25 573, in 2024/25. The murder rate was 41 per 100 000 people, in 2024/25 compared with 44,7 in 2023/24, a decrease of 8,2%.

Rape, sexual assault, attempted rape and contact sexual offences are all considered sexual offences against women and children. The conviction rate for crimes against women for rape was 75,3% in 2024/25, 78,23% for sexual assault, 75,41% for rape and 81,03% for contact sexual offences. The conviction rate for rape for crimes against children was 76,28%, 78% for sexual assault, 76,76% for attempted rape and 82,17% for contact sexual offences.

TCCs are one-stop facilities designed to support survivors of sexual violence with a multidisciplinary approach where the SAPS plays a key role in the system. SAPS investigating officers are present at TCCs to take statements and open a criminal case, working in coordination with forensic nurses and medical examiners. The SAPS provides ongoing support through guiding survivors through legal steps, court preparation and updates on the proceedings. Furthermore, TCCs operate under the prosecutor-guided investigation model, where the SAPS partners with the NPA, ensuring that cases are trial-ready and improving conviction rates.

Efforts by the SAPS to reduce the backlog of criminal cases continue, with docket inspections being conducted and investigators urged to act on directives from prosecutors.

The SAPS does not have an explicit legislative mandate to conduct restorative justice under the SAPS Act, but its role has evolved in practice, particularly through partnerships under broader community policing and victim support mandates. As part of its Victim Support Programme, the SAPS collaborate in child justice diversion programmes. Through community policing, engagement and dialogue is

encouraged in communities, aligning with restorative principles of repair and reintegration. In the context of the child Justice Act, the SAPS participate in assessment forums and work with the Department of Social Development/NPA to oversee child diversion programmes, moving suitable cases into restorative pathways, instead of formal courts.

Reduced number of priority offences

Significant strides have been made in reducing priority offences through focused action against money laundering, terror financing and corruption. The DPCI, in collaboration with the Financial Intelligence Centre, has intensified financial investigations aligned with FATF standards. Notably, 27 terror financing cases are under investigation, with four on the court roll, including a first-of-its-kind case involving cryptocurrency.

Task teams were established within the DPCI to conduct financial investigations on all priority cases, including Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development cases, personal protective equipment cases, terror-financing cases, tax-fraud related cases and State Capture cases, with a dedicated database tracking progress in money laundering cases.

Regarding the conviction rate for identified crimes of the priority offences, the DPCI exceeded the set target of 90% by 6,29% by achieving 96,29% (24 866 from a total of 25 823) guilty charges for the conviction rate of serious commercial crime offences during the 2024/25 financial year. The performance was as a result of affecting arrests and ensuring that the perpetrators were brought before justice.

The effort to combat corruption in the country has resulted in the establishment of specialised Anti-Corruption Units. Through a collaborative endeavour to combat corruption in both the private and public sectors, the DPCI exceeded the target of 70% by achieving a conviction rate of 91,67% (33 out of 36) for serious corruption in the private sector during 2024/25. The conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector was achieved at 81,73% during the 2024/25 financial year, with 85 convictions out of a total of 104. A 66,28% conviction rate for corruption was achieved within the Detective Service environment, showing a 5,04% increase from the prior year, with projections of further annual improvements.

South Africa's anti-corruption architecture continues to evolve. A discussion paper on whistle-blower protection reforms was published in 2023 and a Whistle-blower Protection Bill is expected in 2025. The Judicial Matters Amendment Act, 2023, further strengthens anti-corruption laws by making it a crime for private sector and State-Owned Entities (SOEs) officials to fail to prevent corruption.

Enhanced peace and security in Africa

To promote peace, security, democracy and socio-economic development in Africa, South Africa will continue to work to strengthen the AU to support the achievement of peace, development and economic integration on the continent.

The SAPS renders specialised policing to multinational Organisations (UN, AU and SADC) including bi-lateral arrangements, in fulfilment of Strategic Priority 3: "Build a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State". This includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet. In fulfilment of the obligation to UN, SADC and AU, a total of 18 members were deployed in peacekeeping missions during 2024/25. This includes eight members deployed in South Sudan, three members in Abyei as police advisors, four members in Mozambique for the SADC Mission, one member to Botswana and one member to Mauritius for SADC Elections Observer Missions. One Police Counsellor to the South African Permanent Mission to the UN in New York responsible for peacekeeping operations.

According to the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities, a total of 265 members must be trained and on standby for deployment, annually, as per Cabinet approval. During the reporting period, a total of 269 members confirmed that they are trained and on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions.

Transnational organised crime poses a significant threat to global security, stability and economic development. Police Liaison Officers play a vital role in combating this threat by fostering cooperation between South Africa and foreign law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Police Liaison Officers play a critical role in promoting cooperation between South Africa and foreign law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat transnational organised crime. This outlines the responsibilities of Police Liaison Officers, their deployment and the identified threats in various countries. Police Liaison Officers are responsible for: fostering collaboration between South Africa and foreign law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat transnational organised crime; identifying and addressing potential threats and risks associated with transnational crime; facilitating information sharing and intelligence-led policing to disrupt and dismantle transnational crime networks; and building and maintaining relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies to enhance cooperation and coordination.

During the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, the SAPS deployed 10 members as part of the RSA Missions (five in the SADC (Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, the Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique)), three as part of the Multi-National Law Enforcement Organisation and two at the Trilateral Planning Cell, in Mozambique.

Geographically, the deployments reflect a balanced mix of regional and international priorities. The representation across Southern Africa, indicates a strong focus on regional relations. At the same time, strategic placements in major global centres such as Beijing (China) and The Hague (Netherlands) suggest an emphasis on maintaining presence in key international hubs.

3.2 STRATEGIC PLAN (2020-2025)

The SAPS identified an impact statement that reinforced the critical role that safety and security played in the overarching strategic direction of the country, namely: "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all." This impact statement clearly indicated that the socio-economic advancement of the country, as directed by the Revised MTSF (2019-2024), was underpinned by the actual and perceived levels of safety and security. The SAPS recognised its leading role in realising this impact, while also acknowledging that it could not be achieved without the committed involvement and active participation of every citizen and stakeholder across all sectors with a vested interest in a safe and secure South

Africa. The SAPS identified five outcomes directly linked to the impact statement, viewed as preconditions for the realisation of this impact. The implication of identifying these outcomes was that, by the end of the five-year period covered by the Strategic Plan, the SAPS would be able to look back with certainty that it had upheld and enforced law and order in support of stamping the authority of the State, had thoroughly and responsively investigated every crime reported at its service points, had ensured that key policing functions were intelligence-led, had implemented a collaborative and consultative approach to policing and had established a police service characterised by professionalism and capability.

The effective implementation of the strategic direction encapsulated within the impact statement and outcomes was, however, dependent on the annual review of the progress achieved in implementing the Strategic Plan itself. This annual review necessitated that the performance measures used to assess the extent of the implementation of the Strategic Plan were updated, considering actual performance and changes in the internal and external environments. During this process, the SAPS collaborated with all stakeholders across all sectors, who provided constructive, value-added contributions to the Plan, aimed at the qualitative improvement of the measurement of the Strategic Plan and the cascading of the results of this measurement and the improvements required throughout the organisation. The implementation of the 2020-2025 SAPS Strategic Plan required the committed participation of all relevant stakeholders, but in particular of every SAPS member, whose collaborative and steadfast efforts were needed to ensure its successful implementation.

The 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan introduced the following adjustment to the SAPS's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan: The inclusion of three additional outputs to the SAPS's 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan, namely - Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector; Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure; and data-driven approach to the targeting of hotpots, which was necessitated due to the requirement that the SAPS's Annual Performance Plan be aligned with the performance agreement of the Minister of Police, does not necessitate that any adjustment be made to the SAPS' Strategic Plan 2020 to 2025. The outputs that relate to extortion and violent crime in the construct sector and infrastructure-related crimes have been justifiably linked to the following ultimate outcome and immediate outcomes in Programme 2 – Visible Policing, The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the state: Increased feelings of safety in communities and Programme 3 – Detective Services, Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: Increased feelings of safety in communities. The output that relates to data-driven approach to the targeting of hotpots is effectively linked to the ultimate outcome - Collaborative and consultative approach to policing and the immediate outcome – Increased feelings of safety in communities.

PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

The implementation of the SAPS 2020-2025 Strategic Plan marked a critical step in advancing the Department's contribution to creating a safe and secure environment that underpins social and economic stability and supports a better life for all. Anchored in the DPME's Theory of Change framework, the Strategic Plan established a clear results pathway from immediate to long-term outcomes aligned with the NDP 2030, Revised MTSF, National Annual Strategic Plan (NASP) and JCPS Cluster priorities.

Over the five-year period, the Department implemented a range of targeted crime prevention and law enforcement strategies aimed at addressing priority crime threats, including contact crimes, GBV and crimes against children. Increased police visibility, intelligence-led operations and focused interventions in high-crime areas contributed to stabilisation or reductions in specific crime categories across several provinces. These operational achievements directly support the creation of safer communities, thereby improving quality of life and reinforcing public confidence in policing.

The successful stabilisation of all 12 154 unrest and crowd management incidents between 2020/21 and 2024/25 reflects the SAPS's consistent enforcement of public order and effective mobilisation of operational resources. These interventions helped to prevent potential threats to infrastructure, human life and peace, thereby preserving conditions necessary for economic activity, public confidence and social cohesion.

Efforts to secure the economic environment against threats like illegal mining, extortion and Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies saw the deployment of specialised task teams and intelligence-driven operations that disrupted criminal networks, resulted in key arrests and recovered illicit assets, further contributing to a climate of lawfulness and investment confidence.

Efforts to balance trade facilitation with national security were demonstrated by the profiling and searching of 49 247 vehicles, containers and cargo at ports of entry. These actions safeguarded the integrity of South Africa's borders while reinforcing compliance with customs and immigration laws. By enabling secure and uninterrupted cross-border movement, these operations supported the Revised MTSF's emphasis on regional cooperation.

Protection and security services for identified dignitaries and key government interests were successfully delivered, strengthening the legitimacy and authority of the state's security apparatus. These interventions supported Batho Pele principles and the rule of law, affirming public trust and continuity in governance.

The SAPS made notable progress in building public confidence through consistent success in high priority investigations and prosecutions. The conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector remained above 90%, while a 73,21% conviction rate was recorded for public sector cases, including matters involving key JCPS Cluster stakeholders. These outcomes underscore effective accountability systems and bolster the credibility of the criminal justice process, key to clean governance and improved investor confidence. The conviction rate of 98,67% for serious commercial crimes, with over 639 000 charges successfully prosecuted, affirms the State's commitment to curbing white collar crime and enhancing economic integrity. These achievements create a stronger foundation for economic activity and sustainable development.

Further reinforcing this impact, the 75,76% success rate in closing serious organised crime project investigations demonstrated tangible progress in disrupting high-risk criminal networks, which pose threats to public safety, economic stability and border security. By removing these networks, the SAPS played a direct role in stabilising communities

Additionally, progress in resolving forensic investigative leads (8 934 out of 23 093 or 38,69%), demonstrates the growing integration of scientific and criminal intelligence in investigative work. This improvement enhances the precision, speed and credibility of investigations.

Collectively, these gains reflect a maturing investigative function that aligns with national imperatives such as the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the JCPS Cluster's vision for ethical governance and justice. The achievements directly support efforts to ensure safety and stability, laying the groundwork for broader social and economic transformation.

Progress achieved under the outcome "Intelligence-led policing" significantly contributed to the attainment of a safe and secure environment, which is a prerequisite for social and economic stability and supports the realisation of a better life for all.

The operationalisation of 91,91% of crime intelligence reports (1 350 605 of 1 469 444) over the five-year period, far exceeding the 85% target, enabled the SAPS to adopt more proactive and reactive, evidence-based and targeted responses to crime. This high utilisation rate demonstrates the strategic embedding of intelligence into policing, allowing for earlier disruption of criminal threats and reducing potential harm to communities. As a result, public confidence in law enforcement and the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts were bolstered.

The SAPS also contributed to regional safety and stability through international cooperation, facilitating 38 cross-border operations and 92 arrests of transnational crime suspects based on international requests. These operations supported the fight against crimes such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and vehicle theft, reinforcing the SAPS's commitment to regional security and aligning its activities with JCPS Cluster objectives and the AU Agenda 2063. Through these actions, the SAPS reaffirmed its role in strengthening continental crime-fighting partnerships and protecting communities from cross-border criminal threats.

Progress under the outcome "Collaborative and consultative approach to policing" revealed critical challenges that affected the realisation of the impact statement. Key indicators reflected gaps in building community trust, visibility and responsiveness, elements fundamental to community-oriented policing and public confidence in law enforcement. The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index remained significantly below expectations (42,77% in 2021/22 and 42,27% in 2022/23 against a 50-60% target). This limited visibility and interaction likely weakened the SAPS's preventative presence and public cooperation in crime prevention.

The CPF Efficiency and Satisfaction Index, which measures the quality of community-police engagement, scored 66,45% in 2021/22 and 61,48% in 2022/23, both below the 70-80% target range. These results suggest that while CPFs are moderately effective, their role in building local safety partnerships was not fully realised.

Public perception of policing deteriorated further, as indicated by the SAPS Confidence and Trust Index, which declined from 44,14% in 2021/22 to 38,36% in 2022/23, below the targeted 51-60%. Declining trust in policing services affects crime reporting, public cooperation and the legitimacy of law enforcement, undermining broader social cohesion and security.

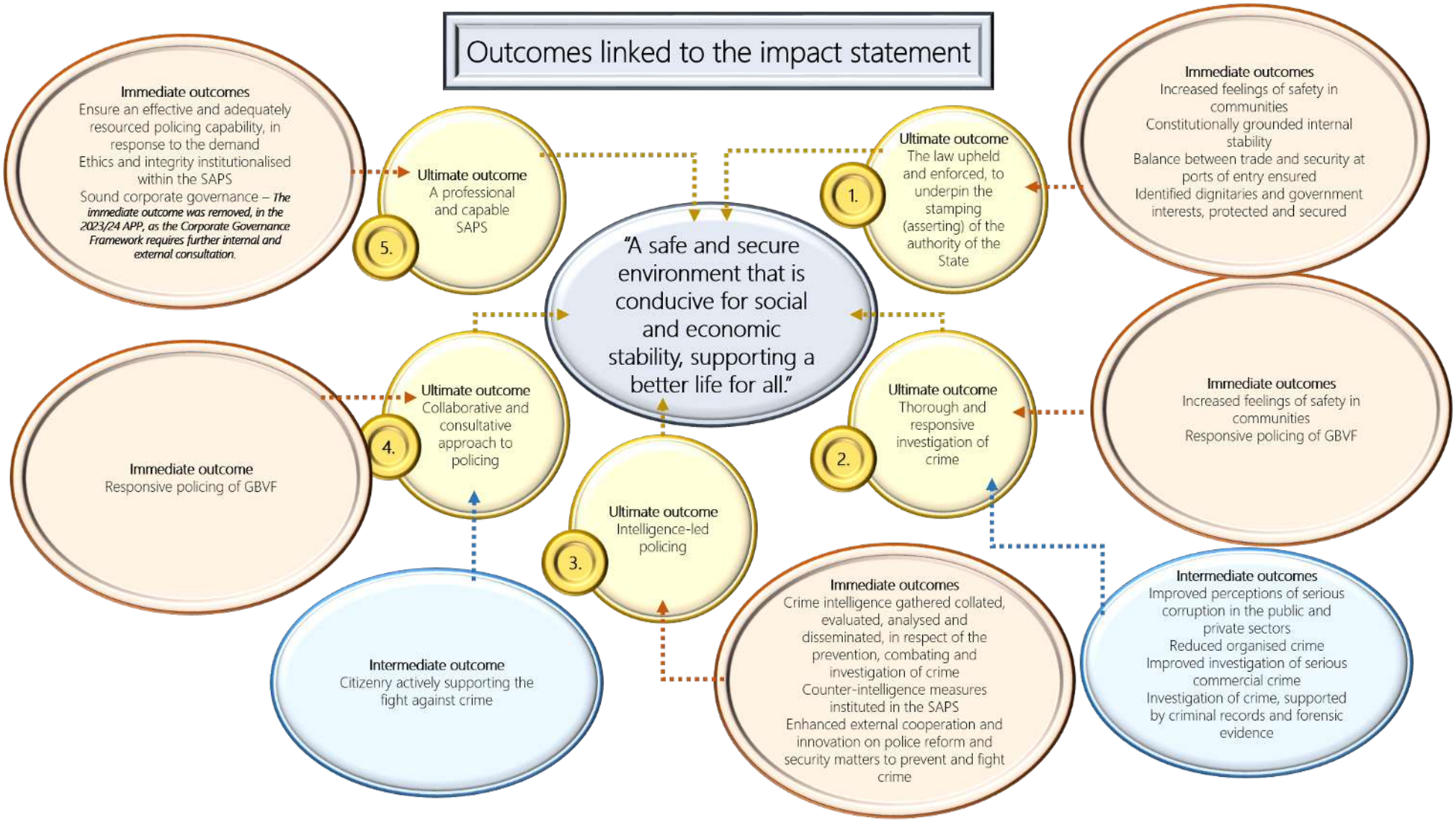
Furthermore, underperformance in service delivery to vulnerable groups, particularly victims of gender-based and domestic violence, also hindered progress towards the impact statement. Only 78,34% of GBVF-related and 68,78% of domestic violence-related complaints were finalised within 14 working days, both below the 80% target.

Collectively, these factors limited the Department's ability to foster a secure environment rooted in community trust, collaboration and effective service, key conditions necessary for realising a safe society and a better life for all.

The SAPS has made meaningful strides in aligning its policing philosophy with the national impact statement: "A safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all." This has been driven through collaborative and consultative policing approaches, improved service responsiveness, particularly in relation to GBVF and various initiatives aimed at restoring public confidence in policing services.

Key to this progress has been the institutionalisation of community engagement platforms, such as CPFs and the operationalisation of the Visibility and Community Involvement Index. These platforms support inclusive governance, empower vulnerable groups, including women, youth and persons with disabilities and facilitate citizen participation in co-producing safety solutions. In addition, SAPS' commitment to combating GBVF is evident in its structured approach to timely finalisation of GBVF and domestic violence-related complaints. Although response times require further improvement, efforts to build victim-centred policing approaches are contributing to enhanced community trust and constitutional values of dignity and protection.

Furthermore, internal reforms, such as the SAPS Service Values Index, integrity-building initiatives and wellness-focused internal communication, are gradually transforming the SAPS into a more ethical and professional organisation. The expanded access to policing through the construction of new police stations and deployment of mobile contact points has addressed historical service backlogs, particularly in underdeveloped rural areas, contributing to spatial justice. Collectively, these developments are helping shift SAPS toward a people-centred, capable and trustworthy policing institution. Though challenges remain, particularly in public trust indicators, the overall trajectory demonstrates SAPS' support of a safer South Africa and a more secure foundation for social and economic development.


Outcomes linked to the impact statement
"A safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all."
Immediate outcomes
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS
Sound corporate governance – The immediate outcome was removed, in the 2023/24 APP, as the Corporate Governance Framework requires further internal and external consultation.
5.
Ultimate outcome
A professional and capable SAPS
1.
Ultimate outcome
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State
Immediate outcomes
Increased feelings of safety in communities
Constitutionally grounded internal stability
Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured
Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured
Immediate outcome
Responsive policing of GBVF
4.
Ultimate outcome
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing
2.
Ultimate outcome
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime
Immediate outcomes
Increased feelings of safety in communities
Responsive policing of GBVF
3.
Ultimate outcome
Intelligence-led policing
Intermediate outcome
Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime
Immediate outcomes
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
Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime
Intermediate outcomes
Improved perceptions of serious corruption in the public and private sectors
Reduced organised crime
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime
Investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence

OUTCOMES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND FIVE-YEAR TARGETS

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

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Public satisfaction with the SAPS' Performance Index[1]	50,70%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by Coronavirus Disease, 2019 (COVID-19).	The SAPS conducted a Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS)[2] , during 2021 and was assisted by the University of South Africa's (UNISA's) Bureau for Market Research. The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was determined to be 5,07 out of a maximum of 10 points, where 10 means extremely satisfied, which implies a performance satisfaction index rating of 50,70%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was a performance satisfaction index rating of 43,35%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for 2026/27 to enable the SAPS to fully implement the action plans that were the result of the previous CSS, as well as the resolutions that were adopted at the EHW workshop in February 2025 and the Policing Summit in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report from the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed due to COVID-19. Two CSSs were conducted between 2020 and 2025, with public satisfaction with the SAPS' performance declining from 50,70% to 43,35%. Improvement plans were implemented, supported by 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions. The next CSS is planned for 2026/27, aligned to the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Confidence Index for the SAPS to Create a Safe and Secure Environment[3]	41,64%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021 and was assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 41,64%. The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 38,36%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for 2026/27 to enable the SAPS to fully implement the action plans that were the result of the previous CSS, as well as the resolutions that were adopted at the EHW workshop in February 2025 and the Policing Summit in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report from the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed due to COVID-19. Two CSSs were conducted between 2020 and 2025, with the Confidence Index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment declining from 41,64% to 38,36%. Improvement plans were implemented, supported by 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions. The next CSS is planned for 2026/27, aligned to the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Satisfaction with SAPS response times (SAPS Response Rate Index)[4]	51,24%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021 and was assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 51,24%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 42,25%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan,	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for 2026/27 to enable the SAPS to fully implement the action plans that were the result of the previous CSS, as well as the resolutions that were adopted at the EHW workshop in February 2025 and the Policing Summit in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report from the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed due to COVID-19. Two CSSs were conducted between 2020 and 2025, with satisfaction with the SAPS response times declining from 51,24% to 42,25%. Improvement plans were implemented, supported by 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions. The next CSS is planned for 2026/27, aligned to the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Increased feelings of safety in communities						which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.			
Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (18 009)[5]	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 218) incidents stabilised.	100% (1 742) incidents stabilised.	100% (12 154) 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)[6]	100%	100% (7 031) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (7 186) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (10 523) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (13 366) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (11 141) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (49 247) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched
Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Percentage of complaints related to protection and security provided responded to	100% (5 from a total of 5)[7]	100%	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service[8].	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service[9].	No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to six complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.

THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Levels of satisfaction with the SAPS' investigation of crime - Feedback on Complaints Index[10]	40,70%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021 and was assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback on Complaints Index), was relatively low at 40,70%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback Complaints Index), was 35,34%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is on anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for the 2026/2027 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous CSS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed due to COVID-19. Two CSSs were conducted between 2020 and 2025, with the levels of satisfaction of feedback to complaints declining from 40,70% to 35,34%. Improvement plans were implemented, supported by 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions. The next CSS is planned for 2026/27, aligned to the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Conviction rate for contact crime	82,45%	85%	83,44% (24 522 from a total of 29 388).	81,20% (31 361 from a total of 38 623).	81,97% (32 413 from a total of 39 542).	82,03% (33 458 from a total of 40 790).	82,36% (35 376 from a total of 42 955).	82,14% (157 130 from a total of 191 298).
Responsive policing to GBVF	Conviction rate for crimes against women	85,27%	88%	85,48% (9 293 from a total of 10 872).	83,40% (12 463 from a total of 14 943).	83,47% (13 419 from a total of 16 076).	82,88% (13 797 from a total of 16 646).	83,45% (15 187 from a total of 18 199).	83,61% (64 159 from a total of 76 736).
	Conviction rate for crimes against children	82,54%	85%	81,94% (3 108 from a total of 3 793).	79,53% (4 005 from a total of 5 036).	80,76% (3 911 from a total of 4 843).	80,42% (4 300 from a total of 5 347).	80,92% (4 580 from a total of 5 660).	80,65% (19 904 from a total of 24 679).

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors[11]	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector[12]	97,96%	70%	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).	92% (46 from a total of 50).	91,46% (75 from a total of 82).	91.67% (33 from a total of 36).	92,42 (195 from a total of 211).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector[13]	100%	70%	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (17 from a total of 17).	63,87% (99 from a total of 155).	81,73% (85 from a total of 104).	73,21% (205 from a total of 280).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the JCPS Cluster[14]	91,57%	70%	89,47% (34 from a total of 38).	87,80% (36 from a total of 41).	81,67% (49 from a total of 60).	[15]	[16]	[17]
Reduced organised crime[18]	Success rate for serious Organised Crime Project Investigations successfully closed	78,57%[19]	72%	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	80% (4 from a total of 5).	81,82% (9 from a total of 11).	75,76% (50 from a total of 66).
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime[20]	98,95%[21]	93%	98,85% (38 411 from a total of 38 857).	99,01% (296 166 from a total of 299 138).	90,52% (23 806 from a total of 26 299).	99,31% (256 634 from a total of 258 416).	96,29% (24 866 from a total of 25 823).	98,67% 639 833 from a total of 648 533).
Investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Percentage reduction in outstanding forensic investigative leads[22]	6 348[23]	22%	7,04% (522 from a total of 7 267).	32,24% (812 from a total of 2 519).	54,58% (2 372 from a total of 4 346).	56,46% (2 650 from a total of 4 694).	60,42% (2 578 from a total of 4 267).	38,69% (8 934 from a total of 23 093).

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Intelligence-led policing	End-user perceptions of the value-add of crime intelligence gathered, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime[24]	Value of Crime Intelligence products – 80%	80-90%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19	The SAPS conducted a Crime Intelligence Survey (CIS) during 2021 and was assited by an external service provider who analysed the data. Perceptions relating to the establishing of an intelligence-led approach to policing were determined through the conducting of an internal survey, which included members of the SAPS' various operational capabilities, including the visible policing, investigation of crime and crime intelligence disciplines. In this regard, 80% of respondents indicated that crime intelligence products within the SAPS added value to their operational activities, while the effectiveness of the same products was perceived to be 54%.	The SAPS conducted the crime intelligence perception study by collecting data from police officers who work operationally, mainly in the frontline. The dataset was provided to an external research service provider to conduct a thorough data analysis, free from bias or subjectivity. Utilising the same analytical method, the value of crime intelligence products available to police officers was perceived at 82,5%, while the effectiveness of crime intelligence products were perceived to be at 58,2% for crime prevention and 58,7% for crime investigation. Overall effectiveness was perceived to be at 58%, a slight improvement.	The CIS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CIS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow the SAPS to implement action plans resulting from previous CIS as well as recommendations. The CIS is scheduled for 2025/26 as it is conducted every second year because Crime Intelligence forms a critical role in the fight against crime and thus a priority. This also addresses the organisational risk of an over-researched police population when conducted simultaneously with the CSS and Organisational Climate Survey (OCS) studies scheduled for the 2026/27 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted two CIS in 2020/21 and 2022/23, with external analysis showing an increase in perceived value of intelligence products from 80% to 82,5%, and effectiveness improving slightly from 54% to 58%. The next CSS is scheduled for 2025/26 to allow implementation of action plans, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan, and to avoid over-researching police officers before the CSS and OCS studies in 2026/27.
		Effectiveness of Crime Intelligence products – 54%	60-70%						

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Intelligence-led policing	Percentage of identified severe threats on the Threat Management System, successfully neutralised	12,6%[25]	15%[26]	The SAPS will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan The Division: Crime Intelligence to submit a recommendation regarding the performance indicator to the Board of Commissioners (BOC).	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.	The indicator has been revised to read as "Number of identified severe threats successfully neutralised" and included in the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.	The SAPS has refined its performance indicator for intelligence-led policing, focusing on neutralising severe threats.
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%[27]	85%	83,68% (285 159 from a total of 340 784).	88,05% (296 215 from a total of 336 425).	96,37% (354 059 from a total of 367 397).	97,46% (333 819 from a total of 342 527).	98,84% (81 353 from a total of 82 311).	91,91% (1 350 605 from a total of 1 469 444).
Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Percentage of employees in prioritised positions[28] that have been vetted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards requirements of the post	100% (1 195)[29]	100%[30]	125,43% (1 085 from a total of 865).	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).	105,86% (741 from a total of 700).	107,89% (766 from a total of 710).	95,12% (3 920 from a total of 4 121).

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
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%[31]	80%	80% (4 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to 5 received). 62,50% (25 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to 40 requests received).	100% (All 6 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 92,59% (25 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to 27 requests received).	100% (All 4 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 100% (All 11 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received).	100% (All 9 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 100% (All 14 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received).	100 % (All 15 Cross border operations facilitated in relation to requests received). 100% (All 17 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received).	97,44% (38 cross-border operations facilitated in relation to 39 received). 84,40% (92 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to 109 requests received).

COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index[32]	42,77%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,77%. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,27%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for the 2026/27 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous CSS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted two CSSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research, showing the Visibility and Community Involvement Index at around 42%. Results inform operational plans and strategies. The next CSS is scheduled for 2026/27, allowing time to implement action plans and incorporate resolutions from 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing					are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.				
	Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index[33]	66,45%	70-80%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. The Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 66,45%, which indicates that CPFs, in general, are contributing positively towards improving collaboration between the public and the SAPS. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The CPF Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 61,48%.	The CSS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for the 2026/27 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous CSS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	The CPF research was delayed in 2020/21 due to COVID-19. In 2021/22 and 2022/23, the SAPS conducted CSSs with UNISA, showing a decrease in the CPF Efficiency Index from 66,45% to 61,48%. Results inform operational plans and strategies. The next CSS is scheduled for 2026/27, allowing time to implement action plans and incorporate resolutions from 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Responsive policing of GBVF	Percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised within 14 working days[34]	66,56%[35]	80%	a total of 107 received).	78,89% (471 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 597 received). 44,90% (44 domestic violence-related service complaints files were finalised within three working days from a total of 98 received).	90,21% (516 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 572 received) . 91,88% (147 domestic violence-related service complaints files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 160 received).	78,96% (349 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 442 received). 76,58% (121 domestic violence-related service complaints files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 158 received).	78,13% (368 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 471 received). 76,96% (167 domestic violence-related service complaints files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 217 received).	78,34% (2 116 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 2 701 received). 68,78% (509 domestic violence-related service complaints files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 740 received).
Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Levels of confidence and trust in the SAPS - Confidence and Trust Index[36]	44,14%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was established to be at 44,14%, in 2021. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was 38,36%.	The CCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The CSS is scheduled for the 2026/27 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous CSS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year. days from a total of 217 received).	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted CSSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research, showing the Confidence and Trust Index declining from 44,14% to 38,36%. Results inform operational plans and strategies. The next CSS is scheduled for 2026/27, allowing time to implement action plans and incorporate resolutions from 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
A professional and capable SAPS	SAPS Service Values[37] Index[38]	52,50%	60-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS' service, including timelines and accuracy in dealing crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS, was 52,50%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its Annual Performance Plan, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS's service, including timelines and accuracy in dealing with an incident or crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS. The SAPS Service Values Index was 45,86%.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted OCSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research, with the Service Values Index declining from 52,50% to 45,86%. SDIPs were implemented alongside the APP. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to allow full implementation of action plans and incorporate 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Percentage distribution of resources, in relation to the resource distribution criteria[39]	Approved 2021/22 Fixed Establishment, informing the distribution of human resources to key business units, which will inform the distribution of vehicles, in accordance with the established criteria[40]	100%	The Fixed Establishment, for 191 861 posts for 2020/21, was approved, on 11 December 2020. However, due to budget cuts, the Fixed Establishment was not implemented.	The Fixed Establishment, for 175 870 posts for 2021/22, was approved, on 9 June 2021, in line with the reduced compensation budget. Needs/priorities, for 2022/23 have been consolidated, consulted with stakeholders, is to be considered and costed by Financial Management Services for the remainder of the MTEF (2022/23 to 2024/25). The confirmation of vacancies for the recruitment of employees, in line with the Fixed Establishment, is to be distributed to business units. due to budget cuts in the compensation budget to be confirmed, as well as posts for the Phase 1 promotion process.	The proposed SAPS Fixed Establishment, for 2023/24, is aligned with the compensation budget and was submitted for approval to the BoC. Inputs received from the BOC meeting, on 27 March 2023, will be presented for approval to the National Commissioner. The following functional areas were identified as requiring medium-term safeguarding: › 100% capacity for station commanders and provincial command posts. › Capacity for police stations that do not provide a 24- hour service seven days a week. › Capacity for police stations that do not meet the minimum capacity, per shift, in accordance with the criteria. The allocation for 10 000 additional enlistments provides for the following: › 100% capacitation for station commanders and provincial command posts. › 100% capacitation for station commanders and provincial command posts.	The Division: Financial Management Services costed the proposed SAPS Fixed Establishment for 2023/24, in accordance with the compensation budget and was adopted by the BoC, on 27 March 2024.	The SAPS Fixed Establishment is adjusted and costed in line with the amended organisational structures approved on 15 May 2025, presented to Human Resource Committee on 22 May 2025 and is on route for approval by the National Commissioner.	Between 2020/21 and 2024/25, the SAPS Fixed Establishment was continuously adjusted in line with compensation budget constraints and organisational priorities.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand						› Capacitation for police stations not rendering a 24-hour service for seven days a week. › Capacitation for police stations not meeting the minimum capacity, per shift, in terms of the criteria. Allocation for 10 000 new enlistments makes provision for: › Additional capacitation for the 10111 Call Centres. › Constables for Visible Policing. › Constables for POP. › Constables for general detectives. › Constables for FCS. › Constables for 10111 Call Centres.			
	Annual impact assessment on identified SAPS training	The SAPS commenced with the following three impact studies, which are 90% finalised: Crime Prevention Learning Programme.	By 31 March, annually	In 2020/21, the SAPS finalised the following three impact studies within the Visible Policing environment, namely; the Crime Prevention Learning Programme; the Station Management Learning Programme; and the Special Task Force Learning Programme: Weapons Phase.	During the 2021/22 financial year, three impact studies were planned for, namely; Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 11), which falls within the Detective environment.	During 2022/23, the following three impact studies were finalised: Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Crime Forensic Learning Programme (Level 11), which falls within the Detective environment.	During 2023/24, the following three impact studies were finalised: Basic Crime Investigative Practice Learning Programme; Patrol Dog Handlers Learning Programme; and the Narcotics Dog Handlers Learning Programme, which falls within the Detective and	During 2024/25, the following four impact studies were conducted: Station Management Learning Programme; Junior Management Learning Programme; Basic VIP Learning Programme; and K53 Learning Programme.	The SAPS has consistently conducted 16 impact studies across different learning programmes, focusing on various aspects of policing, such as detective work, visible policing, and specialised skills. The SAPS has made progress in evaluating the effectiveness of its

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Station Management Learning Programme. Task Force Learning Programme: Weapon Phase[41]			The three impact assessments were conducted and draft reports were compiled for all three impact assessments.		Visible Policing environments.	All four impact assessments are currently on report writing stage.	learning programmes through impact studies, which can inform future training and development initiatives. Overall, the SAPS has demonstrated a commitment to assessing the impact of its learning programmes, which can help improve policing practices and outcomes.
	SAPS member' perceptions on the extent to which the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees[42]	22,17% agree that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed.	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The OCS indicated that 22,17% agreed that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The OCS indicated that 21,7% agreed that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 26% were neutral and 52,40% disagreed.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted OCSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. In both surveys, around 22% of respondents agreed that SAPS cares about employee well-being, with over 50% disagreeing. Findings inform planning and improvement efforts. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to support action plan implementation, aligned with the 2025–2030 Strategic Plan and 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	SAPS member's perceptions about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affects employees[43]	16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employee, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed.	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affect employees, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 34,50% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 29,50% were neutral and 36% disagreed.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted OCSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. Agreement that SAPS communicates changes well improved from 16,66% to 34,5%, with disagreement dropping from 56,31% to 36%. Findings inform planning and improvement efforts. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to support action plan implementation, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan and 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions.
	Number of new service points established to improve access to policing	New police stations – 4[44]	New police stations – 22	2[45]	4[46]	1	4[47]	9	20
		Mobile contact points procured – 30[48]	Mobile contact points procured – 75	15	33	21	15	15	99

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Public perception of the SAPS' professionalism[49]	52,50%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 52,50%. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published. The Corporate Communication Component is developing a National Communication Plan that will include issues related to SAPS. Consolidation of actual performance on related indicators as per the Annual Performance Plan.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 48,05%.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted OCSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research, with public perceptions of SAPS professionalism declining from 52,50% to 48,05%. The Corporate Communication Component developed a National Communication Plan addressing related issues. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to support implementation of action plans and incorporate 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit resolutions, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional[50]	16,29% agree that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagreed.	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. With regard to SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional, 16,29% of respondents agreed that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions. The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, aimed at institutionalising the values of the	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research appointed, to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. With regard to SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional, 24,40% of respondents agreed that the police conduct themselves professionally, 44,10% were neutral and 31,60% disagreed.	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted OCSs in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. Perceptions of police professionalism improved, with agreement rising from 16,29% to 24,40%, and disagreement falling from 48,64% to 31,60%. The Ethics and Integrity Plan supported this through 125 advocacy programmes and internal communications on ethics and anti-corruption. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to implement action plans and incorporate 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit outcomes, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS					organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics. Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.				
	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power[51]	14,3% agree that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed. The study will inform the development of annual plans	The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 31,60% agreed	The OCS is conducted over a financial year period. Prior to conducting any subsequent surveys, the SAPS would be granted the opportunity to address the recommendations of the surveys conducted in the upcoming financial year. The first survey was conducted in 2020/21 and the second survey in 2022/23. The third survey is anticipated to be conducted during 2026/27, aligned to the Strategic Plan (2025-2030).	The OCS is scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year to allow SAPS to fully implement action plans resulting from previous OCS as well as resolutions taken at the EHW workshop held in February 2025 and Policing Summit held in April 2025. The schedule is still in line with the report of the 2023/24 financial year.	Research was delayed by COVID-19. SAPS conducted Organisational Climate Surveys (OCS) in 2020/21 and 2022/23 with UNISA's Bureau for Market Research. Perceptions that police do not abuse power improved, with agreement rising from 14,3% to 31,6%, and disagreement falling from 55,15% to 32,7%. The Ethics and Integrity Plan supported this through 125 advocacy programmes and internal

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS					and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions. The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics. Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to	that the police do not abuse their power, 35,60% were neutral and 32,70% disagreed.			communications on ethics and anti-corruption. The next OCS is scheduled for 2025/26 to implement action plans and incorporate 2025 EHW workshop and Policing Summit outcomes, aligned with the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	5-year target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Strategic Plan Period (2020-2025)
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS					conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published				
Sound Corporate Governance	Audit opinion on the SAPS's annual predetermined objectives and financial statements by the AGSA	The AGSA did not provide a qualified opinion on predetermined objectives, in the 2018/19 Annual Report of the SAPS. The AGSA expressed a qualified opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements as reflected, in the 2018/19 Annual Report.	Clean audit by the AGSA for the SAPS, in respect of predetermined objectives and financial statements	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The effectiveness of Post Audit Action Plans (PAAP) developed to address findings in the previous financial year were questioned. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements.	Even though the overall audit outcome has not improved, the AGSA commended the Department for the implementation of adequate action plans to address some of the findings raised on the audit of performance information. This could be mainly because the appropriate level of management failed to implement the PAAP to prevent the occurrence of repeat findings. In addition to repeat findings, the FSL Subprogramme has regressed, as the AGSA have not identified material misstatements in prior years. However, identified material misstatements have been identified in the current year. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements.	The audit outcomes for predetermined objectives have remained unchanged. This stagnation is primarily due to the inadequate monitoring and incomplete implementation of the PAAP, which failed to address all material issues identified in the prior audit cycle. The absence of robust command and control principle has led to the recurrence of material misstatements, particularly within the Visible Policing and Detective Services Programmes. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements.	The audit outcomes for predetermined objectives have remained unchanged. This stagnation is primarily due to the inadequate monitoring and incomplete implementation of the PAAP, which failed to address all material issues identified in the prior audit cycle. The absence of robust command and control principle has led to the recurrence of material misstatements, particularly within the Visible Policing and Detective Services Programmes. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements over the five-year period.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

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

The Administration Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services

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

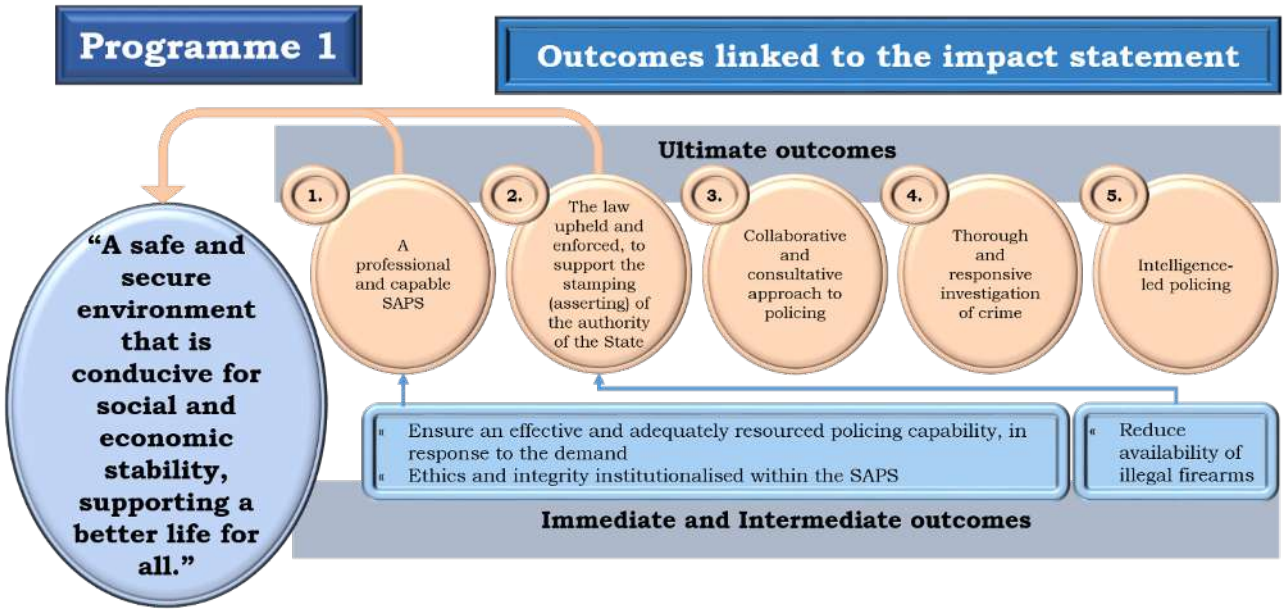


Table 1 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 1.

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

Table 1: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Increased feelings of safety and security	Improved regulation of firearms[52]	Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost	742	741	Reduce to 587 (10%)	572	15	Target achieved. The implementation of the revised Loss Management Process, as outlined in National Instruction 6 of 2024 on the Management of Losses in the SAPS, along with the updated SOP for Balance Adjustments on the Provisioning Administration System, contributed significantly to the overachievement. These measures enhanced the management of losses and improved overall data integrity. A noticeable decline was also recorded in serious crimes against SAPS members, including robberies in townships and other areas, housebreaking, property losses and theft from private vehicles. Furthermore, provinces and divisions conducted regular inspections and awareness drives to educate members on the safe storage of firearms. Quarterly communication was maintained through letters sent to all provinces and divisions, aimed at streamlining processes, enhancing information integrity and strengthening system controls, all of which contributed positively to the reduction in losses.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Increased feelings of safety and security		Dates of completion of the releases of the Firearm Control Solution	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	Release 2, by 31 March 2025	Release 1 - Testing phase of Public Facing Module for user registration and the Internal Module for the SAPS member user registration to ensure the link to all relevant stakeholders for Release 1. A GAP analysis was done for Release 2 for each functionality to be developed. Some functionalities were moved forward to be dealt within Release 1 to flow over to Release 2.	Target not achieved as of 31 March 2025	Target not achieved. The underperformance was primarily driven by the unforeseen complexity associated with the Firearm Application, particularly in relation to internal user management and the design of data objects. These aspects necessitated extensive documentation and multiple review iterations to ensure full compliance with business rules and system requirements. The unexpected resignation of key team members, without adequate knowledge transfer, further exacerbated the situation. This loss of critical expertise significantly disrupted project continuity and had a notable adverse impact on delivery timelines.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved access to policing	Number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	1	4[53]	5[54]	9	4[55]	Target achieved. The SAPS planned to establish five police stations during the 2024/25 financial year. These included Tshiame in the Free State (new), Phaudi in Limpopo (new), Kanana in the North West (new), Moyeni in the Eastern Cape (newly re-established) and Ennerdale in Gauteng (re-established). Of these, the Phaudi and Kanana Police Stations were successfully completed. In addition, the Dwarsberg Police Station, which had been scheduled for completion in 2023/24, was also finalised. Due to delays experienced in the construction of police stations using the conventional brick-and-mortar method, the adoption of alternative building methods as an accelaration strategy contributed to exceeding the planned target. In total, an additional six police stations were constructed; namley, Majola in the Eastern Cape; Sonskyn and Sunriseview in the Free State; Matlala and The Oaks in Limpopo; and Makhaza in the Western Cape. The delays in completing the remaining brick-and-mortar projects were primarily due to poor contractor performance.
		Number of new mobile contact points procured	21	15	15	15	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Enhanced security at prioritised sites	Number of Closed-Circuit Television Systems implemented at identified sites	45 sites	100 sites	96 sites[56]	69 sites	-27	Target not achieved. The implementation of the planned sites was adversely affected by delays in preceding procurement-related activities. These included site visits, approval processes and the request-for-quotation procedures, all of which were conducted at local police station level. The cumulative impact of these delays contributed to the postponement of subsequent implementation phases.
	Modernisation of the SAPS network and prioritised sites	Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised[57]	118 WAN sites	191 WAN sites.	130 WAN sites[58]	97 WAN sites.	-33	Target not achieved. Variations in scope and contracting specification. Prior to installation, SITA had to complete its negotiations with the appointed service provider. Both parties had to complete and approve the change controls.
		Number of police stations at which the Integrated Persons Management is implemented	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	36	88	52	Target achieved. In addition to the planned sites, provinces received support for the implementation of additional sites, thereby expanding the overall reach and impact of the initiative.
	Improved SAPS capability	Number of new entry-level police trainees enlisted, annually	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	10 018	10 000, by 31 March 2025	10 017	17	Target achieved. Additional trainees are recruited to compensate for potential losses, such as withdrawals, resignations, injuries, or no-shows that may occur at the colleges after enlistment.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		**Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas:**						
		Crime Prevention	99,79% (A total number of 33 095 learners were assessed and 33 024 were declared competent).	99,98% (A total number of 29 990 learners were assessed and 29 983 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,94% (A total number of 14 128 learners were assessed and 14 120 were declared competent).	2,94% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
		Gender-based violence and crimes against vulnerable groups	99,82% (A total number of 26 622 learners were assessed and 26 575 were declared competent).	99,98% (A total number of 37 727 learners were assessed and 37 719 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,89% (A total number of 21 179 learners were assessed and 21 156 were declared competent).	2,89% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
		Crime Investigations	99,83% (A total number of 27 294 learners were assessed and 27 247 were declared competent).	99,94% (A total number of 26 496 learners were assessed and 26 481 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,92% (A total number of 13 548 learners were assessed and 13 537 were declared competent).	2,92% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand								hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
		Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities:						
		Public Order Policing	99,85% (A total number of 6 526 learners were assessed and 6 516 were declared competent).	100% (All 5 282 learners assessed were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (All 2 607 learners assessed were declared competent).	3% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
		Forensic Science	99,45% (A total number of 6 850 learners were assessed and 6 812 were declared competent).	99,03% (A total number of 2 890 learners were assessed and 2 862 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,09% (A total number of 5 261 learners were assessed and 5 213 were declared competent).	2,09% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Crime Intelligence	100% (All 282 learners assessed were declared competent).	100% (All 654 learners assessed were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,47% (A total number of 570 learners were assessed and 567 were declared competent).	2,47% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
		Cybercrime	99,80% (A total number of 511 learners were assessed and 510 were declared competent).	99,88% (A total number of 811 learners were assessed and 810 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (All 3 111 learners assessed were declared competent).	3% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		**Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in:**						
		Leadership and Management Development Programmes	99,34% (A total number of 2 110 learners were assessed and 2 096 were declared competent).	99,96% (A total number of 2 759 learners were assessed and 2 758 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,85% (A total number of 4 116 learners were assessed and 4 110 were declared competent).	2,85% points	Target achieved. Trainers demonstrated exceptional commitment in preparing learners for assessments, with particular emphasis placed on supporting individuals with learning difficulties. This proactive approach contributed significantly to learner readiness. Additionally, peer-to-peer learning was observed after formal training hours, indicating a collaborative learning culture among participants. Time spent studying was also monitored to ensure consistent engagement and to identify areas requiring further support.
	Implemented Ethics and Integrity Programmes	Percentage of planned ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes completed	216,67% (52 from a total of 24).	112,5% (54 from a total of 48).	100% (56)	108,93% (61 from a total of 56).	8,93% points	Target achieved. The overachievement on the indicator was largely due to additional requests from provinces for ethics and integrity sessions beyond the initially planned schedule. These requests reflected increased demand for awareness interventions and were accommodated to support provincial efforts in promoting ethical conduct and integrity within their respective environments.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: ▪ Sound Corporate Governance	Implemented Independent Police Investigative Directorate-related recommendations	Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed time frame	93,03% (187 from a total of 201). A total number of 15 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	94,41% (169 from a total of 179). A total number of 23 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90% finalised, within 60 calendar days	93,37% (155 from a total of 166). A total of 26 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	3,37% points	Target achieved. The overachievement can be attributed to continuous monitoring efforts and the issuance of early warning reminders to provinces. These proactive measures ensured timely follow up on outstanding cases and supported improved compliance with prescribed timelines.
	Inculcated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	94,48% (137 from a total of 145).	99,14% (115 from a total of 116).	100%[59]	100% (125 from a total of 125).	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised[60]	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	25% (1 from a total of 4).	100% [61]	100% (3 from a total of 3).	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	100% (231)	100% (309)	100% (273)	100% (273 from a total of 273).	-	Target achieved.
	Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity	Date of approval of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	30 September 2024	The Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology Business Continuity Plan was approved, on 24 June 2024.	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

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

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

In 2024/25, the SAPS-owned firearms losses were less than the planned target of not more than 587 for the year. A total of 572 firearms were confirmed stolen or lost during this period. In order to reduce firearm losses, the Department has implemented several measures, such as providing members with retention cords and safes. The revised loss management process (National Instruction 6 of 2024) that was circulated in September 2024 and a revised SOP for Modified Balance Adjustments Process on the Loss Control System (POLFIN System) that was signed on 8 June 2023 have resulted in improved management of losses and overall data integrity. The reported losses also decreased because of the reduction in serious crimes committed against SAPS members, including robberies in townships or other places, housebreaking that resulted in property loss and theft from private vehicles. The provinces also conducted regular inspections and initiatives to educate members about the safekeeping of firearms and the aforementioned loss processes of SAPS-owned firearms. In addition, endeavors were made to streamline the flow of information between accounting and reporting systems, which in turn contributed to the decrease in losses.

Crime against members continues to be a contributing factor to ongoing losses, despite these efforts. The risk of firearm loss is always present in every aspect of police work. Each member is subsequently responsible for ensuring safeguarding of their issued firearm by adhering to the preventive measures established by the Department. Unfortunately, firearm losses sometimes happen as the result of member negligence; nevertheless, each loss is thoroughly investigated, regardless of the circumstances. Consequently, the Department continues to prioritise the prevention of firearm losses. Gauteng (122), KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape (120 each) and Mpumalanga (55) were the provinces with the highest number of reported stolen or lost firearms, as illustrated in the table below.

SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost

Province	Firearms reported stolen	Firearms reported lost	Total Stolen/lost
Eastern Cape	95	25	120
Free State	33	2	35
Gauteng	119	3	122
KwaZulu-Natal	115	5	120
Limpopo	40	2	42
Mpumalanga	50	5	55
North West	31	1	32
Northern Cape	5	2	7
Western Cape	36	3	39
Total	**524**	**48**	**572**

The SAPS is to develop a Firearms Control Solution, in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) and monitored the release date of the various phases of the Firearms Control Solution in 2024/25, specifically Release 3 and Release 4. Release 1 entered the testing phase, focusing on the Public Facing Module for user registration and the Internal Module for SAPS member registration, ensuring integration with all relevant stakeholders. A GAP analysis was conducted for Release 2, assessing each planned functionality. Certain functionalities were brought forward to Release 1 to ensure a seamless transition into Release 2. The underperformance was primarily driven by the unforeseen complexity associated with the Firearm Application, particularly in relation to internal user management and the design of data objects. These aspects necessitated extensive documentation and multiple review iterations to ensure full compliance with business rules and system requirements. The unexpected resignation of key team members, without adequate knowledge transfer, further exacerbated the situation. This loss of critical expertise significantly disrupted project continuity and had a notable adverse impact on delivery timelines.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO POLICING

The SAPS initially planned to establish five new police stations during 2024/25 using the traditional brick-and-mortar method. However, due to delays in infrastructure delivery, an executive decision was made in 2024 to shift focus. Priority was given to clearing the backlog of police station projects and fast-tracking the establishment or re-establishment of ten prioritised stations using an alternative construction method through the awarded Pre-Manufactured Collapsible Units Contract. This decision formed part of SAPS's broader strategy to enhance crime prevention and promoting access to policing services by communties.

As a result, the SAPS exceeded its target by establishing nine police stations, three using the brick-and-mortar method and six using the alternative method. The brick-and-mortar stations were Phaudi (Limpopo), Dwarsberg and Kanana (North West). The six alternative-method stations included Majola (Eastern Cape), Sonskyn and Sunriseview (Free State), the re-established Matlala (burnt down), The Oaks (Limpopo) and Makhaza (Western Cape).

Regarding the brick-and-mortar projects that experienced delays due to poor contractor performance, the following mitigation measures were implemented for each project:

- Moyeni Police Station (Eastern Cape): Penalties were imposed on the contractor and a recovery plan approved by the principal agent is currently being implemented. The revised practical completion date is scheduled for 31 August 2025.
- Tshiame Police Station (Free State): Delays were caused by unforeseen issues related to basic services, such as the Eskom connection. The revised completion date is projected for 30 August 2025.
- Ennerdale Police Station (Gauteng): The civil/structural engineer suspended services for three months, affecting the supervision of critical work, including roofing and road infrastructure. A settlement was reached and the consultant has returned to the site. The revised practical completion date is 30 September 2025.

In addition, the SAPS purchased the service for the conversion of 15 chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points, which will serve as mobile access points for the provision of policing services. Nine of the 15 chassis cab trucks were distributed to provinces by the end of 2024/25.

RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Department must manage its human resources to ensure their effective, economical and equitable distribution and use so the SAPS can achieve its goals. To achieve the objectives by the conclusion of the financial year, an annual enlistment plan is developed in accordance with the budget, targets and priorities outlined in the ENE. The estimated establishment target in accordance with the ENE was 187 878. In comparison to the target of 187 878, the Department maintained 99,90% or 187 681 employees. The SAPS ideal post requirements exceed the wage bill. Consequently, the SAPS's ideal post requirement should be reduced to align with the compensation budget, while also fulfilling the Department's constitutional mandate and considers priority environments. His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, in the 2022 SONA, emphasised the need for increased police personnel capacity to combat crime. The aim of this initiative was to improve the policing

capabilities at grassroots level by recruiting and training 30 000 police officers over a three-year period. This led to the SAPS implementing a rigorous national recruitment and selection process, Project 10 000. A total of 10 017 new entry-level police trainees were enlisted from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 as part of the government's efforts to strengthen the SAPS and increase police visibility in all communities. A total of 10 018 persons were enlisted in 2023/24.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The SAPS has 47 590 transport assets, including 43 699 vehicles, 38 aircrafts, 136 boats, 170 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 904 motorcycles and 2 643 trailers. An approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel, per vehicle for effective policing in the country, has been adopted by the SAPS. The ratio, at the end of March 2025, was 4.29:1, based on 43 699 motor vehicles and 187 681 personnel.

As of 31 March 2025, 85,54% of all vehicles were available, compared to 85,55%, in 2023/24. Provincially, the SAPS had 17 714 operational vehicles for visible policing. A total of 15 822 of the operational vehicles are marked with reflective insignia. Emergency lighting and sirens are installed in 15 516 operational vehicles. The detective environment has access to 13 995 vehicles.

Transport asset distribution

Province	Vehicles	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Eastern Cape	4 737	-	7	9	124	270	5 147
Free State	3 188	-	14	6	95	250	3 553
Gauteng	8 648	-	9	18	80	234	8 989
KwaZulu-Natal	6 311	-	19	5	148	247	6 730
Limpopo	2 854	-	3	6	37	187	3 087
Mpumalanga	2 310	-	10	1	64	161	2 546
North West	2 469	-	8	4	61	215	2 757
Northern Cape	1 994	-	7	1	22	153	2 177
Western Cape	5 268	-	29	12	160	338	5 807
Head Office	5 920	38	30	108	113	588	6 797
Total	**43 699**	**38**	**136**	**170**	**904**	**2 643**	**47 590**

Distribution of vehicles and personnel

Province	2023/24			2024/25		
	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Eastern Cape	5 008	17 880	3,57	4 737	18 544	3,91
Free State	3 523	10 129	2,88	3 188	10 156	3,19
Gauteng	9 325	30 137	3,23	8 648	30 497	3,53
KwaZulu-Natal	6 666	21 502	3,23	6 311	23 375	3,70
Limpopo	3 034	10 323	3,40	2 854	10 806	3,79
Mpumalanga	2 711	9 368	3,46	2 310	10 025	4,34
North West	2 729	8 312	3,05	2 469	8 412	3,41
Northern Cape	2 178	6 921	3,18	1 994	7 070	3,55
Western Cape	5 564	20 083	3,61	5 268	19 812	3,76
Head Office	6 211	49 451	7,96	5 920	48 984	8,27
Total	**46 949**	**184 106**	**3,92**	**43 699**	**187 681**	**4,29**

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

All SAPS uniform items came from the Department of National Treasury Transversal Contracts (RT-59 and RT-64). The SAPS joined these transversal contracts, which are set to expire in March 2026. National Treasury has initiated the renewal of RT59 and RT64. Road transport vehicles travelled 443 744 kilometres to deliver various commodities, with an estimated tonnage of 3024.7 ton and a value of R331 981 641.51.

Procurement integrity

The Department consistently utilises the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database to identify potential suppliers for price-quote-based procurement of goods or services as required. Bid committees are in place and convene, as necessary. These Bid Committees are composed of members from cross-functional units. Bid Committee members are aware of their ethical obligations, as they are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and disclose any conflicts of interest. Members of the Bid Committee and practitioners of supply chain management are required to sign a secrecy oath and Codes of Conduct. In addition, committee members, senior officials and other personnel from the supply chain management environment must be vetted. End-users evaluate the efficacy of suppliers and contractors and report their findings to Procurement and Contract Management. The bid opening processes are overseen by members who are appointed by the Divisional Commissioner of Supply Chain Management on a rotating basis. Responses, sealed in serialised tamper-evident evidence bags, are safeguarded and registered until the appointed Bid Evaluation Committee Chairperson takes possession of the documents. This guarantees possession continuity and restricted access to the documentation. In November 2024, a Procurement Forum was held to communicate and elucidate any new procurement-related laws, regulations and other pertinent issues. The meeting also addressed challenges associated with the specific objectives that were implemented under the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022. Practitioners were reminded of the necessity of more effectively managing irregular expenditure.

ENHANCEMENT OF SECURITY AT PRIORITISED SITES

Significant progress was made on the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) rollout in Durban's Inanda, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu (INK) Project. The main control room installation is 95% complete and all 15 pole camera sites in Ntuzuma, as well as microwave radio links, have been successfully installed. Key infrastructure milestones were achieved, despite the ongoing power and readiness issues at certain pole sites.

MODERNISATION OF THE SAPS NETWORK AND PRIORITISED SITES

In total, 88 police stations have been implemented, with eight in the Eastern Cape, 16 in Free State, three in Gauteng, two in KwaZulu-Natal, seven in Limpopo, eight in Mpumalanga, four in the North West, five in the Northern Cape and 35 in the Western Cape. The IPM was implemented at more police stations than planned because of the Department's coordinated efforts and internal collaboration, aligned with strategic objectives.

Other significant achievements:

- Hosting infrastructure: In alignment with the digital transformation, significant progress was made in the implementation of the cloud solution. The cloud infrastructure installation and full configuration were successfully completed, laying a robust foundation for enhanced operational efficiency, scalability and security. With successful testing concluded, the first phase of data migration is set to begin in the new financial year, advancing the shift towards a more agile, cloud-based environment.
- A digital radio communication system rollout in Cape Town, Western Cape, during April 2024 is 70% complete with outdoor installations in progress. Nationally, 36 high sites were modernised to enhance voice and data services. In KwaZulu-Natal, a new dual-mode system is being deployed to replace obsolete infrastructure, starting in eThekwini.
- A total of 154 sites were successfully cut over to Internet Protocols Telephony (IPT), delivering modernised voice communication, nationally. Procurement for additional IPT requirements and Session Initiation Protocol trunk deployment is underway to support full rollout of Internet Protocol phones across the country.
- The LabWare Laboratory Information Management System project is 56% complete, with successful implementation in the Chemistry Sections of FSLs in Gauteng, as well as the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Proficiency testing and development facilitation for the non-case-related module were also rolled out in these provinces.
- Foundational progress was made on the Service Complaints System. User acceptance testing was successfully completed and system defects resolved. Internal testing is underway, with production rollout planned for 30 July 2026.
- Successful integration of two key functions: Change of suspect details and suspect wrongly charged, between IPM and ICDMS enabled the release of IPM modules for custody management, contributing directly to the full system deployment.

IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

The NDP Vision 2030, Chapter 12's vision is to achieve the vision of feeling safe, having no fear of crime and a crime-free South Africa by 2030. This vision directs that amongst others the CJS should be strengthened and a professionalised police service should be created. It underscores the renewed focus on "strengthening the capacity and standing of detectives and specialised investigators, particularly in the fields of forensics, ballistics and crime investigations". Further, it calls for the re-establishment of "specialised units, staffed with highly trained and professional police officers, to respond to changing crime trends such as cybercrime, human trafficking, crimes against women and children and international crime syndicates". Consequently, the SAPS is accountable for the ETD of all personnel of the SAPS and, therefore, implemented various training interventions to facilitate the realisation of the NDP's vision as emphasised in Chapter 12.

The SAPS has finalised the development and review of the following learning programmes: the Labour Relations Learning Programme, International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 17020 Forensic Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management Learning Programme, ISO 17025 Forensic Science Testing Laboratories Learning Programme, Promotion of Access of Information Act Learning Programme, Station Commander's Induction Programme, Static Relief Commander Learning Programme, Government Security Regulator Learning Programme, Human Rights Learning Programme, Deed of Commission, Code of Conduct of Ethics eLearning Programme, Mentoring and Coaching eLearning Programme and Crime Prevention Learning Programme. These programmes are scheduled to be tested in the 2025/26 financial year.

In 2024/25, the SAPS successfully implemented pilot projects for the following newly developed learning programmes: Illegal Gambling Learning Programme; Domestic Violence Learning Programme; Hostage and Crisis Negotiation Learning Programme; Ballistic Examiner Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3; Serious Organised Crime Learning Programme; Missing Person Learning Programme; Operational Intelligence Analysis Learning Programme; Crime Intelligence Collection Learning Programme; Absenteeism Management Learning Programme; Human Rights Learning Programme; and Garage Administration Learning Programme.

Eleven learning programmes were recommended by the SAPS Quality Management Committee (QMC) to be tabled to the SAPS Education Training and Development Evaluation Committee (ETD-EC). The following learning programmes were approved by the SAPS ETD-EC: Border Policing Learning Programme; Forensic Service: Quality Management Systems ISO 9001 Learning Programme; K9 Agitator Learning Programme; Specialised Narcotics Investigation Learning Programme; Incident Management Learning Programme; Crime Intelligence Physical Surveillance Learning Programme; Victim Empowerment Learning Programme; Major Case Investigation Learning Programme; Safety and Health Environmental Management Learning Programme; Supply Chain Management: Demand and Logistic Management Learning Programme; and Supply Chain Management: Asset Management Learning Programme.

The SAPS implemented the Train-the-Trainers on the following newly approved educational initiatives by the ETD-EC in 2024/25: ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems; K9 Agitators Learning Programme; Victim Empowerment Learning Programme; Incident Management Learning Programme; Major Case Investigation Learning Programme; Investigation of Gangsterism Learning Programme; Prevention and Combating of Gangsterism Learning Programme; Specialised Narcotics Learning Programme South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau; Crime Intelligence Physical Surveillance Learning Programme; Border Policing Learning Programme; Crime Intelligence for Gangsterism Learning Programme; Occupational Certificate Detectives; and Deed of Commission, Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics E-Learning.

The SAPS implemented the 2024/25 Training Provisioning Plan to train and develop its employees. The target rate of 97% learner competency upon completion of their training was used for measuring these training interventions. In 2024/25, the SAPS trained and assessed 64 520 learners, of whom 64 421 or 99,85% were declared competent. These interventions capacitated members to deal with policing issues related to crime prevention, GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups, crime investigation, public order policing, forensic service, crime intelligence, cybercrime and leadership and management.

Operational development and support and generic development courses not monitored in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan had 137 293 attendees, of which 131 169 or 95,54% were declared competent. In addition, the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) awarded 4 600 SAPS members National Certificate Policing, National Qualifications Framework (NQF) 5 and 173 National Certificate: Resolving of Crime.

The successful rollout of the newly approved NQF Level 6 Occupational Higher Certificate Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme, with 250 credits, at SAPS Academy Ulundi in 2024/25 was a significant development for Basic Police Development. The SAPS Academy Ulundi was further accredited as an Assessment Centre. The SAPS and SASSETA implemented the External Integrated Summative Assessment for 138 new constables who completed the Occupational Higher Certificate Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme, NQF Level 6. Bishop Lavis and Graaff-Reinet Academies were also accredited and presented the Occupational Higher Certificate Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme. The Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) accredited seven Basic Police Development Academies to present the Occupational Higher Certificate Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme, NQF Level 6.

In 2024/25, 5 622 trainees commenced training, of which 5 519 were declared competent. This included 1 829 graduates with NQF Level 6 qualifications who attended the Introductory Police Development Learning Programme for Graduates (1 807 were declared competent with 22 losses due to various reasons) and 3 793 matriculants and trainees with lower qualifications who attended the Occupational Higher Certificate Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme: Basic Police Development Learning Programme (3 712 competent with 81 losses). These new members enhanced frontline capacity.

To strengthen ETD, the SAPS developed three and reviewed two ETD Regulators to regulate and standardise ETD practices nationally that will have a positive impact on quality service delivery, re-registered 175 assessors and moderators and conducted impact studies on key learning programmes, including the in Second Hand Goods, Relief Commanders and Tactical Response Team Leaning Programmes. A successful Monitoring and Evaluation Conference was held to review Provincial Human Resource Development Centres Monitoring and Evaluation Tools, resulting in the approval and implementation of monitoring and evaluation tools version 1.01/2025 by provincial human resource development heads. A total of 10 scheduled and one unannounced monitoring and evaluation practices were conducted at Human Resource Development Centres and SAPS Academies.

Library systems were enhanced with subscriptions totalling R14 930 411.52, including My Lexis Nexus (R5.47 million), Sabinet (R2.65 million), Jutastat (R6.81 million) and Parliamentary Monitoring Group (R12 800).

The SAPS hosted one Tertiary Institutions Meeting (20 February 2025) to benchmark SAPS practices through participation with external profession bodies to exchange knowledge, information and skills and a seminar on 'The Future of Policing to Promote Effective and Efficient Policing Practices in a Democratic Society', which featured over 10 papers and resulted in a published report distributed internally and externally.

Amongst other interventions and initiatives by the SAPS in relation to the execution of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), the SAPS conducted four Skills Audits in four DPCI environments, namely Serious Organised Crime Investigation, Serious Commercial Crime Investigation, Cybercrime Investigation and Priority Crime Management Centre.

Under the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), the SAPS conducted four skills audits in Serious Organised Crime, Serious Commercial Crime, Cybercrime and the Priority Crime Management Centre within the DPCI.

The SAPS hosted several major sporting events across provinces and divisions. The Inter-Provincial Sports Championship and Provincial Sport Days were hosted nationwide. Marathon, netball, male and female football, rugby, volleyball, tug-of-war, darts, chess, golf, freshwater bank angling, pool, martial arts, lawn bowls, road cycling, squash, badminton, tennis, cricket, aerobics and blackball pool were among the sports featured. Interdepartmental sports days were successfully hosted and the SAPS Band and Ceremonial Discipline supported major occasions.

A total of 805 interns were provided with internship and workplace integrated learning opportunities, in 2024/25.

Furthermore, physical fitness assessments were administered to 21 128 applicants as part of the SAPS recruitment process. Annual summative physical fitness assessments were administered to 74 899 permanent SAPS members.

During the 2024 academic year, a total of 571 employees were awarded bursaries. This includes 367 continuing bursary holders and 204 new bursary applicants. These bursaries form part of the SAPS's commitment to promoting continuous professional development and upskilling of its workforce.

IMPLEMENTED ETHICS AND INTEGRITY PROGRAMMES

To enhance the levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS, the Department conducted 61 advocacy and awareness programmes, achieving a success rate of 108,93%, against a planned target of 56 for the year, demonstrating a proactive approach to addressing these critical issues. The overachievement was largely due to additional requests from provinces for ethics and integrity sessions beyond the initially planned schedule. These requests reflected increased demand for awareness interventions and were accommodated to support provincial efforts in promoting ethical conduct and integrity within their respective environments.

IMPLEMENTED INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE-RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Independent bodies, such as the IPID, investigate allegations of misconduct and crimes purportedly committed by members of the SAPS, in order to ensure that they provide a professional service and are able to fulfil their responsibilities. Continuous monitoring efforts and the issuance of early warning reminders to provinces ensured timely follow up on outstanding cases and supported improved compliance with prescribed timelines and resulted in the finalisation of 155 of 166 IPID-related recommendations, within 60 calendar days. A total number of 26 cases were still pending within the stipulated time frame, at the end of March 2025. The achievement of 93,37% exceeded the target of 90%, indicating the efficient handling of disciplinary cases. This is a clear indication that unprofessional conduct is dealt with promptly to ensure that police officials can perform their duties, professionally.

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The SAPS is exercising all reasonable care for the prevention and detection of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounts confirmed have decreased during the 2024/25 financial year as compared to the 2023/24 financial year. The decrease in fruitless and wasteful expenditure is because of effective, efficient and transparent processes implemented by the Department.

In comparison to the 2022/23 financial year, the Department has demonstrated an improvement in its overall expenditure performance during the 2024/25 and 2023/24 financial years. During the 2024/25 and 2023/24 financial years, 100% of the budget allocation was spent, with insignificant amounts of R466.43 and R921.53 remaining from the voted allocation for the aforementioned financial years.

INCULCATED CULTURE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Inspections served as real-time assessments of service delivery performance, resource utilisation and compliance across stations and units. In addition to fostering a culture of continuous oversight, risk mitigation and operational discipline, these inspections also directly informed management decisions and improvement plans, which are essential components of corporate governance. The Inspectorate is guided by the following policies: Policy 1 of 2020: Compliance Policy for the SAPS, as amended by Consolidation Notice 17 of 2020; National Instruction 3 of 2021: Monitoring and Evalution of Compliance with the Regulatory Framework within the SAPS by the Inspectorate; and National Instruction 4 of 2021: SAPS Compliance Board.

The Inspectorate conducted all 273 inspections that were scheduled for the year. The scope of the identified focus areas was expanded by conducting an additional 96 inspections, which were not included in the initial target. The Provincial Inspectorate is under the command of the relevant Provincial Commissioner, who is authorised to deploy provincial inspection teams as necessary to address emergent priorities (as evidenced by the additional inspections that were conducted). These emerging priorities may include the inspection of police stations that contribute to high domestic violence and GBV-related service complaints, the inspection of police stations prior to an audit by the AGSA and tasks that arise from Ministerial Imbizo's and PCoP oversite visits to address service delivery. The Minister of Police, the Deputy Minister of Police, the National Commissioner, or the Divisional Commissioner of the Inspectorate may also assign inspection teams to address emergent priorities as necessary (as per the additional inspections that were conducted).

CIVIL CLAIMS

During the period under review, a total number of 14 303 new civil claims were registered, with a value of R25 919 435 867.33. This is contingent liability and does not necessarily represent amounts that claimants are legally entitled to, nor what is eventually paid. The amount of compensation paid is on average only a fraction of the amount claimed, depending on the nature of the claim. Compensation payments cannot merely be made upon receipt of letters of demand, as due process must still be followed, in respect of each pending claim, to determine whether the claim is valid and whether the claim should be settled or defended.

Civil claims registered in 2024/25

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	1 396	R3 040 265 219.02
Free State	395	R970 119 659.20
Gauteng	3 358	R5 535 608 507.23
KwaZulu-Natal	3 060	R3 515 676 801.26
Limpopo	1 705	R3 486 281 969.51
Mpumalanga	1 133	R1 538 293 290.96
North West	2 604	R1 682 046 749.13
Northern Cape	161	R113 015 386.75
Western Cape	975	R673 263 195.81
Head Office	308	R5 364 865 088.46
Total	**14 303**	**R25 919 435 867.33**

Civil claims pending, as at 31 March 2025

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	5 130	R10 190 101 210.90
Free State	1 116	R2 339 715 075.92
Gauteng	12 674	R26 410 777 844.26
KwaZulu-Natal	10 296	R8 865 557 039.52
Limpopo	3 452	R5 942 187 404.33
Mpumalanga	3 306	R5 313 767 165.54
North West	5 972	R5 386 290 191.25
Northern Cape	388	R511 977 037.97
Western Cape	1 975	R1 586 817 116.41
Head Office	308	R6 054 998 779.60
Total	**43 617**	**R72 602 188 865.70**

A total of 7 609 payments including court orders and settlements valued at R813 419 761.56 were made. Arrests and detention claims remain the highest paid category, with a total value of R620 333 917.09.

By direction of the Chairpersons of the National Steering Committee and through collaborative efforts of all role players, interventions progressed well, giving impetus to the identified deliverables on the Implementation Plan.

Meetings were held regularly to assess accountability and progress made.

Case and root cause analysis were conducted in two provinces, Gauteng and Limpopo, which will be followed by a further two provinces, the Eastern Cape and North West in 2025/26 so that the envisaged solution can be developed to improve on the shortcomings identified, enhancing good practices for the down management of civil claims and to ensure more sustainable practices.

Systems enhancement have also progressed well, following a structured and coordinated approach, with a systems' solution-based approach followed to add value to monitoring, early warnings/detection and consequence management to mitigate the risks of civil claims and address non-compliance.

Compliance and Legal Risk Inspections were also conducted at the various provinces to ensure compliance with the legal prescripts/framework and the law to ensure adherence and the prevention of unlawful actions, which may lead to civil claims.

The IPM System was also implemented at 88 sites and, an electronic dashboard was explored for the purpose of closely monitoring and evaluating the 48-hour detention period.

The Intelligence and Investigative Divisions have also played a pivotal role in terms of addressing corruption and collusion by means of enquiries/inquiries and investigations relating thereto, have been progressive at the various provinces, focusing on both internal and external threats/risks relating to collusion and corruption in the litigation environment.

Communication messaging relating to civil claims were also formulated to address factors, which influence civil claims reaching target groups, highlighting its impact on both the SAPS and employee.

A multifaceted approach was followed by all role players, aimed at encouraging good behaviour and mindset change, through a multitude of interventions, work sessions, formal and informal training sessions, focusing on civil claims, as aligned to the identified contributors.

Awareness sessions were conducted at 10 SAPS Training Academies, where a total of 5 412 trainees were addressed on civil claims, loss management, service complaints, risk and integrity management, EHW and discipline management. This was aimed at our continued efforts to create awareness and understanding on the legal prescripts and requirements of law, in preparation for operational deployments and readiness.

The e'Learning course has been developed and needs to be piloted and quality assured before approval by the ETD: Evaluation Committee at Division: Human Resource Management.

A Project Plan on Civil Claims was compiled and forwarded to the National Commissioner, for approval. In conclusion, it must be once again emphasised that although the civil claims project is progressive, the momentum achieved thus far, is evident in the action steps followed, throughout the project phases, i.e. short-, medium- and long-terms.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS CONTINUITY

The SAPS has a significant reliance on its Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT), regarding the normal functioning of key business processes that are related to both the support and operational capabilities, within the organisation. It is, therefore, imperative that an effective Disaster Business Continuity Plan be in place, to mitigate the impact of the effects of a significant event or events on the SAPS' IS/ICT. The IS/ICT Business Continuity Plan was approved on 30 September 2024.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS OUTCOMES

During the reporting period, the SAPS strengthened its professional and capable policing capacity through targeted infrastructure, resourcing and skills interventions, ensuring an effective and adequately resourced response to policing demands.

The completion of construction on three new police stations, Phaudi (Limpopo), Dwarsberg and Kanana (North West) strategically enhanced service delivery in communities identified as high priority for policing access. This expansion was complemented by the accelerated establishment or re-establishment of six prioritised police stations through the innovative use of Pre-Manufactured Collapsible Units, enabling faster deployment of operational facilities and reducing construction timelines without compromising functionality.

To extend the reach of policing services to underserved and remote communities, the SAPS converted 15 chassis cab trucks into mobile contact points. These units offer flexible, mobile service delivery where permanent facilities are not yet established or where additional support is required, thereby closing service delivery gaps and strengthening community engagement.

Security of SAPS premises was substantially improved through a marked increase in the installation of CCTV systems during 2024/25. These systems serve as both a preventative and deterrent measure against potential attacks on police stations, protect SAPS members, the public and visitors and reinforce community confidence in the safety of SAPS facilities.

Operational capacity and visibility were significantly bolstered through the recruitment of over 10 000 new SAPS Act recruits. This substantial intake enhanced strategic deployment capabilities, strengthened crime prevention efforts, improved response times and supported public confidence in the SAPS's ability to maintain law and order.

The SAPS also invested in professional development by providing targeted training in priority and specialised policing areas, including GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups, crowd management, forensic science, crime prevention, cybercrime and crime investigations. These capacity-building initiatives not only improved operational effectiveness, but also advanced the professionalism, expertise and specialised response capabilities of the police service.

Collectively, these measures reinforced the SAPS's readiness and capacity to respond effectively to diverse and evolving policing demands, contributing to a more professional, capable and trusted police service.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	53 663	53 663	0	49 411	49 411	0
Management	110 617	110 617	0	94 959	94 959	0
Corporate Support	21 623 073	21 623 073	0	20 221 927	20 221 926	1
Total	**21 787 353**	**21 787 353**	**0**	**20 366 297**	**20 366 296**	**1**

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Dates of completion of the releases of the Firearms Control
- Number of Closed-Circuit Television Systems implemented at identified sites
- Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Dates of completion of the releases of the Firearms Control
The completion of Release 2 has been prioritised for the 2025/26 financial year. A change request to be submitted to SITA to ensure the completion of Release 2 by the end of the 2025/26 financial year.

Number of Closed-Circuit Television Systems implemented at identified sites
Ongoing sourcing of external suppliers and to leverage internal expertise on procurement processes to expedite all preceding planned activities, ensuring timely implementation at each site.

Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised
Continued collaboration with SITA to ensure that appointed service providers are in place for scope variations and contracting specifications prior to the installations at the identified sites.

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

The performance indicator 'Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: GBV and crimes against vulnerable groups' support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

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

- National Victim Empowerment Training Programme
- Human Rights in Policing Programme
- First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme
- Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers
- Domestic Violence Learning Programme (new)
- Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
- Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme
- Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Learning Programme
- Missing Persons
- Collection Non-Intimate Forensic DNA Buccal Sample
- Dignity, Diversity and Policing
- Biological: DNA Evidence Recovery Crime Scene Examiner
- Basic Crime Investigative Practice

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

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

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2024/25.

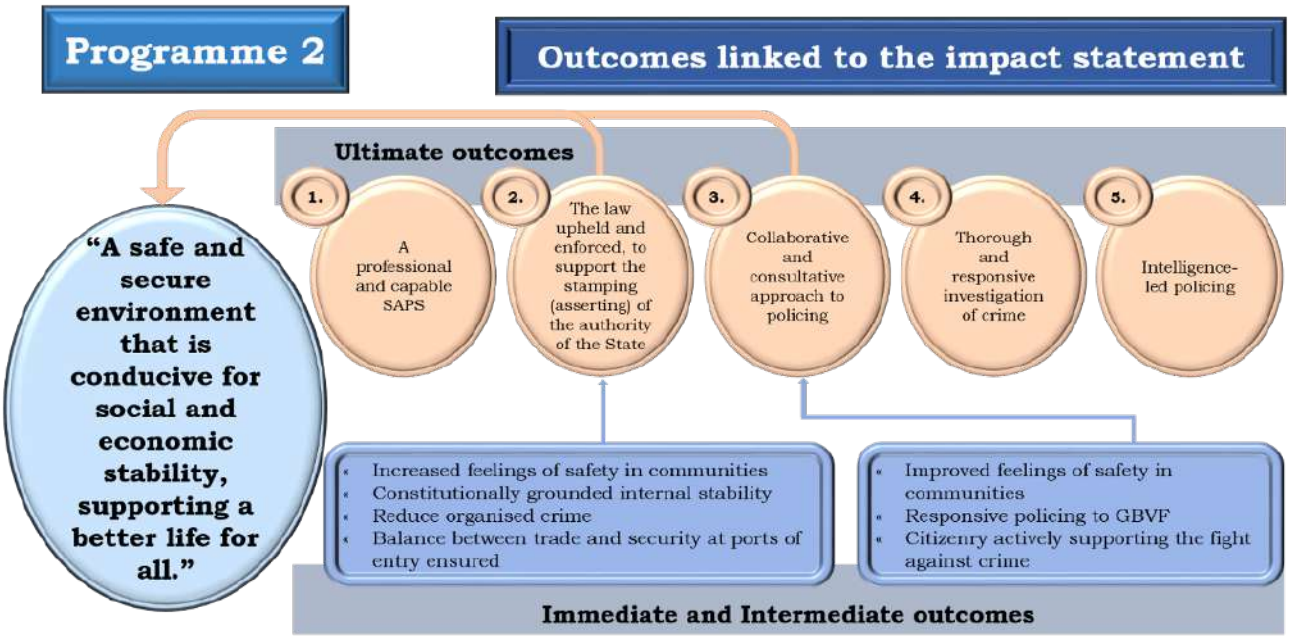
4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- **Crime Prevention** provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations and community service centres.
- **Border Security** provides for the policing of South Africa's borders.
- **Specialised Interventions** provides for interventions in medium- to-high risk operations, including the airwing, the Special Task Force (STF) and crime combating units; and the protection of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

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



The Visible Policing and Operations Division is responsible for the outcomes of the subprogrammes.
Table 2 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets, actual achievements, deviation from planned targets and reason for deviation for the subprogrammes under Programme 2.

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

Table 2: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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	Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector	Number of quarterly reports, addressing identified crimes at specified construction sites by the EITTs	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	4 reports[62] , within 10 working days	0	-4	Target not achieved. The underperformance was attributed to a misinterpretation of the reporting timeframe.
		Number of reported cases[63] of identified crimes, at specified construction sites allocated to EITTs	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	4	0	-4	Target not achieved. The EITTs were initially established as an interim response to an emerging threat, with the intention of transitioning to permanent units over the medium-term. However, underperformance in terms of cases allocated to these units was observed during this period, as most identified construction-related crimes continue to be investigated by Organised Crime Investigation Units within the provinces. This overlapping approach limited the Task Team's ability to effectively address cases. The establishment of permanent, dedicated units is expected to enhance coordination, streamline efforts and improve arrest outcomes.
		Number of arrests of identified crimes at specified construction sites for cases allocated to EITTs	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	9	0	-9	Target not achieved. The EITTs were initially established as an interim response to an emerging threat, with the intention of transitioning to permanent units over the medium-term.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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								However, underperformance in terms of arrests was observed during this period, as most identified construction-related crimes continue to be investigated by Organised Crime Investigation Units within the provinces. This overlapping approach limited the Task Team's ability to effectively impact arrest rates. The establishment of permanent, dedicated units is expected to enhance coordination, streamline efforts and improve arrest outcomes.
	Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure	Number of reported cases[64] of economic infrastructure-related crimes allocated to EITTs	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	2 112	5 764	-3 652	Target not achieved. The initial objective was to reduce the number of incidents related to economic infrastructure-related crimes. However, the implementation of a focused policing strategy led to an increase in reported incidents. This rise reflects improved detection and reporting, providing a more accurate understanding of the prevalence and scope of these crimes. Consequently, it is recommended that efforts to reduce incident numbers be prioritised only after reporting mechanisms have stabilised and the data accurately reflects the crime landscape.
		Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases allocated to EITTs	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	1 288	1 888	600	Target achieved. The EITTs were initially established as an interim response to an emerging threat, with the intention of transitioning to permanent units over the medium-term. However, underperformance in terms of arrests was observed during this period, as most economic infrastructure-related crimes

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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								continue to be investigated by Organised Crime Investigation Units within the provinces. This overlapping approach limited the Task Team's ability to effectively impact arrest rates. The establishment of permanent, dedicated units is expected to enhance coordination, streamline efforts and improve arrest outcomes.
	Improved regulation of firearms[65]	Number of illegal firearms recovered[66]	4 616	5 469	Increase to 5 392 (1%)	6 372	980	Target achieved. Continuous monitoring of systems (Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) and SharePoint)) to identify discrepancies (non-circulation, incomplete or late circulations), which was communicated to provinces for rectification. Weekly early warning reminder on firearm circulation, in terms of National Instruction 6 of 2019: Notification of Lost, Stolen or Found Firearms. Capacity-building work sessions during inspections are conducted regarding the process of circulation of firearms, which includes in-service training. Quarterly feedback on actual performance, highlighting shortfalls to provinces.
		Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered[67]	245	246	Increase to 268 (10%)	244	-24	Target not achieved. While the recovery of identifiable stolen and lost SAPS firearms remains a priority within the broader framework of firearm recovery strategies, similar investigative and intelligence protocols are applied across all cases. Challenges arise when firearms have their serial numbers and other identifying marks removed, complicating the verification of SAPS ownership.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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								To address these limitations, the adoption and implementation of advanced technology for tracking and tracing firearms must be prioritised, enabling a more sophisticated and effective approach to firearm management and recovery. The current marking system is outdated and presents significant constraints that hinder efficient identification and recovery efforts.
		Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised, within 120 working days[68]	58,20% (108 553 finalised from a total of 186 525), within 120 working days.	91,65% (164 855 finalised from a total of 179 868), within 120 working days.	90%	96,14% (151 527 from a total of 157 604).	6,14% points	Target achieved. Consistent monitoring of weekly performance was undertaken to uphold quality standards and to facilitate the early identification of areas requiring optimisation and targeted intervention. This proactive approach enabled timely corrective actions and supported continuous improvement in operational efficiency.
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities	Prevention of contact crime	Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan, within the National Policing Strategy	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	0	4 reports[69], within 10 working days	0	-4	Target not achieved. The underperformance was attributed to a misinterpretation of the reporting timeframe.
		Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 7,7% from 608 059, in 2021/22 to 654 761, in 2022/23.	Reported contact crimes increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23 to 679 460, in 2023/24.	14,5% (578 294)	Reported contact crimes decreased, by 2,2% from 679 460, in 2023/24 to 664 758, in 2024/25.	Decreased, by 2,2%	Target not achieved. Six provinces, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and the Western Cape recorded a reduction in contact crime during the reporting period. However, despite this positive trend, these provinces did not meet the set performance targets. In contrast, the Free State,

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities								KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape experienced an increase i n contact crime. It is important to acknowledge that the underlying causes and contributing factors of contact crime often extend beyond the scope of direct police intervention. The effective prevention of crime, particularly violent crime, requires a holistic and integrated approach, involving sustained investment and collaboration across all levels of government and civil society.
		Number of escapees from police custody[70]	A total of 564 persons escaped from police custody.	A total of 438 persons escaped from police custody.	Decrease to 399 (10%)	336	63	Target achieved. Improved detention management practices have strengthened the prevention of escapes from police custody. The enhancement of SAPS facilities and related processes is expected to drive continued overperformance in this area, which is a positive outcome reflecting the organisation's commitment towards a zero-intolerance approach to escapes.
		Number of vehicles recovered[71]	31 039 vehicles were recovered, including 29 686 identified vehicles, 1 143 unidentified vehicles and 210 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	30 650 vehicles were recovered, including 29 812 identified vehicles, 666 unidentified vehicles and 172 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Increase to 28 668 (1%)	28 726 vehicles were recovered, including 27 737 identified vehicles, 776 unidentified vehicles and 213 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	58	Target achieved. The achievement of the target was supported by strategic operations focused on the recovery of vehicles, alongside the implementation of enhancements to the Circulation System: Vehicles (Function 1.2.24). These enhancements ensured the consistent capturing of all recovered stolen and robbed vehicles on the system, thereby strengthening data integrity and operational effectiveness.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities		Number of national and provincial Izimbizos and/ or community engagements conducted	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	20 national crime awareness campaigns.	20 national crime awareness campaigns	33 national crime awareness campaigns.	13	Target achieved. In response to heightened community concern regarding crime, the Ministry of Police intensified its community engagement efforts. These engagements aimed to address public safety issues directly, foster trust and strengthen collaborative crime prevention initiatives between law enforcement and local communities.
			New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	224 provincial crime awareness campaigns.	180 provincial crime awareness campaigns (20 per province)	316 provincial crime awareness campaigns.	136	Target achieved. Improved operational efficiency at provincial level, combined with a growing recognition of the need for enhanced community awareness, contributed to more effective crime awareness efforts. These developments underscore the importance of both internal performance optimisation and active public engagement in addressing crime holistically.
		Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project	New performance indicator, in 2023/24.	2	4 quarterly project progress reports to the Presidency[72]	1	-3	Target not achieved. Instances of non-compliance with general reporting requirements, as outlined in project management principles, were observed. This impacted the consistency and reliability of performance tracking and highlighted the need for strengthened adherence to established reporting protocols.
	Data-driven approach to the targeting of crime hotspots	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS increased, by 5,6% from 85 510, in 2021/22 to 90 291, in 2022/23.	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS increased, by 0,4% from 90 291, in 2022/23	Reduce by 12,3% to 79 482	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS decreased, by 4,7% from 90 669, in 2023/24 to 86 406, in 2024/25.	Decreased, by 4,7%	Target not achieved. Five police stations, Johannesburg Central, Eldorado Park, Randfontein, Pretoria Central and Harare recorded a reduction in contact crime and successfully met the set performance targets.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities				to 90 669, in 2023/24.				An additional thirteen stations, Mitchell's Plain, Hillbrow, Tembisa, Nyanga, Temba, Honeydew, Plessislaer, Moroka, Jeppe, Durban Central, Ivory Park, Rietgat and Witbank also recorded reductions in contact crime, although they did not meet the set targets. Conversely, twelve stations, Delft, Khayelitsha, Umlazi, Dobsonville, Inanda, Mfuleni, Mamelodi East, Alexandra, Kagiso, Kraaifontein, Phoenix and Cape Town Central experienced an increase in contact crime. It is important to note that the underlying causes and contributing factors of contact crime often extend beyond the scope of direct police intervention. The effective prevention of such crimes, particularly violent crime, requires a comprehensive and integrated approach involving sustained investment and collaboration across all levels of government and civil society.
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Responsive policing of GBVF	Established victim-friendly services	Percentage of police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	91,63% (1 062 from a total of 1 159 police stations were complaint with all 3 of the set criteria).	100% (1 160 from a total of 1 160 functional police stations were complaint with all 3 of the set criteria).	100% compliant with all 3 of the set criteria	100% (1 165 from a total of 1 165 functional police stations were compliant with all 3 of the set criteria).	-	Target achieved.
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	99,91% (1 155 from a total of 1 156 functional police stations out of 1 159 police stations).	99,91% (1 156 from a total of 1 157 functional police stations have functional CPF's).	99,57%	99,91% (1 160 from a total of 1 161 functional police stations have functional CPF's).	0,34% points	Target achieved. Majola Police Station in the Eastern Cape is newly established and is currently in the process of forming a CPF to enhance community engagement and crime prevention efforts. In contrast, Boetsap, Belmont, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ▪ Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime								exempt from establishing CPFs, as there are no residential communities within their respective policing precincts.
Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Incidents of public disorder and crowd management, policed in accordance with the Constitution	Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed, in relation to requests received	100% (6 768) incidents policed.	100% (5 550) incidents policed.	100%	100% (5 000) incidents policed.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 218) incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (1 742) incidents stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
	Effective policing of incidents of a security nature, which require specialised intervention	Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received - National Intervention Unit (NIU)	100% (858)	100% (991)	100%	100% (491)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received - Special Task Force	100% (262)	100% (229)	100%	100% (211)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Border Security								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Border security effectively managed	**Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Enhanced Movement Control System screening on:**						
		Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Enhanced Movement Control System screening on: Wanted persons	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 561 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 525 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 351 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Enhanced Movement Control System screening on: Circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 701 stolen/ robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 815 stolen/ robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 603 stolen/ robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (5 280)	100% (6 702)	100%	100% (5 811)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled containers at seaports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (2 366)	100% (2 935)	100%	100% (2 046)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured		Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (2 877)	100% (3 729)	100%	100% (3 284)	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

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

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

EITTs, are specialised units within the SAPS focused on combating crimes related to economic infrastructure. These teams were established to address issues like non-ferrous metal theft (e.g., copper cable theft), essential infrastructure crimes (e.g., tampering with energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication infrastructure) and extortion at construction and economic sites. The SAPS has established 20 EITTs across the country, with 18 at district level and two at the provincial level, to enhance efforts in safeguarding economic infrastructure. EITTs aim to protect critical infrastructure and address crimes that impact the economy, such as theft of infrastructure, vandalism and extortion. EITTs target specific crimes like non-ferrous metal theft, essential infrastructure crimes (affecting energy, transport, water, etc.), critical infrastructure crimes (e.g., pipeline fuel theft) and extortion at identified construction sites. The EITTs are part of a broader strategy to combat economic infrastructure crimes, which were identified as a threat to economic growth, investment and job creation. A total of 5 764 reported cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes, which resulted in 1 888 arrests, were recorded during 2024/25.

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

The SAPS is the regulatory authority for firearm control laws in the country. The main purpose of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000), includes the prevention of the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, the removal of these firearms from society, the improvement of control over legally possessed firearms and the promotion of responsible firearm ownership to ensure the right to life, bodily integrity, freedom and the security of all people in South Africa, as outlined in the Bill of Rights. Additional provisions for the management and control of these firearms are included in the Firearms Control Act, 2000 and Firearms Control Regulations, 2004.

In 2024/25, a total of 6 372 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions (excluding SAPS-owned firearms) were recovered, representing an increase of 903 recoveries compared to 2023/24. Most firearms were recovered in the Western Cape (1 538), KwaZulu-Natal (1 552) and Gauteng (1 355) Provinces. In 2023/24, 8 452 firearms were circulated as lost/stolen, while 7 895 firearms were circulated during 2024/25. Additionally, 244 firearms owned by the SAPS were circulated as recovered, using the EFRS to confirm SAPS ownership. Firearms recovered without a serial number (where the serial number has been filed-off/obliterated) are processed as illegal firearms and sent to ballistics for etching to confirm whether they are SAPS-owned.

Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered

Province	Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2024/25			Firearms recovered							
				Firearms reported stolen/lost, prior to 1 April 2024			Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2024/25			Firearms recovered with/ without serial numbers	Total recovered
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	88	873	**961**	2	73	**75**	7	60	**67**	464	606
Free State	35	301	**336**	1	33	**34**	8	25	**33**	219	286
Gauteng	192	2 233	**2 425**	8	152	**160**	11	155	**166**	1 029	1 355
KwaZulu-Natal	50	1 661	**1 711**	6	164	**170**	4	171	**175**	1 207	1 552
Limpopo	54	474	**528**	2	41	**43**	9	67	**76**	220	339
Mpumalanga	55	584	**639**	15	31	**46**	5	37	**42**	242	330
North West	45	374	**419**	3	40	**43**	4	46	**50**	214	307
Northern Cape	10	48	**58**	2	7	**9**	2	10	**12**	38	59
Western Cape	188	630	**818**	8	140	**148**	23	107	**130**	1 260	1 538
Total	**717**	**7 178**	**7 895**	**47**	**681**	**728**	**73**	**678**	**751**	**4 893**	**6 372**

Province	Firearms reported stolen/lost, during 2024/25			Firearms recovered				
				Firearms reported stolen/lost, prior to 1 April 2024			Firearms recovered with/ without serial numbers	Total recovered
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	1	6	**7**	6	8	**14**	15	36
Free State	1	1	**2**	1	5	**6**	6	14
Gauteng	1	10	**11**	0	16	**16**	11	38
KwaZulu-Natal	0	17	**17**	1	28	**29**	19	65
Limpopo	0	6	**6**	1	11	**12**	4	22
Mpumalanga	1	2	**3**	1	9	**10**	3	16
North West	1	2	**3**	0	7	**7**	5	15
Northern Cape	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	2	3
Western Cape	0	13	**13**	3	15	**18**	4	35
Total	**5**	**57**	**62**	**13**	**100**	**113**	**69**	**244**

The SAPS is the governing body responsible for the implementation of firearm control legislation in the country. The Central Firearm Register is required to administer firearm applications and issue firearm licenses in compliance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) and the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004. The SAPS issues firearm licenses, competency certificates, permits and authorisations to individuals and businesses, subject to compliance with the firearm control legislation. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the total number of firearm license applications that were received and processed during the reporting period. The table is categorised by type and includes applications that were pending from previous years and completed within the 2024/25 reporting period.

Category of applications	Number of applications received, during 2024/25	Number of applications finalised, during 2024/25	Applications finalised, within 120 working days,during 2024/25
Competency applications	192 079	200 773	179 333
New firearm licenses	166 603	157 604	151 527
Renewal applications	55 936	86 389	71 352
Total	**414 618**	**444 766**	**402 212**
Category of applications	**Number of applications received, during 2024/25**	**Number of applications finalised, during 2024/25**	**Applications finalised, within 120 working days, during 2024/25**
Temporary authorisations	71	65	65
Import/export (individuals and institutions)	11 906	11 310	11 245
Import/export (commercial)	840	891	850
Total	**12 817**	**12 266**	**12 160**
Grand total	**427 435**	**457 032**	**414 372**

A total of 427 435 firearm-related applications have been received, in 2024/25, including 192 079 competency applications, 166 603 new firearm license applications, 55 936 firearm license renewal applications, 11 906 individual import/export permit applications, 840 commercial import permit applications and 71 applications for temporary authorisation. Competency certificates (200 773), applications for new firearm licenses (157 604) and firearm license renewal applications (86 389) were the most significant contributors to the categories of finalised firearm-related applications finalised. Additionally, 12 266 applications for the three permit categories were ultimately approved.

The Central Firearm Register's weekly and monthly monitoring tool has played a key role in driving improved performance during the 2024/25 financial year, reflecting a marked improvement compared to previous years. Firearm-related application performance showed notable success, with 427 435 applications received of which 414 372 finalised within 120 working days. New firearm license applications reached a performance level of 96,14% (151 527 applications from a total of 157 604 finalised within 120 working days), exceeding the target of 90%. This highlights a strong commitment to service delivery standards and operational efficiency.

Non-official institutions

The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations is an essential element of the implementation of firearm control legislation in South Africa. Security companies are permitted to acquire firearm licenses pursuant to Section 20 (2)(a) of the Firearm Control Act, 2000; however, the usage of these firearms must comply with the license's specifications. Security companies must be registered with PSIRA and adhere to firearm compliance regulations to qualify for a firearm license. During 2024/25, approximately 324 compliance inspections were conducted, resulting in the issuance of three Infringement Notices to institutions for minor non-compliance with the Act. Additionally, three dealer licenses were terminated in accordance with Section 42 and two security service providers' firearm licenses were terminated in accordance with section 28 of the Firearm Control Act, 2000 due to contraventions. Additionally, two inquiry dockets were opened against gunsmiths for the suspected possession of stolen property. The office of the Designated Firearms Officer and SAPS13 are essential in the safekeeping and management of firearms confiscated by the police. Firearms are confiscated under various circumstances and must be processed in accordance with the appropriate policy directives. As part of the inspection programme, Monitoring and Evaluation conducted inspections of 2 127 firearms at 54 police stations. The aim of these inspections was to determine whether firearms are processed correctly and in accordance with the prescribed timelines.

Total number of firearms inspected						
Official Institutions			Monitoring and evaluation		Non-Official Institutions	
Province	Institutions	Firearms	Police stations	Firearms	Institutions	Firearms
Eastern Cape	14	570	6	359	155	3 147
Free State	6	775	8	216	18	385
Gauteng	11	5 296	2	178	48	2 019
KwaZulu-Natal	16	1 706	5	122	23	880
Limpopo	16	452	8	146	19	383
Mpumalanga	12	465	6	417	0	0
North West	14	375	6	336	18	914
Northern Cape	09	120	7	201	14	427
Western Cape	31	941	6	152	30	1 998
Total	**129**	**10 700**	**54**	**2 127**	**325**	**10 153**

IILLEGAL LIQUOR

Unlicensed liquor premises operate in an unregulated environment, primarily from residential dwellings in communities. These establishments are known to operate at all hours of the day and night, enabling access to liquor and encouraging reckless drinking. To improve stability in communities and promote sobriety, the closure of unlicensed liquor premises (termination of illicit liquor trade) has been prioritised. At police station level, crime prevention measures (National Crime Combating Forum (NCCF) instructions) are implemented to address the issue of liquor abuse as a contributor to crime and to reduce the availability of illegal liquor. Offences associated with the illicit sale and supply of liquor are stipulated in the various provincial liquor legislations. A total of 38 507 illicit liquor premises were identified and closed and 11 339 701 litres of liquor were confiscated. Liquor confiscated during day-to-day activities or operations is kept as exhibits until the cases are finalised.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

The main purpose of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009), enforced by the SAPS, is to prevent the illicit trade of stolen property and to ensure all individuals who engage in the trading of second-hand goods are appropriately registered and monitored. The SAPS's Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers are tasked with conducting compliance inspections at the premises of registered second-hand goods dealers in accordance with the Act and internal directives. The purpose of these inspections is to confirm the level of compliance and to identify any illegal activities, as well as potential unregistered premises. A total of 111 649 compliance inspections were conducted at provincial and police station levels, which resulted in the registration of 249 case dockets; the issuance of 682, J534 fines; the closure of 88 unregistered second-hand goods premises; and 509 arrests. Furthermore, 65 715 kg of copper cable, 13 310 kg of copper, 581 kg of brass, 12 192 kg of aluminium (including cable), 284 841 kg of chrome, 110 kg of unwrought precious metals, 30 kg of zinc, 132 kg of lead and 526 kg of white metal were seized. To ensure a high level of ethical standards in the second-hand goods industry and strengthen communication and cooperation between the SAPS and the second-hand goods industry, inspections were also conducted at 13 accredited second-hand goods dealer associations.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING

A National Stakeholder Priority Committee was established in 2018 to address illegal gambling activities. The purpose of this committee is to facilitate and enhance collaboration among all stakeholders in the gambling industry, including the SAPS, the NPA, the National and Provincial Gambling Authorities/Boards and other stakeholders. A Response Plan 2019-2024 was developed and implemented to address illegal gambling activities. Additionally, Provincial Stakeholder Priority Committees were established to foster collaborative cooperation among stakeholders to combat illegal gambling activities at an operational level.

17-COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

Crime category	2023/24	2024/25	Case difference	% change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	27 590	25 573	-2 017	-7,3%
Sexual offences	53 773	52 961	-812	-1,5%
Attempted murder	28 432	28 655	223	0,8%
Assault GBH	179 657	180 628	971	0,5%
Common assault	190 553	192 924	2 371	1,2%
Common robbery	48 301	45 712	-2 589	-5,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	151 154	138 305	-12 849	-8,5%
Total	**679 460**	**664 758**	**-14 702**	**-2,2%**
Subcategories of sexual offences				
Rape	42 946	42 206	-740	-1,7%
Sexual Assault	7 505	7 368	-137	-1,8%
Attempted sexual offences	2 567	2 558	-9	-0,4%
Contact sexual offences	755	829	74	9,8%
Total	**53 773**	**52 961**	**-812**	**-1,5%**
Some subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances				
Carjacking	22 783	20 090	-2 693	-11,8%
Robbery at residential premises	23 261	22 700	-561	-2,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	18 163	14 633	-3 530	-19,4%
Bank robbery	3	2	-1	-33,3%
CIT robbery	209	142	-67	-32,1%
Truck hijacking	1 979	1 647	-332	-16,8%

Crime category	2023/24	2024/25	Case difference	% change
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME				
Arson	3 448	3 002	-446	-12,9%
Malicious damage to property	112 784	108 763	-4 021	-3,6%
Total	**116 232**	**111 765**	**-4 467**	**-3,8%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES				
Burglary at non-residential premises	58 063	49 497	-8 566	-14,8%
Burglary at residential premises	154 101	139 946	-14 155	-9,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	36 674	32 708	-3 966	-10,8%
Theft out off/from motor vehicle	86 655	79 389	-7 266	-8,4%
Stock theft	26 744	25 620	-1 124	-4,2%
Total	**362 237**	**327 160**	**-35 077**	**-9,7%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	263 987	245 535	-18 452	-7,0%
Commercial crime	128 065	143 531	15 466	12,1%
Shoplifting	53 107	42 139	-10 968	-20,7%
Total	**445 159**	**431 205**	**-13 954**	**-3,1%**
Total 17 community-reported serious crimes	**1 603 088**	**1 534 888**	**-68 200**	**-4,3%**

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND PROVINCIAL CRIME STATISTICS

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — **APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25**

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 494	27 621	24 692	-2 929	-10,60%
Sexual offences	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 498	53 285	51 012	-2 273	-4,30%
Attempted murder	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	25 131	28 451	27 630	-821	-2,90%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	169 374	179 572	179 183	-389	-0,20%
Common assault	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	185 374	190 399	190 923	524	0,30%
Common robbery	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	47 057	49 056	46 136	-2 920	-6,00%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	146 125	150 317	135 840	-14 477	-9,60%
Total Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**623 223**	**608 321**	**601 366**	**617 210**	**621 282**	**535 217**	**607 163**	**654 053**	**678 701**	**655 416**	**-23 285**	**-3,40%**
Sexual Offences – Breakdown												
Rape	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	42 780	42 569	40 475	-2 094	-4,90%
Sexual assault	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	7 483	7 418	7 284	-134	-1,80%
Attempted sexual offences	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	2 376	2 558	2 473	-85	-3,30%
Contact sexual offences	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	859	740	781	41	5,50%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	22 702	22 735	20 150	-2 585	-11,40%
Robbery at residential premises	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	23 065	23 614	23 105	-509	-2,20%
Robbery at non-residential premises	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	20 054	18 592	14 998	-3 594	-19,30%
TRIO Crime	***55 120***	***59 740***	***58 612***	***58 448***	***59 943***	***55 831***	***62 767***	***65 821***	***64 941***	***58 253***	***-6 688***	***-10,30%***
Robbery of cash in transit	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	238	211	140	-71	-33,60%
Bank robbery	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	4	3	3	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	1 995	1 976	1 589	-387	-19,60%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	3 626	3 419	2 942	-477	-14,00%
Malicious damage to property	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	115 118	112 466	107 265	-5 201	-4,60%
Total contact-related crime	**124 804**	**120 730**	**115 361**	**117 172**	**112 244**	**102 269**	**117 505**	**118 744**	**115 885**	**110 206**	**-5 679**	**-4,90%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	62 588	58 055	49 136	-8 919	-15,40%
Burglary at residential premises	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	163 493	154 041	138 874	-15 167	-9,80%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	37 461	36 695	32 221	-4 474	-12,20%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	87 173	86 639	78 591	-8 048	-9,30%
Stock-theft	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	25 255	24 935	23 132	-1 803	-7,20%
Total property-related crime	**543 524**	**540 653**	**507 975**	**495 161**	**469 224**	**369 745**	**362 274**	**375 970**	**360 365**	**321 954**	**-38 411**	**-10,70%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	275 452	265 290	243 708	-21 582	-8,10%
Commercial crime	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	112 592	127 510	142 160	14 650	11,50%
Shoplifting	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	49 697	53 117	41 939	-11 178	-21,00%
Total other serious crime	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	437 741	445 917	427 807	-18 110	-4,10%
17 Community reported serious crime	**1 770 626**	**1 738 980**	**1 662 815**	**1 673 990**	**1 629 319**	**1 361 797**	**1 480 763**	**1 586 508**	**1 600 868**	**1 515 383**	**-85 485**	**-5,30%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	15 649	15 846	15 758	-88	-0,60%
Drug-related crime	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 122	172 999	192 783	19 784	11,40%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	41 768	58 187	63 752	5 565	9,60%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	9 589	10 823	13 456	2 633	24,30%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**355 926**	**390 021**	**433 966**	**339 281**	**290 176**	**177 095**	**204 990**	**229 128**	**257 855**	**285 749**	**27 894**	**10,80%**

EASTERN CAPE

APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	5 083	4 691	-392	-7,70%
Sexual offences	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	8 099	7 689	-410	-5,10%
Attempted murder	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	2 519	2 499	2 536	37	1,50%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 933	24 218	24 844	24 937	93	0,40%
Common assault	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	15 095	15 041	15 332	291	1,90%
Common robbery	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	2 903	3 029	2 872	-157	-5,20%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	13 021	13 235	11 831	-1 404	-10,60%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**67 258**	**65 524**	**65 393**	**68 416**	**68 545**	**59 093**	**66 581**	**71 175**	**71 830**	**69 888**	**-1 942**	-2,70%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 969	6 829	6 787	6 325	-462	-6,80%
Sexual assault	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	913	804	830	26	3,20%
Attempted sexual offences	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	419	431	453	22	5,10%
Contact sexual offences	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	108	77	81	4	4 counts higher
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	1 866	1 901	1 762	-139	-7,30%
Robbery at residential premises	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	2 154	2 221	2 399	178	8,00%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	2 205	2 186	1 729	-457	-20,90%
TRIO Crime	*5 228*	*5 495*	*5 578*	*5 609*	*5 613*	*5 051*	*5 547*	*6 225*	*6 308*	*5 890*	***-418***	-6,60%
Robbery of cash in transit	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	45	50	24	-26	26 counts lower
Bank robbery	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	1 count higher
Truck hijacking	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	176	234	145	-89	-38,00%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	583	502	415	-87	-17,30%
Malicious damage to property	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	12 874	12 052	11 692	-360	-3,00%
Contact-related crime	**12 498**	**12 810**	**12 027**	**12 738**	**12 721**	**11 673**	**13 166**	**13 457**	**12 554**	**12 107**	**-447**	-3,60%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	7 698	6 533	5 668	-865	-13,20%
Burglary at residential premises	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	18 521	18 471	18 916	17 298	16 126	-1 172	-6,80%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 868	1 693	1 424	1 409	-15	-1,10%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	8 681	8 196	7 306	-890	-10,90%
Stock-theft	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	5 561	5 903	6 125	222	3,80%
Property-related crime	**51 083**	**53 097**	**51 513**	**51 875**	**49 576**	**42 515**	**40 587**	**42 549**	**39 354**	**36 634**	**-2 720**	-6,90%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	25 440	22 760	20 897	-1 863	-8,20%
Commercial crime	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	10 295	11 786	11 978	192	1,60%
Shoplifting	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	3 768	4 189	3 236	-953	-22,80%
Other serious crime	**35 238**	**36 461**	**34 256**	**36 271**	**37 480**	**32 999**	**36 542**	**39 503**	**38 735**	**36 111**	**-2 624**	-6,80%
17 Community reported serious crime	**166 077**	**167 892**	**163 189**	**169 300**	**168 322**	**146 280**	**156 876**	**166 684**	**162 473**	**154 740**	**-7 733**	-4,80%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	2 038	1 886	1 897	11	0,60%
Drug-related crime	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	10 472	11 507	1 035	9,90%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	2 970	4 450	5 507	1 057	23,80%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	262	337	275	81	77	26	23	18	20	27	7	7 counts higher
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**24 711**	**26 182**	**27 001**	**22 558**	**20 869**	**13 427**	**14 789**	**16 161**	**16 828**	**18 938**	**2 110**	12,50%

FREE STATE

APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	979	996	857	-139	-14,00%
Sexual offences	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	3 625	3 590	-35	-1,00%
Attempted murder	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	1 326	1 746	1 908	162	9,30%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	12 030	13 071	13 026	-45	-0,30%
Common assault	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	15 541	15 708	15 600	-108	-0,70%
Common robbery	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	1 945	2 167	2 121	-46	-2,10%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	4 603	4 943	4 716	-227	-4,60%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**41 100**	**37 741**	**35 725**	**36 879**	**36 059**	**31 668**	**36 356**	**39 839**	**42 256**	**41 818**	**-438**	-1,00%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	2 671	2 841	2 783	-58	-2,00%
Sexual assault	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	488	497	516	19	3,80%
Attempted sexual offences	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	163	221	192	-29	-13,10%
Contact sexual offences	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	93	66	99	33	33 counts higher
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	258	234	235	236	241	199	230	271	266	185	-81	-30,50%
Robbery at residential premises	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	638	759	773	14	1,80%
Robbery at non-residential premises	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	871	743	681	-62	-8,30%
TRIO Crime	*1 787*	*2 082*	*1 985*	*2 042*	*1 842*	*1 705*	*1 787*	*1 780*	*1 768*	*1 639*	***-129***	-7,30%
Robbery of cash in transit	5	12	17	8	12	2	11	7	4	5	1	1 count higher
Bank robbery	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	53	60	28	-32	32 counts lower
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	142	169	133	-36	-21,30%
Malicious damage to property	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	6 985	6 606	6 578	-28	-0,40%
Contact-related crime	**7 816**	**6 838**	**6 232**	**6 116**	**5 740**	**5 769**	**6 806**	**7 127**	**6 775**	**6 711**	**-64**	-0,90%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	5 008	4 568	4 072	-496	-10,90%
Burglary at residential premises	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	11 659	10 408	9 632	-776	-7,50%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	865	793	713	705	-8	-1,10%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	4 147	4 277	3 820	-457	-10,70%
Stock-theft	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	3 024	2 911	2 537	-374	-12,80%
Property-related crime	**30 622**	**29 733**	**28 653**	**28 778**	**27 567**	**22 626**	**22 900**	**24 631**	**22 877**	**20 766**	**-2 111**	-9,20%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	16 985	16 330	15 441	-889	-5,40%
Commercial crime	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	4 351	4 417	5 031	614	13,90%
Shoplifting	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	2 513	2 590	2 214	-376	-14,50%
Other serious crime	**23 502**	**23 348**	**20 235**	**22 006**	**21 631**	**18 708**	**21 875**	**23 849**	**23 337**	**22 686**	**-651**	-2,80%
17 Community reported serious crime	**103 040**	**97 660**	**90 845**	**93 779**	**90 997**	**78 771**	**87 937**	**95 446**	**95 245**	**91 981**	**-3 264**	-3,40%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	563	564	540	-24	-4,30%
Drug-related crime	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	6 118	7 306	1 188	19,40%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	2 468	3 165	3 764	599	18,90%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	1 184	1 620	2 020	400	24,70%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**12 791**	**15 015**	**16 011**	**11 907**	**8 313**	**6 251**	**7 759**	**9 822**	**11 467**	**13 630**	**2 163**	18,90%

GAUTENG

APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 411	6 584	5 959	-625	-9,50%
Sexual offences	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	10 997	10 821	10 314	-507	-4,70%
Attempted murder	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	6 161	6 795	6 468	-327	-4,80%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	38 031	39 675	37 554	-2 121	-5,30%
Common assault	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	50 891	51 762	49 295	-2 467	-4,80%
Common robbery	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	15 682	15 754	14 030	-1 724	-10,90%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	53 633	54 707	48 447	-6 260	-11,40%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**172 814**	**171 466**	**170 640**	**174 894**	**177 737**	**151 911**	**171 026**	**181 806**	**186 098**	**172 067**	**-14 031**	-7,50%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	8 708	8 648	8 200	-448	-5,20%
Sexual assault	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	1 750	2 010	1 863	1 698	1 651	-47	-2,80%
Attempted sexual offences	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	273	321	313	-8	-2,50%
Contact sexual offences	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	153	154	150	-4	-2,60%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	11 248	11 258	10 414	-844	-7,50%
Robbery at residential premises	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	7 728	8 534	7 912	-622	-7,30%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	6 312	6 269	4 861	-1 408	-22,50%
TRIO Crime	*22 173*	*24 528*	*23 262*	*23 082*	*23 709*	*21 382*	*24 916*	*25 288*	*26 061*	*23 187*	***-2 874***	-11,00%
Robbery of cash in transit	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	88	61	34	-27	27 counts lower
Bank robbery	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	1 219	1 108	973	-135	-12,20%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	440	367	332	-35	-9,50%
Malicious damage to property	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	28 767	27 231	25 360	-1 871	-6,90%
Contact-related crime	**35 312**	**34 023**	**32 456**	**31 275**	**29 232**	**24 996**	**29 399**	**29 207**	**27 598**	**25 692**	**-1 906**	-6,90%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	13 599	12 355	10 468	-1 887	-15,30%
Burglary at residential premises	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	35 899	33 793	29 233	-4 560	-13,50%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	19 530	19 351	16 840	-2 511	-13,00%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	23 931	23 596	21 982	-1 614	-6,80%
Stock-theft	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	1 112	908	756	-152	-16,70%
Property-related crime	**150 955**	**154 761**	**140 476**	**133 563**	**126 844**	**90 906**	**91 075**	**94 071**	**90 003**	**79 279**	**-10 724**	-11,90%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 983	75 296	71 865	65 667	-6 198	-8,60%
Commercial crime	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	37 581	43 041	48 205	5 164	12,00%
Shoplifting	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	13 206	15 659	17 171	13 697	-3 474	-20,20%
Other serious crime	**148 436**	**142 974**	**135 087**	**134 273**	**129 696**	**106 889**	**115 972**	**128 536**	**132 077**	**127 569**	**-4 508**	-3,40%
17 Community reported serious crime	**507 517**	**503 224**	**478 659**	**474 005**	**463 509**	**374 702**	**407 472**	**433 620**	**435 776**	**404 607**	**-31 169**	-7,20%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	4 273	4 566	4 247	-319	-7,00%
Drug-related crime	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	34 963	38 093	42 168	4 075	10,70%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	18 676	23 722	26 446	2 724	11,50%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	1 458	1 603	1 726	123	7,70%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**91 799**	**95 403**	**107 614**	**90 476**	**83 090**	**47 859**	**52 608**	**59 370**	**67 984**	**74 587**	**6 603**	9,70%

KWAZULU-NATAL **APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25**

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	6 343	5 390	-953	-15,00%
Sexual offences	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	9 965	9 737	-228	-2,30%
Attempted murder	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	6 307	7 167	6 992	-175	-2,40%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	23 531	26 518	26 397	29 300	31 537	2 237	7,60%
Common assault	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	25 965	27 809	30 186	2 377	8,50%
Common robbery	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	7 562	7 841	7 830	-11	-0,10%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	26 798	25 275	23 456	-1 819	-7,20%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**97 870**	**95 153**	**94 914**	**97 505**	**101 154**	**88 851**	**103 725**	**110 082**	**113 700**	**115 128**	**1 428**	1,30%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	8 433	8 152	7 855	-297	-3,60%
Sexual assault	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	1 140	1 303	1 386	83	6,40%
Attempted sexual offences	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	394	424	418	-6	-1,40%
Contact sexual offences	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	139	86	79	-7	7 counts lower
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	3 731	3 336	2 620	-716	-21,50%
Robbery at residential premises	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	5 991	5 561	5 308	-253	-4,50%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	3 531	2 785	2 330	-455	-16,30%
TRIO Crime	*9 400*	*10 235*	*9 919*	*10 001*	*10 688*	*10 792*	*11 903*	*13 253*	*11 682*	*10 258*	***-1 424***	-12,20%
Robbery of cash in transit	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	33	43	46	3	3 counts higher
Bank robbery	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	105	156	135	-21	-13,50%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	690	664	596	-68	-10,20%
Malicious damage to property	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	14 083	14 512	14 918	406	2,80%
Contact-related crime	**15 534**	**14 709**	**13 637**	**14 458**	**14 120**	**13 227**	**16 512**	**14 773**	**15 176**	**15 514**	**338**	2,20%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	8 882	8 251	7 220	-1 031	-12,50%
Burglary at residential premises	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	26 578	26 606	24 721	-1 885	-7,10%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	6 343	6 151	5 621	-530	-8,60%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	11 813	11 724	10 767	-957	-8,20%
Stock-theft	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	5 665	5 689	4 986	-703	-12,40%
Property-related crime	**86 385**	**83 492**	**80 207**	**78 995**	**74 804**	**62 054**	**61 808**	**59 281**	**58 421**	**53 315**	**-5 106**	-8,70%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	37 292	39 618	39 126	-492	-1,20%
Commercial crime	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	18 247	20 591	23 482	2 891	14,00%
Shoplifting	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	8 033	8 576	7 195	-1 381	-16,10%
Other serious crime	**68 616**	**67 284**	**63 543**	**65 970**	**64 128**	**53 945**	**58 294**	**63 572**	**68 785**	**69 803**	**1 018**	1,50%
17 Community reported serious crime	**268 405**	**260 638**	**252 301**	**256 928**	**254 206**	**218 077**	**240 339**	**247 708**	**256 082**	**253 760**	**-2 322**	-0,90%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	3 717	3 587	3 562	-25	-0,70%
Drug-related crime	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	23 138	22 737	-401	-1,70%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	2 783	8 704	8 422	-282	-3,20%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	2 694	2 368	2 672	304	12,80%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**64 875**	**71 390**	**80 143**	**60 283**	**54 199**	**29 371**	**30 794**	**32 239**	**37 797**	**37 393**	**-404**	-1,10%

LIMPOPO

APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	895	813	910	914	882	717	1 012	1 013	975	786	-189	-19,40%
Sexual offences	4 365	3 823	3 859	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 689	4 808	4 445	-363	-7,50%
Attempted murder	872	827	883	834	794	741	1 102	1 068	1 179	1 028	-151	-12,80%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	14 132	12 934	11 998	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	13 205	13 119	12 510	-609	-4,60%
Common assault	9 833	8 365	7 512	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	10 889	10 588	10 348	-240	-2,30%
Common robbery	3 544	3 224	2 838	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	3 232	3 169	2 886	-283	-8,90%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 707	6 735	7 039	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	8 004	8 170	7 222	-948	-11,60%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**40 348**	**36 721**	**35 039**	**35 266**	**34 780**	**31 120**	**37 690**	**42 100**	**42 008**	**39 225**	**-2 783**	-6,60%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 728	3 317	3 300	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	4 021	4 085	3 726	-359	-8,80%
Sexual assault	244	240	303	292	316	358	431	391	444	426	-18	-4,10%
Attempted sexual offences	258	195	193	196	190	177	211	229	226	241	15	6,60%
Contact sexual offences	135	71	63	71	48	59	42	48	53	52	-1	1 count lower
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	447	458	582	474	458	426	537	569	578	407	-171	-29,60%
Robbery at residential premises	1 185	1 178	1 487	1 300	1 209	1 108	1 134	1 354	1 170	1 262	92	7,90%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 800	1 749	1 820	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	1 943	1 761	1 580	-181	-10,30%
TRIO Crime	*3 432*	*3 385*	*3 888*	*3 612*	*3 832*	*3 094*	*3 492*	*3 866*	*3 509*	*3 249*	***-260***	-7,40%
Robbery of cash in transit	12	10	14	13	15	13	25	24	20	4	-16	16 counts lower
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	15	25	32	15	25	18	31	38	39	32	-7	7 counts lower
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	612	484	431	390	354	260	340	344	348	242	-106	-30,50%
Malicious damage to property	7 603	6 859	6 805	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	7 808	7 672	7 307	-365	-4,80%
Contact-related crime	**8 215**	**7 343**	**7 236**	**7 161**	**6 943**	**6 866**	**7 768**	**8 152**	**8 020**	**7 549**	**-471**	-5,90%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 382	7 281	6 711	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	6 007	6 103	5 581	-522	-8,60%
Burglary at residential premises	16 199	15 956	14 319	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	11 768	11 197	11 034	-163	-1,50%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 150	1 014	1 021	861	787	614	821	777	706	602	-104	-14,70%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 555	4 983	4 440	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	3 412	3 552	3 730	178	5,00%
Stock-theft	1 729	1 920	2 141	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	2 539	2 550	2 223	-327	-12,80%
Property-related crime	**32 015**	**31 154**	**28 632**	**28 468**	**28 449**	**22 993**	**23 440**	**24 503**	**24 108**	**23 170**	**-938**	-3,90%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 866	20 717	17 339	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	17 452	18 722	17 086	-1 636	-8,70%
Commercial crime	3 731	4 021	3 734	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	5 853	6 919	7 882	963	13,90%
Shoplifting	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	3 350	3 450	2 687	-763	-22,10%
Other serious crime	**27 396**	**28 480**	**24 332**	**25 081**	**23 780**	**20 132**	**22 673**	**26 655**	**29 091**	**27 655**	**-1 436**	-4,90%
17 Community reported serious crime	**107 974**	**103 698**	**95 239**	**95 976**	**93 952**	**81 111**	**91 571**	**101 410**	**103 227**	**97 599**	**-5 628**	-5,50%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	453	532	639	702	635	545	476	636	714	797	83	11,60%
Drug-related crime	11 266	14 381	19 572	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 833	8 072	9 532	1 460	18,10%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 141	4 418	5 682	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	1 607	2 951	3 835	884	30,00%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	2 927	3 412	4 459	1 047	30,70%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**17 702**	**20 029**	**27 239**	**23 249**	**16 920**	**13 767**	**11 751**	**12 003**	**15 149**	**18 623**	**3 474**	22,90%

MPUMALANGA

APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	862	954	923	996	1 046	935	1 201	1 344	1 565	1 209	-356	-22,70%
Sexual offences	3 335	3 221	3 201	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 553	3 294	3 283	3 463	180	5,50%
Attempted murder	800	953	898	1 090	1 108	1 016	1 401	1 417	1 554	1 232	-322	-20,70%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	11 370	10 910	10 697	11 407	11 250	9 682	10 588	10 766	11 963	12 066	103	0,90%
Common assault	7 654	7 720	7 648	8 204	8 423	7 857	8 481	8 810	8 925	9 023	98	1,10%
Common robbery	2 747	2 954	2 542	2 627	2 610	1 860	2 011	2 007	2 237	2 014	-223	-10,00%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 012	6 712	6 766	7 091	7 672	7 004	8 864	8 948	9 263	7 805	-1 458	-15,70%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**32 780**	**33 424**	**32 675**	**34 885**	**35 622**	**31 488**	**36 099**	**36 586**	**38 790**	**36 812**	**-1 978**	-5,10%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	2 847	2 712	2 713	2 903	2 971	2 611	3 016	2 772	2 758	2 894	136	4,90%
Sexual assault	245	264	282	384	371	362	364	374	376	402	26	6,90%
Attempted sexual offences	161	146	121	117	105	99	100	103	117	117	0	0,00%
Contact sexual offences	82	99	85	66	66	62	73	45	32	50	18	18 counts higher
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	632	811	898	917	999	967	1 467	1 271	1 452	1 085	-367	-25,30%
Robbery at residential premises	1 085	1 141	1 128	1 069	1 184	1 271	1 475	1 582	1 576	1 661	85	5,40%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 564	1 765	1 625	1 758	1 783	1 662	1 978	1 947	1 609	1 236	-373	-23,20%
TRIO Crime	*3 281*	*3 717*	*3 651*	*3 744*	*3 966*	*3 900*	*4 920*	*4 800*	*4 637*	*3 982*	***-655***	-14,10%
Robbery of cash in transit	19	22	24	16	15	17	21	21	15	6	-9	9 counts lower
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	194	180	121	116	144	111	210	229	207	129	-78	-37,70%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	287	260	254	235	245	206	288	270	243	199	-44	-18,10%
Malicious damage to property	5 836	5 583	5 529	5 796	5 955	5 497	5 984	5 761	5 620	5 235	-385	-6,90%
Contact-related crime	**6 123**	**5 843**	**5 783**	**6 031**	**6 200**	**5 703**	**6 272**	**6 031**	**5 863**	**5 434**	**-429**	-7,30%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 018	6 165	5 985	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	5 279	4 871	4 044	-827	-17,00%
Burglary at residential premises	18 180	18 535	17 597	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	12 285	11 049	10 111	-938	-8,50%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 223	2 211	2 209	2 290	2 304	1 655	1 676	1 484	1 562	1 376	-186	-11,90%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	7 388	6 938	6 837	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	4 490	4 360	3 969	-391	-9,00%
Stock-theft	2 364	2 903	3 181	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	2 722	2 401	2 413	12	0,50%
Property-related crime	**36 173**	**36 752**	**35 809**	**35 008**	**33 035**	**27 237**	**25 176**	**26 260**	**24 243**	**21 913**	**-2 330**	-9,60%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 465	18 498	17 071	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	13 682	12 901	11 951	-950	-7,40%
Commercial crime	4 735	5 152	5 180	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	5 990	7 021	8 233	1 212	17,30%
Shoplifting	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	3 048	3 124	2 423	-701	-22,40%
Other serious crime	**26 597**	**27 104**	**25 541**	**25 235**	**24 367**	**21 271**	**21 914**	**22 720**	**23 046**	**22 607**	**-439**	-1,90%
17 Community reported serious crime	**101 673**	**103 123**	**99 808**	**101 159**	**99 224**	**85 699**	**89 461**	**91 597**	**91 942**	**86 766**	**-5 176**	-5,60%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	980	1 138	1 085	906	1 039	495	740	814	786	880	94	12,00%
Drug-related crime	9 822	11 531	13 046	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	4 723	4 746	23	0,50%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 651	4 207	4 302	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	1 447	2 331	2 323	-8	-0,30%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	7	2	7	5	5 counts higher
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**14 546**	**16 917**	**18 457**	**15 205**	**13 267**	**7 167**	**7 667**	**7 269**	**7 842**	**7 956**	**114**	1,50%

NORTH WEST — **APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25**

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	1 131	1 066	-65	-5,70%
Sexual offences	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	4 032	3 719	-313	-7,80%
Attempted murder	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	1 039	1 012	1 041	29	2,90%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	14 377	16 120	16 143	23	0,10%
Common assault	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	10 622	12 001	11 963	-38	-0,30%
Common robbery	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	2 539	2 735	2 651	-84	-3,10%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	7 108	8 355	7 750	-605	-7,20%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**35 224**	**35 483**	**36 604**	**37 487**	**36 286**	**31 636**	**36 782**	**40 692**	**45 386**	**44 333**	**-1 053**	-2,30%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	3 218	3 343	3 083	-260	-7,80%
Sexual assault	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	387	412	364	-48	-11,70%
Attempted sexual offences	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	245	232	224	-8	-3,40%
Contact sexual offences	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	49	45	48	3	3 counts higher
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	612	700	639	-61	-8,70%
Robbery at residential premises	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	1 093	1 195	1 262	67	5,60%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	1 394	1 605	1 380	-225	-14,00%
TRIO Crime	*2 829*	*3 173*	*2 833*	*3 098*	*2 876*	*2 572*	*2 988*	*3 099*	*3 500*	*3 281*	***-219***	-6,30%
Robbery of cash in transit	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	8	8	12	4	4 counts higher
Bank robbery	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	67	75	61	-14	14 counts lower
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	250	245	223	-22	-9,00%
Malicious damage to property	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	6 903	6 886	6 833	-53	-0,80%
Contact-related crime	**6 076**	**6 064**	**6 144**	**6 632**	**6 210**	**5 988**	**6 739**	**7 153**	**7 131**	**7 055**	**-76**	-1,10%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 903	4 649	4 996	4 896	4 177	-719	-14,70%
Burglary at residential premises	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	11 469	11 393	11 850	11 047	10 302	-745	-6,70%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	1 452	1 652	1 723	1 427	1 339	-88	-6,20%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	4 730	4 554	4 396	4 098	4 004	-94	-2,30%
Stock-theft	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 693	2 772	2 955	2 870	2 680	-190	-6,60%
Property-related crime	**31 469**	**33 503**	**32 255**	**33 039**	**29 877**	**25 247**	**25 020**	**25 920**	**24 338**	**22 502**	**-1 836**	-7,50%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	12 619	14 054	16 088	16 201	15 692	-509	-3,10%
Commercial crime	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	3 792	5 885	7 110	6 473	6 464	-9	-0,10%
Shoplifting	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 834	1 708	1 918	1 908	1 510	-398	-20,90%
Other serious crime	**23 151**	**21 767**	**20 020**	**21 840**	**20 358**	**18 245**	**21 647**	**25 116**	**24 582**	**23 666**	**-916**	-3,70%
17 Community reported serious crime	**95 920**	**96 817**	**95 023**	**98 998**	**92 731**	**81 116**	**90 188**	**98 881**	**101 437**	**97 556**	**-3 881**	-3,80%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	678	735	674	692	704	617	569	742	848	675	-173	-20,40%
Drug-related crime	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	5 896	7 056	8 288	1 232	17,50%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	1 303	2 479	2 310	3 001	3 451	450	15,00%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	87	255	261	428	704	230	741	1 257	1 761	2 482	721	40,90%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**15 537**	**15 524**	**17 485**	**13 807**	**12 028**	**5 661**	**8 494**	**10 205**	**12 666**	**14 896**	**2 230**	17,60%

NORTHERN CAPE

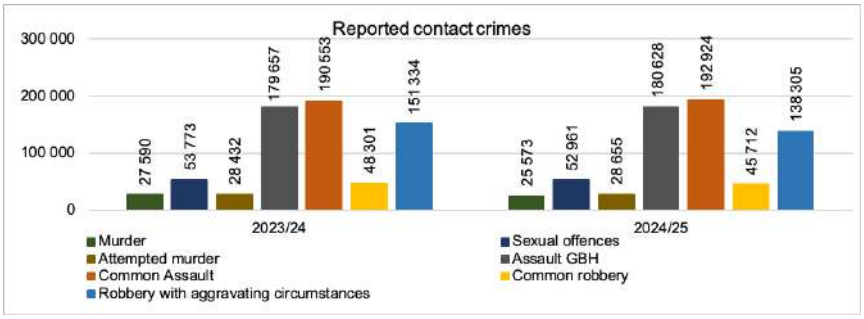
APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	392	400	365	-35	-8,80%
Sexual offences	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	1 535	1 570	1 459	-111	-7,10%
Attempted murder	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	1 700	2 020	2 023	3	0,10%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	6 810	7 503	7 714	211	2,80%
Common assault	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	5 761	5 704	5 649	-55	-1,00%
Common robbery	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	1 107	1 121	1 013	-108	-9,60%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	1 569	1 690	1 564	-126	-7,50%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**18 971**	**18 105**	**17 380**	**17 891**	**17 591**	**15 309**	**16 847**	**18 874**	**20 008**	**19 787**	**-221**	-1,10%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	1 099	1 130	1 045	-85	-7,50%
Sexual assault	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	253	259	245	-14	-5,40%
Attempted sexual offences	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	144	157	135	-22	-14,00%
Contact sexual offences	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	39	24	34	10	10 counts higher
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	38	41	39	-2	2 counts lower
Robbery at residential premises	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	157	176	161	-15	-8,50%
Robbery at non-residential premises	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	269	205	173	-32	-15,60%
TRIO Crime	*411*	*475*	*495*	*528*	*364*	*396*	*375*	*464*	*422*	*373*	***-49***	-11,60%
Robbery of cash in transit	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0 count diff
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	2	4	7	3	3 counts higher
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	196	188	155	-33	-17,60%
Malicious damage to property	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	4 077	3 798	3 551	-247	-6,50%
Contact-related crime	**3 256**	**3 103**	**3 083**	**3 405**	**3 241**	**3 155**	**3 793**	**4 273**	**3 986**	**3 706**	**-280**	-7,00%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	2 759	2 343	1 922	-421	-18,00%
Burglary at residential premises	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	6 363	5 623	4 979	-644	-11,50%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	162	145	105	-40	-27,60%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	2 227	2 183	1 861	-322	-14,80%
Stock-theft	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	1 221	861	987	974	756	-218	-22,40%
Property-related crime	**13 212**	**13 407**	**12 800**	**13 420**	**12 735**	**11 428**	**10 782**	**12 498**	**11 268**	**9 623**	**-1 645**	-14,60%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	8 652	7 591	6 596	-995	-13,10%
Commercial crime	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	1 872	2 100	2 457	357	17,00%
Shoplifting	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	1 345	1 449	1 138	-311	-21,50%
Other serious crime	**9 629**	**9 619**	**9 277**	**9 924**	**10 538**	**8 777**	**9 942**	**11 869**	**11 140**	**10 191**	**-949**	-8,50%
17 Community reported serious crime	**45 068**	**44 234**	**42 540**	**44 640**	**44 105**	**38 669**	**41 364**	**47 514**	**46 402**	**43 307**	**-3 095**	-6,70%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	70	57	72	15	15 counts higher
Drug-related crime	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 579	2 945	3 001	56	1,90%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	251	436	417	-19	-4,40%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	3	5	8	3	3 counts higher
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**5 183**	**6 084**	**6 495**	**4 573**	**3 316**	**2 594**	**2 487**	**2 903**	**3 443**	**3 498**	**55**	1,60%

WESTERN CAPE — **APRIL TO MARCH: 2015/16 to 2024/25**

CRIME CATEGORY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	4 544	4 369	-175	-3,90%
Sexual offences	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	7 294	7 082	6 596	-486	-6,90%
Attempted murder	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	3 594	4 479	4 402	-77	-1,70%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	23 540	23 977	23 696	-281	-1,20%
Common assault	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	41 800	42 861	43 527	666	1,60%
Common robbery	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	10 080	11 003	10 719	-284	-2,60%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	22 441	24 679	23 049	-1 630	-6,60%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**116 858**	**114 704**	**112 996**	**113 987**	**113 508**	**94 141**	**102 057**	**112 899**	**118 625**	**116 358**	**-2 267**	-1,90%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	5 029	4 825	4 564	-261	-5,40%
Sexual assault	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	1 674	1 625	1 464	-161	-9,90%
Attempted sexual offences	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	406	429	380	-49	-11,40%
Contact sexual offences	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	185	203	188	-15	-7,40%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	3 096	3 203	2 999	-204	-6,40%
Robbery at residential premises	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	2 368	2 422	2 367	-55	-2,30%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	1 582	1 429	1 028	-401	-28,10%
TRIO Crime	*6 579*	*6 650*	*7 001*	*6 732*	*7 053*	*6 939*	*6 839*	*7 046*	*7 054*	*6 394*	***-660***	-9,40%
Robbery of cash in transit	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	11	10	9	-1	1 count lower
Bank robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	-1	1 count lower
Truck hijacking	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	106	93	79	-14	14 counts lower
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	711	693	647	-46	-6,60%
Malicious damage to property	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	27 860	28 089	25 791	-2 298	-8,20%
Contact-related crime	**29 974**	**29 997**	**28 763**	**29 356**	**27 837**	**24 892**	**27 050**	**28 571**	**28 782**	**26 438**	**-2 344**	-8,10%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	8 360	8 135	5 984	-2 151	-26,40%
Burglary at residential premises	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	28 175	27 020	22 736	-4 284	-15,90%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 732	4 956	5 216	4 224	-992	-19,00%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	24 076	24 653	21 152	-3 501	-14,20%
Stock-theft	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	690	729	656	-73	-10,00%
Property-related crime	**111 610**	**104 754**	**97 630**	**92 015**	**86 337**	**64 739**	**61 486**	**66 257**	**65 753**	**54 752**	**-11 001**	-16,70%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	64 565	59 302	51 252	-8 050	-13,60%
Commercial crime	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	21 293	25 162	28 428	3 266	13,00%
Shoplifting	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	10 063	10 660	7 839	-2 821	-26,50%
Other serious crime	**116 510**	**112 239**	**105 822**	**103 847**	**94 591**	**73 600**	**84 962**	**95 921**	**95 124**	**87 519**	**-7 605**	-8,00%
17 Community reported serious crime	**374 952**	**361 694**	**345 211**	**339 205**	**322 273**	**257 372**	**275 555**	**303 648**	**308 284**	**285 067**	**-23 217**	-7,50%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	2 796	2 838	3 088	250	8,80%
Drug-related crime	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	72 382	83 498	11 116	15,40%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	9 256	9 427	9 587	160	1,70%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	41	32	55	23	23 counts higher
Total crime detected as a result of police action	**108 782**	**123 477**	**133 521**	**97 223**	**78 174**	**50 998**	**68 641**	**79 156**	**84 679**	**96 228**	**11 549**	13,60%

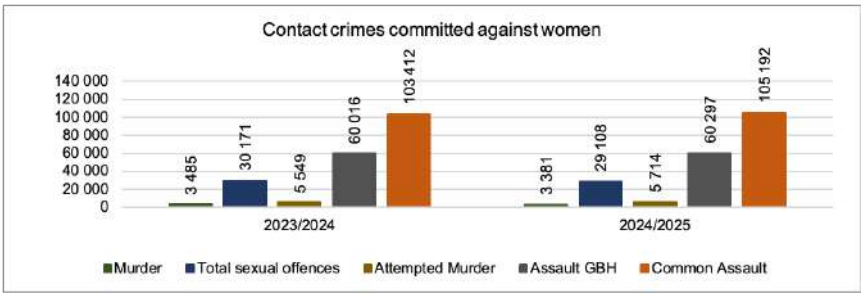
PREVENTION OF CONTACT CRIME

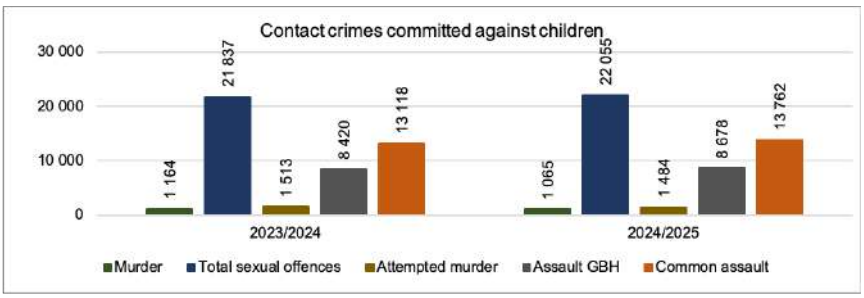


The number of reported contact crimes decreased by 2,2% from 679 460 in 2023/24 to 664 758 in 2024/25. Three of the seven contact crimes recorded increases (common assault by 1,2%, attempted murder by 0,8% and assault GBH by 0,5%). In contrast to the 2023/24 reporting period, robbery with aggravating circumstances experienced a 8,5% decrease, followed by a 7,3% decrease in murder, a 5,4% decrease in common robbery and a 1,5% decrease in sexual offences. The subcategory of sexual offences saw a 9,8% increase in contact sexual offences, a 1,8% decrease in sexual assault, a 1,7% decrease in rape and a 0,4% decrease in attempted sexual offences. A reduction in contact crime was observed in six provinces: the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape. However, this reduction fell short of the planned target. Contact crime increased in three provinces: the KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and the Free State.

Violent or contact crime, as well as socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, substance abuse and community dynamics, are among the numerous complex factors that influence crime rates. In order to address the underlying causes of crime, it is necessary to implement long-term economic, social and developmental interventions that surpass the limitations of immediate police responses. The primary objective of police responses is to address the symptoms of the issue by enforcing the law, apprehending offenders and maintaining public order.

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





The number of crimes committed against women increased by 0,52% from 202 633 in 2023/24 to 203 692 in 2024/25. The following crime categories experienced an increase: attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault. Murder and sexual offences experienced a decrease. Crimes against children increased by 2,15% from 46 052 in 2023/24 to 47 044 in 2024/25. The number of murders and attempted murders decreased, while sexual offences, assault GBH and common assault all increased.

The issue of crime in South Africa remains a significant concern, with vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and individuals with disabilities being impacted by serious and violent crimes, such as GBVF. These crimes not only hinder the economic development and overall well-being of the country's citizens, but also cultivate an environment of fear and insecurity.

The SAPS places a high priority on GBVF and is committed to the implementation of strategies that effectively combat and prevent these offences, given the severity of these issues. The SAPS plays a crucial role in the

provision of victim support services that are tailored to meet the specific needs of vulnerable communities. It is imperative to prioritise support of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and members of the LGBTIQA+ communities. The aim of this inclusive approach is to confront the diverse challenges encountered by different segments of the population.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Izimbizo and/or community engagements concerning policing issues. At national level, it refers to Izimbizo, or community engagements of national importance, which involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister, the National Commissioner, or a senior officer who has been duly nominated to represent them. In 2024/25, 33 national Izimbizo or community engagements were conducted, surpassing the planned target of 20 by 13. The Minister of Police conducted 18 of these Izimbizo. At provincial level, it refers to Izimbizo or community engagements that are initiated by the Provincial Commissioner or senior officer, who has been duly nominated to represent them and the Provincial Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Safety and Security or the Head of Department of the MEC's Office. A community engagement initiative, or Izimbizo that is initiated at provincial level is managed by Corporate Communication. In 2024/25, 316 provincial izimbizo or community engagements were conducted, surpassing the planned target of 20 per province by 136. Gauteng had the highest number of engagements, with 80, followed by Limpopo with 41, KwaZulu-Natal with 35, the North West with 31, the Northern Cape with 29, the Eastern Cape and the Free State with 27 each, Mpumalanga with 26 and the Western Cape with 20.

The target of 250 schools for the School Safety Programme has been met. One of the identified schools, Mokgohlwe-Makopo Secondary School in Limpopo Province, was unable to be conducted due to the closure of the school by the Department of Basic Education. However, Makgwading Secondary School was identified and the School Safety Programme was conducted to meet the target. The provincial breakdown of the 250 schools is as follows: Eastern Cape 38, Free State 24, Gauteng 26, KwaZulu-Natal 38, Limpopo 34, Mpumalanga 23, North West 22, Northern Cape 19 and Western Cape 26.

Nine capacity-building workshops were conducted in all provinces during 2024/25 and a total of 497 members were trained in accordance with the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008) and the Child Justice Amendment Act, 2019 (Act No 28 of 2019) to deal with victims of crime, adequately, professionally and in accordance with the legislative requirements. A total of 14 Child Protection Projects were implemented at 14 identified hotspot police stations, compared to 10 in 2023/24. The following aims and objectives were achieved: to respond to crimes committed by children or against children; to strengthen partnerships with stakeholders and community members; and to establish a platform to identify methods and interventions to prevent crimes committed by children. A total of 710 initiatives of the 365-day Child Protection Programme were conducted by the SAPS in all provinces. The objectives are to create safe communities for children, strengthen community-based prevention and early intervention, identify and report cases of sexual abuse, child neglect and exploitation and strengthen and promote and protect the right of children from all forms of abuse.

10111 COMMAND CENTRE REFORM PROJECT

Reformed project status: 10111 - The President announced in the 2023 SONA that he intends to implement reforms to enhance the effectiveness of crime-fighting efforts, as well as ongoing economic reforms in sectors such as electricity, water, telecommunications and logistics under Operation Vulindlela. A key aspect of this reform involves leveraging the competitive advantage of call centre operations to improve the functionality of the 10111 helplines, with a commitment to collaborating with the private sector. The SAPS has initiated efforts to address the shortcomings of the 10111 Call Centres in response to the President's directive, in collaboration with the Presidency. In it's 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan, the SAPS committed to monitor the 10111 Command Centres' progress. Capacitation of human resources to the 10111 Call Centres is one of the accomplishments achieved in Vulindlela Operations. The 2023/24 recruitment process allocated 535 positions to 10111 Call Centres and the members successfully completed their Workplace Exposure Programme at their respective police stations. On 1 July 2024, a total of 497 members reported to the 10111 Call Centres as part of their permanent placement. To supplement the 10111 satellite call centres in Brixton and Benoni, Gauteng Province allocated an additional 10 positions. The table below illustrates that 38 members failed to report in accordance with the allocation.

Provinces	Allocation 10111	Total placed	Difference
Eastern Cape	70	70	0
Free State	42	39	-3
Gauteng	200	210	10
KwaZulu-Natal	70	70	0
Limpopo	30	29	-1
Mpumalanga	30	30	0
Northern Cape	30	12	-18
North West	33	22	-11
Western Cape	30	15	-15
Total	**535**	**497**	**-38**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INCREASED CRIME PREVENTION AND COMBATING ACTION PLAN

The ICPCAP has achieved measurable progress in 2024/25, advancing its mandate through strategic initiatives and adaptive resource management. Below are the key departmental highlights:

- Operational efficiency and technology integration - Technology Management Services successfully finalised critical commitments, enhancing digital infrastructure to support crime prevention efforts. Pending projects were recalibrated with revised timelines, ensuring continuity without disrupting core operations. Visible Policing and Operations and Detective and Forensic Services optimised resource allocation, completing priority initiatives while extending others into the new financial year without additional funding demands.
- Strengthened supply chain and resource mobilisation - Supply Chain Management closed key procurement and logistics commitments, with some projects deferred due to feasibility reassessments. One commitment was formally classified as unattainable, reflecting disciplined prioritisation.
- Human capital and organisational development - Human Resource Development and Human Resource Management achieved targeted training and capacity-building milestones, with some programmes awaiting funding confirmation for further rollout and Organisational Development advanced carried-over initiatives through revised planning, ensuring alignment with departmental goals without requiring extra budget.
- Intelligence and investigative capabilities - Crime Intelligence and Detective and Forensic Services reinforced data-driven policing, finalising intelligence-gathering projects and adapting ongoing operations to meet evolving crime trends.

The 2024/25 outcomes of ICPCAP indicate a balanced approach to execution, with a focus on financial responsibility, adaptive project management and deliverable results. While maintaining momentum in critical crime-fighting areas, the Department demonstrated resilience in addressing challenges, such as funding constraints.

CRIMES IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

Rapid Rail Police have five Crime Information Management Offices, which are comprised of the following Units: Unit 1, which encompasses Gauteng North and Limpopo, Unit 2, which encompasses Gauteng South and North West, Unit 3, which encompasses the Western Cape and Northern Cape, Unit 4, which encompasses the Eastern Cape and Free State and Unit 5, which encompasses KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Members attached to these units have been specifically trained to perform the following duties: provide a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual overview of crime to compile data in the areas of crime threat and crime pattern analysis. This data will be used to direct operations within the railway environment, enhance proactive policing and promptly address any identified hotspot areas, thereby ensuring the safety of commuters on platforms, trains and in stations.

Rapid Rail Police has established positive relationships with commuters, passengers and stakeholders, ensuring a safe and secure environment in South Africa and delivers a sustainable, proactive and reactive policing service in the rail environment. In 2024/25, a total of 6 733 crimes were reported in the rail environment, a decrease of 6,49% from 7 200 in 2023/24. The number of contact crimes decreased by 11,85% from 726 to 640; the number of contact-related crimes increased by 4,80% from 375 to 393; and property-related crime decreased by 24,34%, from 189 to 143. Additionally, other serious crimes decreased by 8,13% from 5 155 to 4 736; the number of less-serious crimes decreased by 8,91% from 617 to 562 in 2024/25, while the number of crimes dependent on police action for detection increased by 87,68% from 138 in 2023/24 to 259 in 2024/25.

Reported crime in the rail environment for 2024/25

Province	Contact crime		Contact-related crime		Property-related crime		Other serious crime		Crime dependent on police action for detection		Less serious crimes		Total	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
Gauteng North	90	74	31	33	20	25	280	287	19	32	69	113	509	564
Gauteng South	118	88	44	36	19	16	952	693	45	27	34	12	1 212	872
Limpopo	7	8	1	0	2	0	45	63	0	1	2	3	57	75
North West	3	5	9	9	5	1	177	189	1	0	5	14	200	218
Western Cape	323	286	169	191	36	27	741	633	58	179	245	213	1 572	1 529
Northern Cape	22	6	6	7	17	15	131	104	0	0	37	31	213	163
Eastern Cape	29	19	21	17	31	14	265	215	0	0	14	18	360	283
Free State	24	17	23	21	9	6	424	407	2	0	32	18	514	469
KwaZulu-Natal	79	108	64	69	42	30	1 110	1 273	11	16	149	116	1 455	1 612
Mpumalanga	31	29	7	10	8	9	1 030	872	2	4	30	24	1 108	948
Total	**726**	**640**	**375**	**393**	**189**	**143**	**5 155**	**4 736**	**138**	**259**	**617**	**562**	**7 200**	**6 733**
Increase/decrease	**-11,85%**		**4,80%**		**-24,34%**		**-8,13%**		**87,68%**		**-8,91%**		**-6,49%**	

POLICE ACTIONS

A total number of 31 320 roadblocks were conducted, countrywide, in 2023/24, compared to 26 939 in 2024/25. This shows a significant decrease in the number of roadblocks conducted compared to the previous financial year.

Operation Shanela is characterised by a variety of tactics, including regular stop-and-searches, vehicle checkpoints, roadblocks, cordon-and-searches, high-visibility patrols, foot patrols and the tracing of wanted suspects. The operation is particularly focused on the prevention of murder, rape and the illegal possession of firearms, as well as compliance inspections of liquor and second-hand goods outlets. Operation Shanela demonstrates our commitment to implementing innovative approaches to crime prevention by utilising technology to strengthen our efforts to address modern criminal trends. Operation Shanela, a weekly high-density, integrated operation, is based on a Five Pillar Approach. Operations will be intensified on specific days when crime is most reported to police stations. The aim of the Five Pillar Approach is to accelerate and improve a multidisciplinary tactic to address both actual and potential criminal activities.

Crime prevention operations were aimed at creating conditions in which opportunities for the commission of crime would be reduced. The reduction and combating of crime were executed through police actions. These actions were conducted to enhance high visibility in all police station areas, coupled with operations to support provinces and police stations in stabilising and normalising crime and include actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons and vehicles. The policing of community protest actions in most areas around the country, CIT robberies, taxi violence, political killings and gang violence negatively influenced police stations in the planning of crime prevention operations. The table below depicts police actions and the number of arrests for priority crimes.

The SAPS intensified operations targeting priority crime threats such as illegal mining, cross-border crimes, drug trafficking, gangsterism, taxi-related violence, political assassinations, faction disputes and crimes against critical infrastructure. These efforts were coordinated through various national deployments, supported by specialised units and funding mechanisms such as the Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA).

Illegal mining
Illegal mining remained a major threat, with an estimated 12 000 illegal miners, mostly from neighbouring countries, engaging in both underground and surface mining. Organised crime syndicates were actively involved, increasing violence and cross-border criminal activity. In September 2023, CARA funds were allocated to intensify operations in high-risk provinces: the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and the North West. Additional CARA funding was received in December 2023. A total of 18 869 arrests were made and 15 582 cases were generated. Additionally, 403 firearms, 329 magazines and 10 353 rounds of ammunition were confiscated, in addition to 68 imitation/toy firearms. Furthermore, 247 trucks, 59 large mining machines and 300 vehicles of varying calibres were confiscated.

Cross-border crimes: KwaZulu-Natal
The northern border areas of KwaZulu-Natal, particularly around Emanguzi, served as a corridor for smuggled goods and stolen vehicles en route to Mozambique. Violent crimes, including hijackings, murders and armed robberies, were prevalent. In response, a national intervention was approved. In total, 301 arrests were made and 274 cases were generated. During these operations, 27 firearms (excluding 6 imitation/toy firearms), 25 magazines and 308 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Additionally, 80 vehicles of varying calibres, four trucks and two motorcycles were confiscated.

Lockdown III Operation: Western Cape
The Cape Flats experienced an increase in violent crimes related to gang turf wars, extortion and drug trafficking. These crimes were driven by rivalry both between and within gang groups. The rise in taxi violence and drug-related killings also intensified. The SAPS responded with a dedicated national intervention. The following successes were accomplished: 1 125 arrests were made and 1 086 cases were generated. Additionally, 59 firearms (excluding 18 imitation/toy firearms), 77 magazines and 1 652 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Additionally, 39 vehicles of varying calibres were confiscated.

Operation Lukhanyo, Port St Johns and Lusikisiki: Eastern Cape
Operations in Port St. Johns and Lusikisiki, merged under "Operation Lukhanyo" in August 2024, targeted ongoing faction disputes and taxi-related violence. Libode was included for monitoring due to associated risks. The following successes were made: 126 arrests were made and 101 cases were generated. Additionally, 47 magazines, 1 038 rounds of ammunition and 68 firearms (excluding four imitation/toy firearms) were confiscated. Additionally, 12 vehicles of varying calibres were confiscated and two trucks were seized.

LGE Operation: KwaZulu-Natal
Amid rising political tensions, particularly in the Zululand District, operations focused on preventing assassinations, intimidation and politically motivated violence linked to heightened competition between emerging and established political parties. These efforts were intensified during manifesto launches and by-elections. The following successes were achieved: 897 arrests were made and 870 cases were generated. In addition, 85 firearms (excluding 19 imitation/toy firearms), 54 magazines and 835 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Additionally, 12 vehicles of varying calibres were confiscated.

Operation Cyclone: Gauteng
Following community concerns raised during a Ministerial Imbizo in Soshanguve on 5 May 2024, the SAPS launched Operation Cyclone in Rietgat, Soshanguve, Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa. The area had become a safe haven for criminals, with public services unable to operate without police escort. The operation aimed to stabilise the area and restore police-community trust. The following successes were achieved: 160 arrests were made and 138 cases were generated. There were also 13 firearms confiscated, seven magazines and 91 rounds of ammunition (excluding three imitation/toy firearms). Additionally, 91 vehicles of varying calibres were confiscated and five trucks were seized.

ESKOM Powerstation: Mpumalanga
To counter threats to energy infrastructure, the SAPS deployed members to ESKOM power stations in Mpumalanga. The objective was to prevent sabotage, copper theft and unauthorised access, key contributors to power disruptions and load shedding.

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

Police actions	Number of actions, in 2023/24	Number of actions, in 2024/25
Roadblocks	31 320	26 939
Cordon-and-searches	1 128	1 363
Air support operations	137	303
Vehicle searches	7 046 594	7 383 656
Premises searches	1 005 758	1 127 659
Stop-and-searches	3 849 628	4 222 790
Person searches	19 648 794	20 936 128
Shopping complex visits	1 919 217	1 921 450
Spaza shop visits	6 594 449	6 389 454
ATM visits	6 498 498	6 639 570
Farm visits	1 853 530	2 086 668
Firearm checks	54 218	75 610
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	3 344 916	3 507 433
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	450	448

Arrests		
Crime type	**Number of arrests 2023/24**	**Number of arrests 2024/25**
CONTACT CRIMES		
Murder (including farm murder)	16 324	15 222
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	14 776	15 950
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	31 317	31 282
Assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	144 550	149 168
Common assault	114 800	123 974
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	48 064	46 002
Common robbery	13 747	13 497
Total	**383 578**	**395 095**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		
Carjacking	2 827	2 832
Truck hijacking	290	289
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 521	5 944
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	5 361	4 327
CIT robbery	88	82
Bank robbery	3	5
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	33 974	32 523
Total	**48 064**	**46 002**
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES		
Arson	1 624	1 420
Malicious damage to property	144 411	53 631
Total	**146 035**	**55 051**

Arrests		
Crime type	**Number of arrests 2023/24**	**Number of arrests 2024/25**
CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21 875	21 820
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965)	171 841	190 588
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	58 277	64 220
Sexual offences as a result of police action	4 931	5 657
Total	**256 924**	**282 285**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES		
Burglary at residential premises	27 712	25 412
Burglary at business premises	10 390	9 073
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 238	2 965
Theft out off/from motor vehicles	7 404	7 074
Stock theft	3 897	3 494
Commercial crime (fraud)	15 009	14 240
Shoplifting	55 452	51 635
Other theft	59 232	52 147
Total	**182 334**	**166 040**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES		
Culpable homicide	834	819
Public violence	2 144	1 354
Crimen injuria	14 507	17 046
Child abuse	1 288	1 326
Kidnapping	7 093	7 543
Abduction	127	145
Attempted house robbery	120	120
Attempted business robbery	238	254
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 551	1 514
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	302	486
Total	**28 204**	**30 607**
Arrests for serious crime[73]	997 075	929 078
Other arrests (not listed above)	179 410	187 244
Arrests for less serious crime	274 967	345 719
Total	**1 451 452**	**1 462 041**

In 2024/25, a total of 20 **SAPS 10111 Command Centres** received 8 510 839 calls, an 11,03% decrease from 7 665 044 in 2023/24. Police-related emergency calls comprised approximately 845 795 calls that were recorded in 2024/25. Calls that are not associated with SAPS emergencies are classified as hoax, nuisance and abusive. Non-police related emergency enquiries, such as fire and ambulance and general enquiries or matters related to service information to the public are also classified. The personnel at 10111 Command Centres are under a significant amount of pressure to provide an effective service due to the high volume of calls that are not related to SAPS emergencies. This is due to the fact that every call received is considered an emergency, unless otherwise determined. Service delivery is hindered by the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and the impact of non-police-related calls.

Currently, the **Flying Squad Units** serve as force multipliers to assist police stations and other units. The Flying Squad has been mandated with the responsibility of providing an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress that require immediate response and police assistance, as well as less serious crimes or complaints, in the event that no other response vehicle is available. Currently, there are 30 Flying Squad Units located throughout the nation. The Flying Squad Units responded to 60 683 complaints, secured 9 081 arrests, conducted 1 627 908 vehicle and person searches, conducted patrols and 84 834 Vehicle Check Points (VCPs) and 24 369 roadblocks during the reporting period. The Flying Squad Units seized 639 illicit firearms, 3 188 hijacked or stolen vehicles and drugs worth R32 325 688.54.

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents on a national and international scale. These incidents include hostage, barricade, kidnapping incidents and dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons. Exercises have been conducted during training interventions and in collaboration with other stakeholders, including the South African Reserve Bank. At present, there are 290 active negotiators in the SAPS. In 2024/25, the number of incidents attended by hostage negotiators increased by 9,47% from 1 141 in 2023/24 to 1 249. Hostage negotiators spent approximately 23 587.18 working hours on hostage negotiation, which is nearly 2 715.96 more than the previous year's 20 871.22. Hostage Negotiations collaboratively dealt with major kidnapping incidents in the 2024/25 financial year and stayed committed to assuring the most effective response to kidnapping. Hostage-taking is associated with approximately 3,3% of the incidents, while suicide is associated with 14,57%. Kidnapping accounts for approximately 40,67% of all incidents and is the most time-consuming. When the process is effectively managed, the only method of securely releasing the hostage is through hostage negotiation, which is conducted in a collaborative manner with all other policing tactics. Visits and inspections were conducted in all provinces and it was determined that a sustainable effort is being made with Hostage Negotiations as a secondary function.

Water Policing and Diving Services are provided as a secondary function and are mobilised where necessary. Response includes the rescue of individuals in distress, the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, the recovery of bodies from inaccessible terrain, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance, enforcement actions to protect South African resources (e.g., abalone) and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. Additionally, members of the Water Policing and Diving Services are involved in policing operations that pertain to recreational events or organised water sports. At present, the SAPS has 90 active divers and 79 vessel handlers deployed in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment. Approximately 1 327 bodies were recovered, with 785 being the result of water operations, 298 from land operations and 244 from dive operations. The most frequent disasters during 2024/25 were veld fires (188 incidents), floods (111 incidents) and structural fire (73 incidents). In total, 444 incidents were reported. The Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces were the provinces with the highest number of incidents. National outbreaks: Foodborne accounted for 1 323 incidents, resulting in 51 registered cases and 66 fatalities. The provinces that were most affected were KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Gauteng Provinces. A total number of 34 Mpox incidents was recorded, with 31 recoveries and three fatalities.

Currently, there are six **Accident Combating Units** and six Accident Response Teams established, countrywide. The members of these units/teams have received specialised training to ensure that responses to high-profile road accidents and serious road accidents are provided, which includes the collection of evidence, recording and on-scene investigation. Reconstruction of road accidents is also conducted by the members of the units/teams upon request from investigating officers, station commanders and courts. Members are also highly skilled in conducting mechanical investigations of vehicles involved in serious road accidents, including high profile accidents, which are defined as 'five or more fatalities in a single accident, dangerous goods spillage resulting in a fatality and cases where the Road Traffic Management Corporation has declared a road accident as high profile'. In 2024/25, a total of 9 748 fatal road accidents with 11 219 fatalities were attended to, an increase from 8 821 fatal road accidents with 10 156 fatalities in the 2023/24 financial year.

Nationally, the SAPS maintains a total of 20 **Visible Policing Mounted Units** with 217 mounted riders and 181 police horses. The Mounted Units are used to conduct high-visibility crime prevention patrols in identified problematic areas and assist with crime prevention operations, crime combating and crime prevention, in organised roadblocks, search-and-rescue operations to locate lost and drowned individuals and with stock theft crime prevention and recovery operations. Additionally, they conduct beach patrols during peak holiday seasons, rural and stock theft operations, sector policing, community crime awareness programmes, community outreach social events and patrolling rail environments and taxi ranks. Additionally, they are deployed at major events and national deployments (Vhala Umgodi). In support of the National Rural Safety Strategy, the Mounted Units also conduct patrols at polling stations during national and local elections and conduct visits to various rural environments. The Cape Town Mounted Unit and the Division of Visible Policing and Operations are responsible for the annual SONA. The Provincial State of the Province Address is the responsibility of the various Mounted Units in the other eight provinces, with the coordination of Division Visible Policing and Operations. During 2024/25, the Mounted Units conducted 123 126 searches and recovered 91 stolen/hijacked vehicles, 19 illegal firearms, 134 rounds of ammunition and 975 stolen livestock of various sorts. They also confiscated 74 415 g of narcotics, including cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Tik-Tik. The Community Mounted Patrollers Guideline has been developed by the Mounted Service with the aim of regulating the duties and responsibilities of the Community Mounted Patrollers during their involvement with Safety and Security concepts. This is achieved through a partnership between the SAPS and the community. During 2024/25, an estimated 239 456 horse hours were spent on horseback.

Nationally, SAPS **K9 Services** (provincial and operational Divisions (Protection and Security Services and Operations) comprises 109 operational K9 Units. During 2024/25, the SAPS K9 Service deployed active K9 Handlers and dogs from 11, K9 disciplines, including patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biological body fluid, fire investigation and protected species. Three disciplines were not supported, including carcass and hide, currency and sheepdogs, from these indicated K9 Units.

SAPS Veterinary Services is responsible for providing high-quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care services to ensure the welfare of SAPS dogs and horses in a sustainable and sound manner. The objective is to provide SAPS canines and horses with high-quality clinical and non-clinical services that will improve the health of the animals and facilitate proactive and responsive policing

services that will decrease the incidence of priority crimes. The Veterinary Services Section is classified under the Visible Policing Specialised Intervention Programme and serves the following hospitals: Roodeplaat Veterinary Hospital, which primarily consults SAPS dogs; Potchefstroom Veterinary Hospital, which primarily consults SAPS horses; and Durban Veterinary Clinic, which primarily consults SAPS dogs.

Primary health care			
		2023/24	2024/25
Veterinary inspections at K9 Units		110	123
Veterinary inspections at Mounted Units		21	22
Deworming (dogs and horses)		1 938	1 368
Vaccinations (dogs and horses)		2 129	1 689
Horses shod		1 896	2 073
Secondary health care			
Medical consultations (dogs and horses)		2 720	6 716
Surgical consultations (dogs and horses)		191	163
Dentals (dogs and horses)		411	401
Tertiary health care (referrals)			
Practice name	**Specialisation**	**Number of animal patients**	
University of Pretoria Veterinary Academic Hospital	Orthopaedic surgery	5	9
	Soft tissue	5	6
	Abdominal surgery	4	0
	Dentistry	4	2
	Medicine	9	8
	Skin specialist	0	0
	Eye specialist	4	3
	Equine Clinic	0	2
	Radiography	2	0
	Reproductive clinic	2	2
Ashbum Veterinary Hospital	Medicine	1	5
Total referrals		**36**	**37**

ILLICIT DRUGS

The recovery of illicit drugs increased in the seizure of Mandrax (1 311 959 tablets), cocaine (736,593 kg and heroin/whoonga/nyaope (2 246,859 kg). These successes were largely due to targeted operations based on information from informants, community engagements and strategic use of Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Trend Analysis to identify and address hotspot areas. This integrated approach, supported by various sectors and government departments in line with the NDMP, aims to reduce both the demand for and supply of illicit substances. However, a decrease was noted in the recovery of cannabis and crystal meth (Tik-Tik). Additionally, the lack of weighing scales at many police stations has hindered the proper weighing. The table below reflects a comparison of the quantities of illicit drugs seized by the SAPS in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years:

Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2023/24	Quantity seized, in 2024/25
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	132 320,925 kg (129 298,525 kg dry cannabis and 30 224 cannabis plants) equals 3 022,400 kg cannabis plants)	117 437,562 (107 802,762 kg dry cannabis 96 348 cannabis plants) equals 9 634,800 kg cannabis plants)
Mandrax	1 036 361 tablets	1 311 959 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	10 362,485 kg	2 592,046 kg
Cocaine	542,679 kg	736,593 kg
Whoonga and Nyaope	519,743 kg	2 246,859 kg

STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES RECOVERED

In 2024/25, 55 004 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed, while 28 726 were recovered. The number of vehicles recovered is 58 more in comparison to the specified target of 28 668. In 2024/25, there were 27 737 identified vehicle recoveries, 776 unidentified vehicle recoveries and 213 cross-border vehicle recoveries. Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal were the provinces that recovered the most vehicles, with 12 512, 4 590 and 4 100, respectively.

Vehicles stolen/robbed recovered from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Province	Vehicles stolen/ robbed	Vehicles recovered	Unidentified vehicles recovered	Vehicles placed in custody	Total recovered
Eastern Cape	3 494	2 483	23	99	2 605
Free State	1 031	593	30	18	641
Gauteng	28 582	11 455	424	633	12 512
KwaZulu-Natal	8 307	3 877	39	184	4 100
Limpopo	1 183	852	111	28	991
Mpumalanga	3 037	1 537	61	54	1 652
North West	2 077	933	21	48	1 002
Northern Cape	132	133	21	10	164
Western Cape	7 156	4 369	46	175	4 590
Military Police Agency	5	0	0	0	0
Head Office	0	256	0	0	256
Cross-border					213
Total	**55 004**	**26 488**	**776**	**1 249**	**28 726**

ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

In 2024/25, a total of 336 escapees escaped from police custody in 293 incidents, a decrease of 23,29% (102 escapees) from the 438 escapees in 2023/24, achieving the targeted decrease of 10%. A total of 97 escapees were re-arrested within 24 hours of the incident. The highest number of escapees occurred from police station cells (54), followed by wrongful release (41), from courts (dock, room or passage) (36), from court cells (35), from Community Service Centres at police stations (31), from Community Service Centre holding cells (29), from police station loading zones (28), from court loading zones (21), from hospitals (19), in transit (18), nine each during further investigation and during arrest, from Community Service Centre consultation rooms (4) and from Community Service Centre fingerprints rooms (2).

Number of escapes incidents and escapees (2021/22 to 2024/25)

Provinces	Number of incidents				Number of escapees			
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Eastern Cape	62	66	45	31	96	101	54	36
Free State	32	36	30	31	36	40	33	31
Gauteng	55	65	61	55	67	68	68	60
KwaZulu-Natal	68	58	48	32	121	87	66	35
Limpopo	35	41	34	39	43	62	44	45
Mpumalanga	29	31	21	17	38	57	25	20
North West	38	35	33	26	64	47	58	32
Northern Cape	28	20	20	8	34	37	22	11
Western Cape	59	58	53	54	69	65	68	66
Total	**406**	**410**	**345**	**293**	**568**	**564**	**438**	**336**

SAPS MEMBERS MURDERED

The SAPS planned to reduce the number of police members killed on duty by 4%. A total of 20 police officers were murdered on duty during 2024/25, compared to the 39 police officers murdered on duty during 2023/24, a decrease of 48,72% or 19. The SAPS is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the National Police Safety Strategy and developing preventative plans to enhance operational readiness to mitigate the risk of murder and attack on police members, on and off duty. The following provinces and head office components were affected with the murders of police members, on and off duty, during the 2024/25 financial year: Gauteng (17); KwaZulu-Natal (15); the Eastern Cape (13); the Western Cape and Limpopo (6 each) the Free State (5) Mpumalanga and Head Office (4 each); the North West (3) and the Northern Cape (1).

SAPS members murdered during the period 2020/21 to 2024/25

Province	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Eastern Cape	16	12	9	11	13
Free State	4	6	6	9	5
Gauteng	9	21	24	21	17
KwaZulu-Natal	21	32	20	22	15
Limpopo	3	3	1	3	6
Mpumalanga	2	9	7	9	4
North West	3	3	0	1	3
Northern Cape	2	1	0	6	1
Western Cape	17	11	11	13	6
Head Office	4	12	14	16	4
Total	**81**	**110**	**92**	**111**	**74**

The reservist system enables the community to actively participate in policing, thereby fostering a community-oriented policing approach. A reservist is a community member who contributes their time, services, or expertise to the SAPS without any expectation of compensation, in order to establish a secure and safe environment in their place of residence, as part of the formal approved SAPS structures. A reservist verification audit was conducted due to the presence of numerous inactive reservists in the system. As a result, the total number of active reservists was 3 233 at the end of March 2025, a decrease from 3 443 at the end of March 2024. The National Commissioner called upon reserve personnel to assist in the Safer Festive Season Operations and a total budget of R8 095 788 was allocated.

The SAPS is consistently monitoring and evaluating the SAPS/Municipal Police Services Collaboration Strategy to ensure that collaboration and cooperation with Municipal Police Services are enhanced. The SAPS convened four quarterly strategic meetings of the National Forum for Municipal Police Services during 2024/25. These meetings were chaired by the Deputy National Commissioner Policing and were used to discuss and resolve strategic direction, matters of interest and challenges that affected the SAPS, Municipal Police Services and other stakeholders, including the CSPS, IPID, Road Traffic Management Corporation, Road Traffic Infringement Agency and the South African Local Government Association. On 25 November 2024, a high-level meeting was convened between the Executive Heads of Municipal Police Services and the National Commissioner of the SAPS to address issues that arose from the National Forum for Municipal Police Services and required the National Commissioner's immediate consideration and decision.

In 2024/25, 96 crimes against the diplomatic community were reported in the Republic of South Africa. In order to ensure the safety of the diplomatic community stationed in the Republic, a total of 12 crime prevention operations were conducted in and around Pretoria. Furthermore, 31 protest actions affected different foreign missions and 279 functions were policed without any negative incidents.

The SAPS established a national unit that is responsible for preventing the proliferation of counterfeit and illicit goods, in November 2023. The unit is tasked with the following responsibilities: the development of a policy and operational framework for counterfeit and illicit goods, the leadership of strategic operations in this regard and the collaboration with provinces to improve their capacity to conduct such operations from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The national unit participated in 83 operations across the country. The total value of the items seized were R562 767 801.28. The operations were executed in the following manner: 40 operations conducted in Gauteng (1 162 738 items seized valued at R154 129 152.90); four operations conducted in the Western Cape (207 163 items seized valued at R171 306 250); 13 operations conducted in the North West (63 766 items seized valued at R24 788 200); 12 operations conducted in KwaZulu-Natal (226 142 items seized valued at R142 123 285); 14 operations conducted in Limpopo (66 509 items seized valued at R58 576 061); four operations conducted in the Free State (5 924 items seized valued at R1 515 000); two operations conducted in the Eastern Cape (2 782 items seized valued at R1 100 200); and one operation conducted in Mpumalanga (600 items seized valued at R1 500 000).

The National Rural Safety Strategy was designed to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment, encouraging multidisciplinary collaboration between the SAPS, external stakeholders and other government departments, including the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and the CoGTA. The strategy also aims to address the safety needs of rural communities, support food security and economic development, build relationships within the rural community, foster cooperation among stakeholders and engage in joint planning and implementation. As at 31 March 2025, 99,11% or 892 of the 900 identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations had implemented the Rural Safety Strategy.

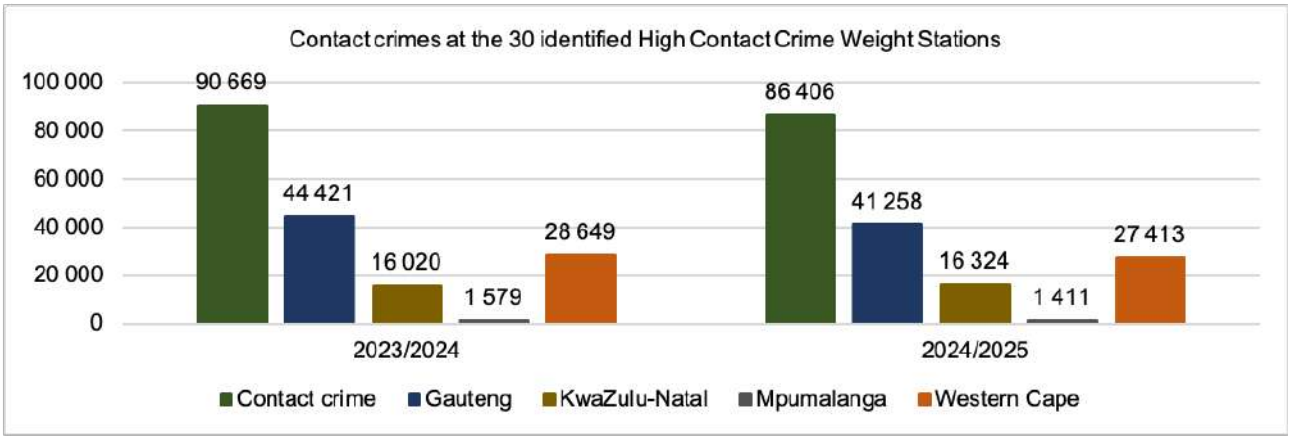
Implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, as at 31 March 2025

Province	Police stations rural	Rural implemented	Police stations urban/rural mix	Urban-rural mix implemented	Total identified police stations	Total Implemented
Eastern Cape	123	123	39	39	199	162
Free State	11	09	92	90	111	99
Gauteng	0	0	31	31	145	31
KwaZulu-Natal	62	62	92	92	184	154
Limpopo	85	85	22	22	107	107
Mpumalanga	29	29	61	61	90	90
North West	46	44	39	39	85	83
Northern Cape	24	0	68	67	92	67
Western Cape	58	58	41	41	151	99
Total	**438**	**410**	**485**	**482**	**1 164**	**892**

DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH TO THE TARGETING OF CRIME HOTSPOTS

Reported contact crime at the Top 30 HCCS decreased by 4,7%, from 90 669 in 2023/24 to 86 406 in 2024/25. Of these stations, five police stations, Johannesburg Central, Eldorado Park, Randfontein, Pretoria Central and Harare achieved the set target for reducing contact crime, by 12,3%. A reduction in contact crime was recorded at 13 police stations, including Mitchell's Plain, Hilbrow, Tembisa, Nyanga, Temba, Honeydew, Plessislaer, Moroka, Jeppe, Durban Central, Ivory Park, Rietgat and Witbank. However, this reduction fell short of the set target. An increase in contact crime was recorded at 12 police stations, including Delft, Khayelitsha, Umlazi, Dobsonville, Inanda, Mfuleni, Mamelodi East, Alexander, Kagiso, Kraaifontein, Phoenix and Cape Town Central.

The NPS requires that HCCS that failed to achieve the target have to revisit their crime analysis and plans and develop comprehensive plans to address the findings of this analysis. In this regard, the districts and provinces must provide assistance to these stations and ensure that police interventions are responding to Crime Trend Analysis and Crime Pattern Analysis.



ESTABLISHED VICTIM-FRIENDLY SERVICES

The three established criteria or dimensions for victim-friendly services, which include training, directives and VFRs or alternatives, were met by 1 165 functional police stations nationwide by the end of March 2025. The SAPS GBVF Action Plan was approved by the National Commissioner, on 15 January 2025. The National Steering Committee on GBVF and the Inter-Divisional Forum on Violence against Women, Children and Vulnerable Groups, which are composed of divisional commissioners, provincial commissioners and component heads in disciplines that have a role to play in addressing GBV-related matters, govern and oversee the implementation of the action plan. The SAPS is reporting progress on the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF to the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, monthly and quarterly reports are submitted on the implementation of the action plan. In 2024/25, capacity-building workshops were conducted

for police officials in all nine provinces to ensure that they possess the necessary skills to conduct preventative interventions and respond to the needs of victims in a manner that is appropriate, particularly for those who are particularly vulnerable to victimisation because of their circumstances. The content of the Domestic Violence Learning Programme was revised to incorporate the new amendment of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998). A SAPS GBVF stakeholder engagement was conducted on 22 November 2024, with approximately 160 participants from various government departments and non-governmental organisations that are involved in GBVF. The purpose of the engagement was to solicit input from stakeholders on the Public Protector's recommendations for the investigation of systemic deficiencies related to GBVF within the South African justice system. On 27 March 2025, the LGBTIQA+ Stakeholder Engagement was conducted virtually, with 430 participants. The engagement aimed to identify and address barriers that impede the LGBTIQA+ community's ability to access justice on an equal basis.

STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

There were 1 165 functional police stations as of 31 March 2025. Only 1 160 of the 1 161 police stations that were identified as having the potential to implement CPFs had functional CPFs. Majola in the Eastern Cape Province is a newly established police station and is in the process of establishing a CPF. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift, Belmont and Mokgopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF due to the absence of permanent residents in their policing precincts, only seasonal workers.

Community Policing Forum, as at 31 March 2025

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with an established CPFs	Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF	Number of police stations not implemented
Eastern Cape	200	198	1	1
Free State	111	111	0	0
Gauteng	145	145	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0
Limpopo	106	106	0	0
Mpumalanga	90	90	0	0
North West	85	84	1	0
Northern Cape	92	90	2	0
Western Cape	152	152	0	0
Total	**1 165**	**1 160**	**4**	**1**

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum convened at Shai Shai Hills in the Gauteng Province from 6 to 7 September 2024 to develop a Five-Year Community Policing Plan. The plan includes Community Policing, CPFs, Community-in-Blue, Rural Safety, the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy, Sector Policing, the Eyes-and-Ears Initiative, Traditional Policing and Faith-Based Organisations. All nine provinces-maintained Community-in-Blue Concept with a total number of 36 772 patrollers as follows: 1 932 in the Eastern Cape; 1 668 in the Free State; 9 195 in Gauteng; 9 290 in KwaZulu-Natal; 2 865 in Limpopo; 2 361 in Mpumalanga; 776 in the Northern Cape; 4 157 in the North West; and 4 528 in the Western Cape. The Community-in-Blue Concept has been implemented to increase police visibility and mobilise the community to collaborate with the police as eyes and ears on the ground, with the ultimate objective of reducing crime. The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in the following provinces, namely: the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. The objective is to bring services closer to rural communities, to collaborate with traditional leaders on crime prevention initiatives and to implement integrated and targeted crime prevention programmes or projects in a coordinated manner that leverages the resources of all government agencies. During 2024/25, assessments were conducted to monitor the implementation status and functionality of the project at the identified provinces. The assessments were conducted as follows: Eastern Cape on 22 August and 17 October 2024, KwaZulu-Natal on 18 September 2024 and 19 March 2025, Limpopo on 12 September 2024 and 13 March 2025 and Mpumalanga on 29 August 2024 and 5 March 2025.

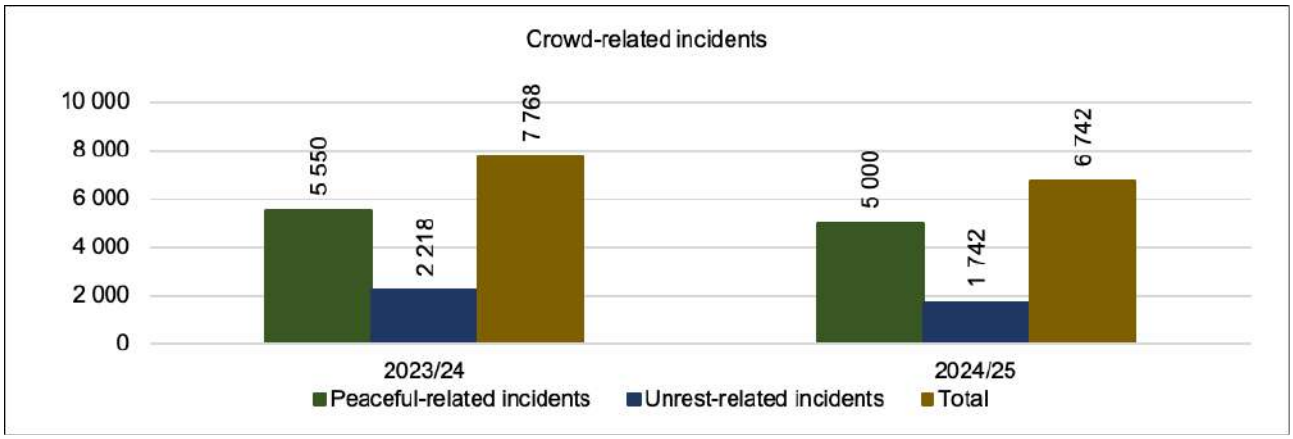
SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

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

POP is mandated in terms of section 205(3) of the Constitution of the RSA, 1996, to maintain public order, through crowd management and the combating of crime. The SAPS continues to maintain the capacity of the 49 POP Units. The Pretoria Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Pretoria Unit, the Durban Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Durban Unit and the Cape Town Reserve Unit has been merged with the POP Cape Town Unit. The POP Mbombela Reserve Unit is presently operating independently and has been renamed POP Pienaar. The Personnel and Salary Sub System (PERSAL/PERSAP) must still be updated to reflect this change. Furthermore, six new POP units have been established or re-established and are pending registration on the PERSAL/PERSAP System. This will result in a total of 55 POP units. POP has a human resource capability of 10 149, which includes 9 783 Police Act members capable of managing community protests who are trained and equipped to manage crowds, as well as 366 Public Service Act members.

In 2024/25, POP Units successfully policed/stabilised a total of 6 742 crowd-related incidents. This included 5 000 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 1 742 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. Three arrests were made for peaceful incidents, while 663 arrests were made for crowd unrest incidents.

Additionally, POP conducted 6 161 crime prevention functions, 440 unrest (other) incidents and 16 001 specialised operational support-related incidents, resulting in 11 400 arrests. These arrests included 10 222 during crime prevention functions, 1 092 during specialised operational support-related incidents and 86 during unrest (other) incidents, as well as the 666 arrests made for crowd peaceful and crowd unrest incidents.



The rule of law must prevail and the defiance of state authority, as evidenced by assaults on police stations and other community-oriented institutions, is unacceptable. The Republic's stability is particularly essential in the planning of the 2024 National Government Elections. The SAPS implemented the POP Strategy, which was approved on 28 June 2019 to establish a demilitarised, professional and well-resourced POP capacity that is capable of meeting the policing needs of the 21st century. POP members were deployed prior to, during and following the 2024 National General Election to various regions of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape to support law enforcement agencies in their deployments and to intensify crime-fighting initiatives in the two provinces. In addition to any other emerging incidents, these members continued to monitor activities related to the outcome of the election results. The POP members supplemented the SAPS members' existing capacity in these provinces, preventing criminal activity, ensuring the protection of South Africans' rights and the safe and secure conduct of voting. POP members were also deployed as part of the post-general elections deployment to ensure the safety and security of the victims of the June 2024 Tongaat flood disaster. The adverse weather conditions resulted in the destruction of homes, the flooding of roadways and the displacement of thousands of individuals. The POP members on the ground provided support to the province's efforts to secure and stabilise the situation.

The table below provides an overview of the training provided to members within the POP environment.

Type of POP training	2023/24	2024/25
Water cannon operators	22	0
Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders	0	0
Crowd Management for Platoon members (Train-the-Trainer)	0	0
Crowd Management for Platoon members, inclusive of the Metro Police Department	436	559
POP Refresher's Training	2 957	245
Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)	392	0
Crowd Conflict Management Training	40	0
First aid	76	0
2nd Generation Nyala/water canon Induction course	0	0
Old Nyala (RG 12)	15	0
Video Operators Course	25	18
Operational Commanders Training	23	0
K53 Code EC (14) Heavy Duty Driver Programme	5	78
K53 Code EC (14) Learners License	0	225
K53 Code C1 (10) Driving License	103	0
K53 Code 10 Learners License Preparation and Writing Session	190	0
Crowd Psychology	422	0

HIGHLIGHTS

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

- **DA Manifesto Launch – Western Cape (2024-04-06)**
  Approximately 500 Democratic Alliance supporters attended the manifesto launch at Hugenote Community Hall, Paarl. DA Premier Alan Winde addressed the attendees. Paarl POP monitored the event without incident.

- **Transport Month Launch – Tweespruit, Free State (2024-10-03)**
  Around 1 000 people attended the launch, addressed by MEC Jabu Mbalula, Mayor Chwene and Premier Maqueen Letsoha Mathae. Local musicians performed. Selosesha POP monitored the event incident-free.

- **Anti-Foreign Spaza Shop March – Welkom, Free State (2024-11-19)**
  An estimated 1 000 African National Congress (ANC) supporters marched from Orange Circle to Central Park, Welkom, submitting a memorandum to Destea. Issues raised included foreign-owned shops, expired goods and political concerns. Welkom POP reported no incidents.

- **16 Days of Activism – Elukwatini, Mpumalanga (2024-11-26)**
  Roughly 3 000 attendees gathered at Elukwatini Stadium. Premier Mandla Ndlovu and SAPS officials addressed the crowd. Departments such as Health, Agriculture and the Hawks were present. Entertainment included traditional dancers and the SAPS band. Secunda POP ensured event safety.

- **ANC Siyaqoba Rally – Thabazimbi, Limpopo (2024-12-01)**
  About 5 000 ANC members attended the rally ahead of municipal by-elections. Addresses were delivered by President Cyril Ramaphosa, Premier Dr Phophi Ramathuba and the South African National Civic Organisation's Mrs Chabalala. Makhadzi and Karishma performed. Lephalale POP reported no incidents.

- **Reconciliation Day – Vredendal, Western Cape (2024-12-16)**
  Approximately 5 000 attended the Reconciliation Day event, addressed by President Ramaphosa. Paarl POP monitored the event without incident.

- **ANC January 8 Statement – Khayelitsha, Cape Town (2025-01-11)**
  Around 20 000 ANC supporters attended the 113th anniversary celebration at Mandela Park Stadium. President Ramaphosa and the National Commissioner were present. Cape Town POP and other agencies ensured safety.

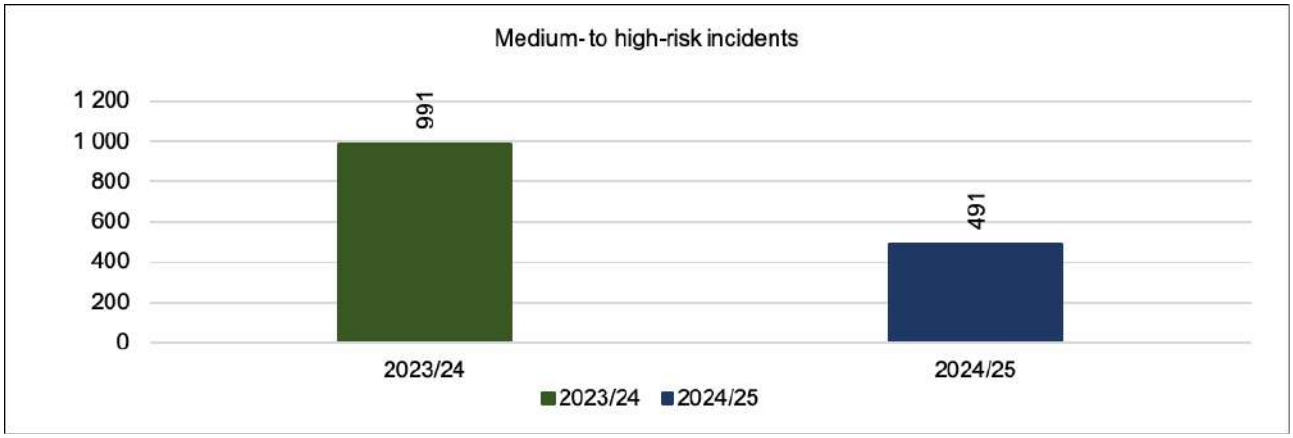
- **SONA – Cape Town City Hall (2025-02-06)**
  Approximately 2 000 attendees witnessed President Ramaphosa deliver the SONA at City Hall, due to Parliament fire damage. Cape Town POP monitored the event incident-free.

- **Funeral of Chief Kumakwakhe Zulu – uMzimkhulu, KZN (2025-03-01)**
  Approximately 3 000 mourners attended the funeral at Mfulamahle, including Amakhosi, Mayor T Nxumalo and Education Inspector DK Mbhele. The burial occurred early morning, with ±100 family members staying for chief election. Port Shepstone POP monitored without incident.

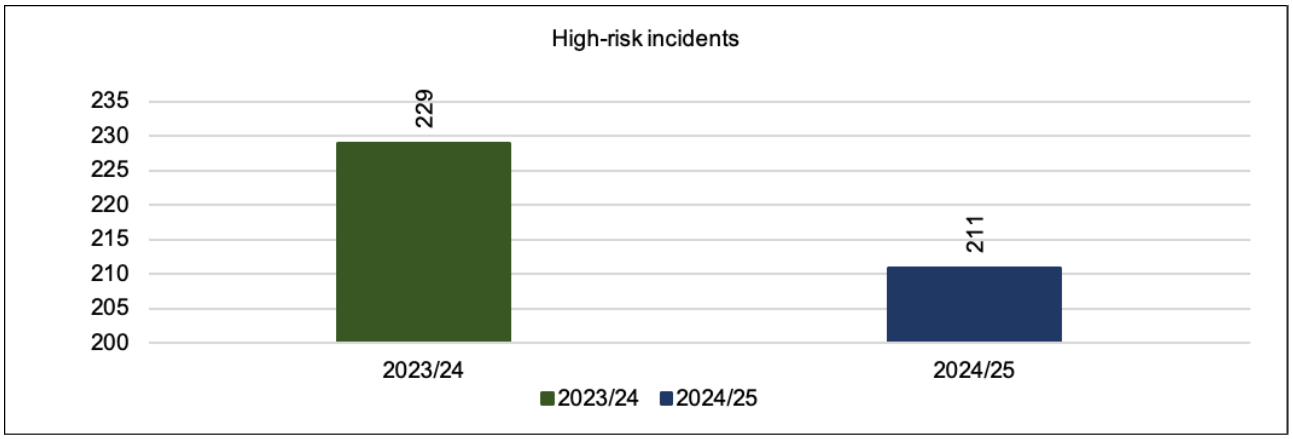
- **ANC National Working Committee Visit – Welkom, Free State (2025-03-08)**
  Approximately 2 500 attended the meeting at Ferdie Meyer Hall with ANC branches regarding upcoming local elections. Attendees included Gwede Mantashe, Seiso Mohai and Maggie Sotyu. Welkom POP reported no incidents.

SOCIAL EVENTS
▪ **Milk & Cookies Festival – Philadelphia, Cape Town (2025-01-05)** Approximately 8 000 people attended the Milk & Cookies music festival at Ostrich Farm, enjoying music and food. Cape Town POP monitored the event, which ended without incident. ▪ **Roxette International Concert – Elsie's River, Cape Town (2025-02-26)** Around 5 000 attendees gathered at Grand West Arena for the Roxette concert. The event proceeded peacefully. Cape Town POP reported no incidents. **Rugby Championship – Loftus Versfeld, Gauteng (2025-03-01)** An estimated 25 000 spectators watched the Vodacom Bulls vs DHL Stormers match, which ended 16–19 in favour of the Stormers. Pretoria POP monitored the event successfully with no incidents reported.
SERVICE DELIVERY
▪ **Madadeni, KZN – Student Protest (2024-04-05)** Around 100 Amajuba Technical and Vocational Education and Training College students protested for National Student Financial Aid Scheme increases, wearing Economic Freedom Front, uMkhonto WeSizwe , ANC and TSSA t-shirts. During a ministerial visit, students barricaded roads and threw stones at vehicles. Newcastle POP used minimum force. Fifteen suspects were arrested for public violence. ▪ **Hercules, Gauteng – Road Barricade (2024-05-05)** About 200 residents from Gomora squatter camp barricaded roads over electricity disconnections. Stones were thrown at police and vehicles. Rubber rounds were used. Two officers sustained minor injuries. Ten arrests were made for public violence. ▪ **Johannesburg High Court – IPCC Gathering (2024-06-18)** An estimated 10 000 IPCC supporters gathered in support of Bishop Sandlane. Upon his arrival, supporters attempted to force access and he verbally attacked police. The court postponed the matter. Johannesburg POP monitored the gathering; no incidents reported. ▪ **Sharpeville, Gauteng – Foreign-Owned Shop Attacks (2024-10-17)** Around 1 000 community members attacked foreign-owned shops over claims of poisoned food. Shops were looted and torched; two foreign nationals fired shots and were arrested. One community member died, another was hospitalised. Nine arrests were made for firearm discharge and public violence. POP used minimum force to stabilise the situation. ▪ **Missionvale, Eastern Cape – Road Barricade and Assault (2024-11-24)** Approximately 500 people barricaded roads protesting crime and a recent murder. A suspected killer was assaulted. POP tried to rescue him using rubber rounds but were stoned by the crowd. The victim was taken to hospital. A case was opened at Algoapark SAPS. ▪ **Dutywa, Eastern Cape – Service Delivery Protest (2025-01-28)** About 3 000 residents protested over housing issues, barricading roads. Rubber rounds and stun grenades were used to disperse them. After regrouping, protesters were advised to submit housing requests to the mayor's office. The crowd dispersed peacefully. ▪ **Tshikuwi, Limpopo – Mob Justice (2025-02-18)** Roughly 1 000 community members attacked suspected criminals. Two suspects were rescued by police and hospitalised. Others were taken by community members. One suspect's shack was set alight. POP rescued another suspect with serious injuries. The situation was stabilised after police intervention. ▪ **Bloemfontein, Free State – Stadium Violence (2025-03-01)** About 3 700 spectators attended a match between Marumo Gallants FC and Orlando Pirates. Eight forced entry through a gate. POP used three stun grenades to disperse the crowd. Two suspects were arrested for public violence and malicious damage to property.

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



NIU provide a rapid response capability for intervening in medium- to high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions that address serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the protection of VIPs, the safeguarding of big events and specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. These Units are situated in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total of 491 medium- to high-risk incidents were responded to. A total of 67 arrests were made during these incidents and 40 firearms (handguns and rifles), 849 rounds of ammunition and four vehicles were confiscated. A total of 52 Mandrax tablets, 344 pieces of cannabis, 6 kg of cocaine and one bag of crystal meth were confiscated, in addition to R283 928.00 in cash. To address specific incidents of crime, the NIU also conducted 264 self-initiated operations, intelligence-driven operations and planned and targeted deployments. The respective Units conducted operations relating to gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. These operations resulted in the confiscation of 1 480 rounds of ammunition and 29 vehicles, 1,140 kg cannabis, 8 118 Mandrax tablets, R5 890.00 in cash and various explosives.



The mandate of the STF is to respond to high-risk incidents, necessitating advanced field training skills, specialised technical skills and operational equipment. The STF is responsible for the management of high-risk incidents, including hostage situations, high-risk crime incidents (to combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime and anti-poaching), protection of VIP and high-risk persons, search-and-rescue operations and operational support (transportation of ammunition and money), all of which requires specialised skills, training and equipment. There are three STF Units in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. STF responded to 211 high-risk incidents. A total of 66 arrests were made and 37 firearms, 2 626 rounds of ammunition, 49 magazines, 10 vehicles, 12 primed explosives, four electric detonators and R702 762.10 in cash were seized, as well as 60 cellular telephones.

Tactical Response Teams (TRTs) were formally established, in April 2010 with the mandate of providing a tactical response capability to address confirmed medium- to high-risk, serious and violent crimes in progress. These teams also provides tactical operational support through planned operations or specific requests within the province, as well as a tactical intervention solution to safely resolve confirmed medium- to high-risk crime threats that have escalated beyond the capabilities of generic policing skills. At present, there are 33 TRT Units in the nine provinces, with nine in KwaZulu-Natal, two in the Western Cape, the Free State and Mpumalanga, eight in Gauteng, four in the Eastern Cape and the North West and one in Limpopo and the Northern Cape These Units participated in 540 tactical response activities, which included responding to serious crimes in progress, crisis incidents in progress and assisting other units when a tactical capability was needed. Additionally, they participated in 10 094 tactical operational support operations and activities, including the transporting of dangerous criminals, cross-border operations and anti-poaching. They executed 641 tactical intervention activities, which included cordon-and-search operations to search persons, vehicles and premises. They also conducted 596 self-initiated operations, which focused on trio-related crimes, including aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition. Finally, they attended to 183 141 day-to-day operations.

During these activities, 1 630 arrests were made for a range of offences and 6 980,418 kg of cannabis, 6 816,5 kg of Mandrax tablets, 2 213,5 kg of crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 2 010,058 kg of cocaine, 72 Ecstasy tablets, 385 illegal firearms, 443 615 rounds of ammunition, 177 stolen/robbed vehicles, 5 352 cellular telephones, 4 563 crayfish and 50 precious stones were confiscated, as well as R555 979.92 in cash.

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and Cape Town. In 2024/25, Mobile Operations protected a total of 181 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo without any security breaches. They successfully executed 23 self-initiated operations. Furthermore, it provided operational support to the National Anti-Counterfeit, Illicit Goods and Contraband Unit, which resulted in the confiscation of counterfeit goods valued at R22 000.

The SAPS provides **specialised policing services** to neighbouring countries. The RSA Cabinet agreed to the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions in accordance with the UN, Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements. A total of 18 members were deployed to UN/AU/SADC peacekeeping missions, including eight members in South Sudan, three members in Abyei as police advisors, four members in Mozambique for the SADC Mission, one member in Botswana and one member in Mauritius for the SADC Elections Observer Missions. One Police Counsellor to the South African Permanent Mission to the UN, New York, is responsible for peacekeeping operations. As per cabinet approval, a total of 265 members must be trained and on standby for deployment annually, in accordance with the SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities. A total of 269 members were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions during the reporting period.

Air support for crime-related matters is provided by the **SAPS Air Wing** to police stations, other units and specialised forces. At present, the SAPS maintains a fleet of 38 aircraft, which includes 26 helicopters and 12 fixed-wing aircraft. One AS350B3 (H125) helicopter has been grounded for boarding due to an accident and is beyond economical repair. The SAPS had 42 pilots as of 31 March 2025. These pilots included 22 helicopter pilots, 15 fixed-wing pilots and five dual-rated pilots who were capable of operating both helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. The Air Wing consisted of 47 Airborne Law Enforcement Officers. A total of 2 113 hours were flown, with 1 820.6 hours dedicated to crime-related matters. These operations included crime callouts (188.2 hours), crime prevention (373.6 hours) focusing on high-visibility air patrols to prevent crimes such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies and coastal patrols; planned operations (1 101.5 hours) and assistance to the specialised forces (157.3 hours). A total of 292.4 hours were flown for non-crime-related flights, which included communication flights (55.2 hours), shows (82.7 hours), training (73.5 hours) and maintenance flights (81 hours).

Mobilisation Support is rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment to support operational-related and national coordinated operations and events. This includes the provision of armoured vehicles, support for operational deployments, such as cross-border operations, the building and maintenance of camps, the deployment of chefs and camp supervisors and the supply of equipment and consumables, such as speed fencing, riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables and tents. In terms of transportation activities, a total of 366 requests were successfully attended to. These include assistance with approved official funerals, officials attending courses, training and maintenance shooting, shuttle services for high-ranking officer visits, the deployment and recovery of armoured vehicles, the transportation of operational equipment to be used in the Provinces during operations and the provision of assistance with border policing-related detached duties. In terms of support activities, a total of 69 requests were successfully attended to. These activities include providing assistance for training camps, the erecting of speed fencing, firearm destruction operations and the hosting of work sessions/meetings.

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and, more specifically, in the POP environment. They serve as a force multiplier and are capable of protecting occupants from petrol bombs, arms fire and other hazards. A total of 479 selective armoured vehicles were active at the end of March 2025, with 172 of them being reported as operable/serviceable.

In order to address the priorities of the JCPS and the SAPS, **National Operational Coordination** (NOC) is responsible for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of interdepartmental and police-specific operations under the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). This includes managing cabinet-approved major and other events. The NOC serves as the secretariat and coordinating structure of the NCCF and the Interdepartmental NATJOINTS, an operational arm of the JCPS Cluster that is responsible for the coordination of all security and stability operations throughout the country. The SAPS serve as the chair of the NATJOINTS. NOC planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 58 hotspot stabilisation operations to address illegal mining, aggravated CIT robberies, transnational offences, critical infrastructure protection, intelligence-driven operations and mining unrest. This led to the generation of 18 056 cases, the confiscation of 655 firearms, 539 magazines, 14 277 rounds of ammunition, 118 imitation firearms, 534 vehicles, 258 trucks and 59 large mining machines. A total of 21 483 arrests were made.

Crime Combating Operations	
Eastern Cape	▪ Thatha Ulawulo eMajola (violent crime) Port St Johns, from 2024-04-01 to 2024-07-31. ▪ Kubenenzelo KwiMboni (taxi violence) Port St Johns, from 2024-04-01 to 2024-07-31. ▪ Lukhanyo (taxi violence) Port St. Johns, from 2024-08-01 to 2025-03-31. ▪ Bamba (violent crimes) Port Elizabeth, from 2025-03-22 to 2025-03-31.
KwaZulu-Natal	▪ Emanguzi cross-border crimes - various operations from 2024-04-01 to 2025-03-31 ▪ National election deployment (Unity Operation) from 2024-05-04 to 2024-08-31.
Western Cape	▪ Operation Lockdown III (gang-related crimes) Cape Town, from 2024-04-01 to 2025-03-31.
Gauteng	▪ Eskom Power Station (MAJOC) – various operations, from 2024-04-01 to 2024-07-31. ▪ Operation Cyclone (combating of serious violent crimes) Jukulyn, from 2024-05-23 to 2024-08-31.
Operation Vala Umgodi: Illicit mining stabilisation and normalisation, Mission Area Joint Operational Centre – the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and the North West TACJOCs – various operations, from 2024-04-01 to 2025-03-31.	

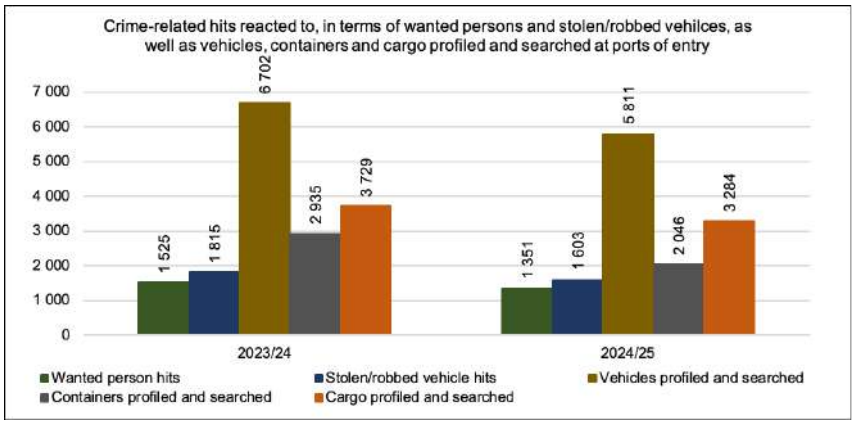
A total of 22 events were authorised pursuant to the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 during 2024/25, compared to the 31 during 2023/24.

Major event operations	
1.	The 2024 National Freedom Day Celebration, Union Building, Pretoria, on 27 April 2024.
2.	National and provincial elections, from 27 to 29 May 2024.
3.	Establishment of the 7th Parliament, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, from 14 to 15 June 2024.
4.	Youth Day Commemoration, Old Peter Mokaba Stadium, Polokwane, on 16 June 2024.
5.	Presidential Inauguration, Union Building, Pretoria, on 19 June 2024.
6.	African National Congress Siyanqoba Election Rally, FNB Stadium, Johannesburg, on 25 May 2024.
7.	The 2024 2nd SONA and Parliament Sitting, Cape Town International Convention Centre, on 18 July 2024.
8.	Commemoration of the National Women`s Day, Dennis Nel Stadium, Blyvoor-Uitsig, Pofadder, Northern Cape, on 9 August 2024.
9.	Presidential District Development Model Oversight Imbizo, Ekurhuleni Municipality, on 23 August 2024.
10.	The 9th Annual Meeting of the New Development Bank, Cape Town International Convention Centre, from 29 to 31 August 2024.
11.	The Aviation Africa Summit & Exhibition, at the Sandton Convention Centre and the 33rd Annual General Assembly, Regional Conference Exhibition and Airshow, in Johannesburg, Gauteng, from 16 to 17 September 2024.
12.	Africa Aerospace and Defence Exhibition 2024, Airforce Base, Waterkloof, Gauteng, from 18 to 22 September 2024.
13.	The 2024 National Heritage Day, Maqheleng Stadium, Setsoto Local Municipality, Ficksburg, Free State, on 24 September 2024.
14.	Presidential District Development Model Imbizo, Umnini Sportsfield, KwaZulu-Natal, on 8 November 2024.
15.	International Association of Judges Conference, in Cape Town, Western Cape, from 19 to 24 October 2024.
16.	Commemoration of the 2024 National Day of Reconciliation, Matzikama Local Municipality, Western Cape, on 16 December 2024.
17.	Group of 20 (G20) Sherpa meetings, Investec Bank, Sandton, Johannesburg, from 9 to 12 December 2024.
18.	SONA, Cape Town City Hall, Western Cape, on 6 February 2025.
19.	G20 Foreign Minister Meeting Dialogue, Nasrec Expo Centre, Gauteng, from 20 to 21 February 2025.
20.	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Deputies, Cape Town International Convention Centre, Western Cape, from 24 to 27 February 2025.
21.	Commemoration of 2025 National Human's Rights Day, Kariega, Eastern Cape, on 21 March 2025.
22.	The National Water and Sanitation Indaba, Gallagher Estate, Midrand, Gauteng, from 27 to 28 March 2025.

SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

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



A total number of 1 351 wanted persons and 1 603 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at land ports resulted in 280 arrests for person hits and 24 arrests for vehicle hits. A total of 5 811 vehicles were profiled and searched at the land ports, 2 046 containers at the nine seaports and 3 284 cargo consignments at the international airports. A total of 3 696 planned crime prevention and combatting actions were undertaken at ports to enhance national security and territorial integrity. These actions included 203 roadblocks, 67 011 vehicle patrols, 1 406 VCPs, 75 453 foot patrols and 2 035 vessel patrol inspections. A total of 44 police officials, including police station personnel, were deployed on a rotational detached duty system at the South African and Namibian borders from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. Members are recruited in the Northern Cape and Gauteng Provinces to perform border policing functions on a rotational basis at ports of entry in the Northern Cape Province. This contingent rotates every four months.

Successes achieved at ports of entry: 2023/2024 and 2024/25

Firearms and ammunition		
Success/confiscation	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
Arrests	37 for illegal possession of firearms 9 for illegal possession of ammunition	22 for illegal possession of firearms 7 for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	56 illegal firearms and 3 515 rounds of ammunition	26 illegal firearms and 177 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	592	494
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	60,182 kg	6,989 kg
Cocaine	965,087 kg	227,696 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	187,073 kg	44,938 kg
Cannabis (dry)	6 372,033 kg	3 616,554 kg
Mandrax tablets	4 004 tablets	86 239,75 tablets
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	241	224
Number of vehicles recovered	203	204

Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	11 915	24 255
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	22	27
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	51	56
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	889	678
Human trafficking		
Arrests	2	-
Stock theft		
Arrests	10	-

Highlights

KwaZulu-Natal (Richards Bay, 3 March 2025)
The Hawks, Crime Intelligence and other SAPS units intercepted 23 bags of dagga smuggled from Swaziland via Golela to Richards Bay Sea Port. The dagga, valued at R450 000, was hidden in a train. Bags were individually marked with names.

Limpopo (Beitbridge, 22 March 2024)
During Operation Vala Umgodi, 23 undocumented persons were arrested within 10 km of the border. The operation focused on illegal mining and human smuggling along the N1 Corridor. Crime levels in the area, especially near Musina SAPS, were reportedly reduced.

Free State (Maseru Port of Entry, 26 March 2024)
A 39-year-old Lesotho national was arrested for possession of unexplained cash and attempting to bribe officers. The High Court granted a R320 000 forfeiture order.

Limpopo (Musina, 6 April 2024)
Border Police recovered 260 cartons of illicit cigarettes (valued at R116 766) hidden in bushes after tracing a Toyota Tazz. A 49-year-old foreign national was arrested in Modimolle for illicit cigarettes and selling contaminated food. A smuggling ferry on the Limpopo River was destroyed. Eleven more foreign nationals were arrested for Immigration Act violations.

Limpopo (Beitbridge, 8 May 2024)
Seven inflatable boats, suspected to be used for cross-border smuggling, were seized. A 36-year-old male was arrested for drug possession. Police also confiscated mining equipment from illegal sites, including trucks, excavators and jackhammers.

Mpumalanga (Lebombo Border, 28 June 2024)
A 36-year-old Mozambican national was caught smuggling crystal meth worth R4.2 million in a hidden compartment of a Toyota minibus entering South Africa from Mozambique.

Gauteng (OR Tambo International Airport, 30 July 2024)
A Brazilian national was arrested after landing from São Paulo. Cocaine, strapped to his body, was discovered during a search. He was charged with drug trafficking.

Limpopo (Groblersbrug, 14 December 2024)
Two foreign nationals, aged 38 and 42, were arrested for smuggling illicit goods worth over R2.9 million, including Remington Gold cigarettes, cosmetic creams, appetite tablets and an international truck and trailer.

ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

The increased recovery of illegal firearms during the reporting period has played a pivotal role in strengthening firearm regulation, directly reinforcing the authority of the state and the capacity of law enforcement to combat crime. By systematically removing illegal firearms from circulation, the SAPS has not only reduced the tools available for violent crime, but also sent a clear message of zero tolerance towards unlawful firearm possession. This achievement has directly supported the rule of law, curbed the proliferation of weapons in communities and enhanced the state's ability to maintain public order. Although challenges persist, such as theft, loss and the presence of untraceable firearms, the proactive measures taken have demonstrated a consistent and visible enforcement of firearm legislation, which in turn strengthens public perceptions of safety and state authority.

Furthermore, the increased finalisation of firearm-related applications within the prescribed legislative time frames has ensured that firearm ownership is regulated efficiently and lawfully. This not only promotes responsible ownership but also reinforces the principle that legal compliance is an essential requirement for the possession of firearms. Timely processing has improved trust among legal firearm owners, enhanced

cooperation between the public and the SAPS and contributed to community safety by ensuring that only fit and proper individuals may legally possess firearms.

The efforts of the EITTs in attending to a significant number of cases have yielded substantial results, including the recovery of assets, the disruption of criminal activities, the enhancement of security measures for critical infrastructure and the arrest of suspects. These successes demonstrate the value of joint operational planning, intelligence sharing and stakeholder engagement in addressing complex crime threats, fostering mutual trust between law enforcement, communities and key partners.

The closure of illegal liquor outlets and the conducting of compliance assessments at registered second-hand goods dealers' premises have played a pivotal role in combating illicit trade and associated crimes. These targeted enforcement actions not only improve public safety and community well-being, but also promote economic and social stability by protecting legitimate businesses. The SAPS's visible commitment to maintaining order in collaboration with communities and stakeholders has reinforced the state's authority and demonstrated the benefits of consistent, community-aligned law enforcement.

Comprehensive law enforcement operations, ranging from arrests and seizures to roadblocks, the re-arrest of escapees and vehicle recoveries, have further strengthened the state's authority and the upholding of the law. While high crime levels remain a challenge, these coordinated and consultative enforcement actions enhance public safety, disrupt criminal networks and increase community confidence in law enforcement's ability to act decisively and fairly. The integration of community input and multi-stakeholder partnerships in these operations supports the broader goal of increasing feelings of safety and security across communities.

The provision of victim-friendly services at all police stations has significantly strengthened the SAPS's ability to respond to GBVF. By ensuring that victims are treated with dignity, care and sensitivity, police services foster trust between law enforcement and the community, encouraging reporting of crimes and timely interventions.

Complementing this, the establishment of functional CPFs at nearly every police station has reinforced a collaborative and consultative approach to policing. CPFs serve as vital platforms for dialogue, enabling communities to actively participate in identifying safety concerns, shaping local crime prevention strategies and supporting policing initiatives. This engagement enhances the responsiveness of the SAPS, ensuring that interventions are informed by community needs.

The successful management of peaceful and unrest-related crowd incidents, supported by comprehensive actions of POP Units, demonstrates a robust and constitutionally grounded approach to maintaining internal stability. By ensuring that gatherings are policed effectively, proportionately and lawfully, the SAPS has upheld the rule of law, prevented escalation of violence and reinforced the authority of the state. These efforts contribute directly to public confidence in law enforcement and the state's ability to maintain order in accordance with constitutional principles.

Significant progress has also been made in border security management. The detection of wanted persons and stolen/robbed vehicles through the EMCS, combined with the optimisation of profiling and searching of vehicles, containers and cargo at ports of entry, has strengthened law enforcement capabilities while balancing trade facilitation and security imperatives. These measures ensure that legal and commercial activities can continue without compromise, while safeguarding the country against criminal threats. Collectively, these interventions reinforce the authority of the state, uphold the law and maintain constitutional internal stability, ensuring secure and lawful movement at the country's borders.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2023/24			2024/25		
	Final appropriation	Actual appropriation	(Over) / under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual appropriation	(Over) / under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Prevention	46 189 234	46 189 234	0	43 001 637	43 001 637	0
Border Security	2 390 018	2 390 018	0	2 290 619	2 290 619	0
Specialised Interventions	6 638 941	6 638 941	0	6 067 618	6 067 618	0
Facilities	5 205 650	5 205 650	0	4 741 366	4 741 366	0
Total	**60 423 843**	**60 423 843**	**0**	**56 101 240**	**56 101 240**	**0**

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Number of quarterly reports, addressing identified crimes at specific construction sites, by the EITTs
- Number of arrests of identified crimes at specified construction sites for cases allocated to the EITTs
- Number of reported cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes allocated to the EITTs
- Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered
- Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes
- Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project
- Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Number of quarterly reports, addressing identified crimes at specified construction sites by the EITTs

The progress report shall be submitted by the 15th of every second month within the current quarter. This timeline allows for any necessary rectifications to be made, monitor and trace the movement of the document and ensure that the report can be approved, timeously.

Number of reported cases of identified crimes, at specified construction sites allocated to EITTs, Number of arrests of identified crimes at specified construction sites for cases allocated to EITTs and Number of reported cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes allocated to EITTs

To correct underperformance, the EITTs focus areas, Terminologies, Definitions and Operational Concepts to provinces monthly, to provide guidance regarding the operationalisation of the EITTs and their responsibilities were appropriately communicated. In addition, NCCF Instruction 2 of 2025 relevant to the combating economic infrastructure-related crimes, extortion and conducting compliance inspections at second-hand good dealers' premises was communicated to all Task Teams. In-service training is provided to the EITTs at the Provincial and District levels during visits.

Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered

Circulation of directives to provinces every quarter. Engagement with Supply Chain Management to assist with the identification of SAPS-owned firearms where serial numbers are obliterated. Circulation of NCCF Instruction 3 of 2025, Operational Shanela II to indicate the firearms that are confiscated during operation Shanela against the actual performance reported on the EFRS.

Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan, within the National Policing Strategy

To mitigate the recurrence of underperformance, a structured Brought Forward System was institutionalised to proactively track and manage all reporting obligations related to the ICPCAP. This system ensures that verification points are embedded throughout the reporting cycle, enabling early detection of delays, misalignment, or compliance risks. It already yielded positive results and ensured compliance in the last three quarters.

Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes and Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS

The SAPS developed the ICPCAP, which includes the implementation of weekly, intelligence-led high-density operations within all prioritised station precincts. To address the reduction of crime, NCCF Instruction 3 of 2025, further initiated a new Overarching Crime Combating Strategy for 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2029 under the codename: Operational Shanela II. This operation prioritises crime in the Top 35 high crime contributing stations, recognising that these areas contribute significantly to the overall crime rate in the country.

Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project

The monitoring and tracking of the document control mechanism will be implemented for the Quarterly 10111 Reform Project Reports. It will be done simultaneously with systems that are put in place to expedite the

enhancement of correspondence. This intervention will improve the coordination and streamlining of processes to the Ministry of Police as well as the Office of the Presidency.

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

The performance indicator supporting the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities is the percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF.

The SAPS has consciously removed the performance measures for reported contact crimes against women and children from the Annual Performance Plan as "statistical indicators" and will continue to report on the recorded levels, but cannot apply a target-based reduction regime. The indicators are also included in the SAPS's Departmental Annual Operational Plan and, are therefore, reported on in the quarterly performance reports on the Departmental Annual Operational Plan. The primary reason is to resolve the apparent conflict between the SAPS's community engagements to improve the reporting of these crimes and concurrent efforts to reduce the incidence of these crimes through target-setting efforts. The inclusion of these indicators in Part C of the Annual Performance Plan implies that targets will be applicable throughout the SAPS, from national to station level, contradicting the intended outcomes of numerous community engagements, which is also measured in the Annual Performance Plan (national and provincial Izimbizo). Encouraging the reporting of these crimes and removing the incentive associated with target-based reduction enhances the likelihood of recording all reported crimes, increasing the likelihood of victims receiving the necessary care and support and a more accurate picture of the full extent of crimes against women and children. This approach also initiates a wider debate on the appropriateness of levels of reported crimes as a measure of police performance given the wide range of variable that underlie the incidence of reported levels of crime, the majority of which, are beyond the direct control of the SAPS. The utilisation of indicators of this nature is, therefore, contradictory to sound performance management principles, in that the SAPS is expected to target the reduction of a performance indicator over which it has no control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2024/25.

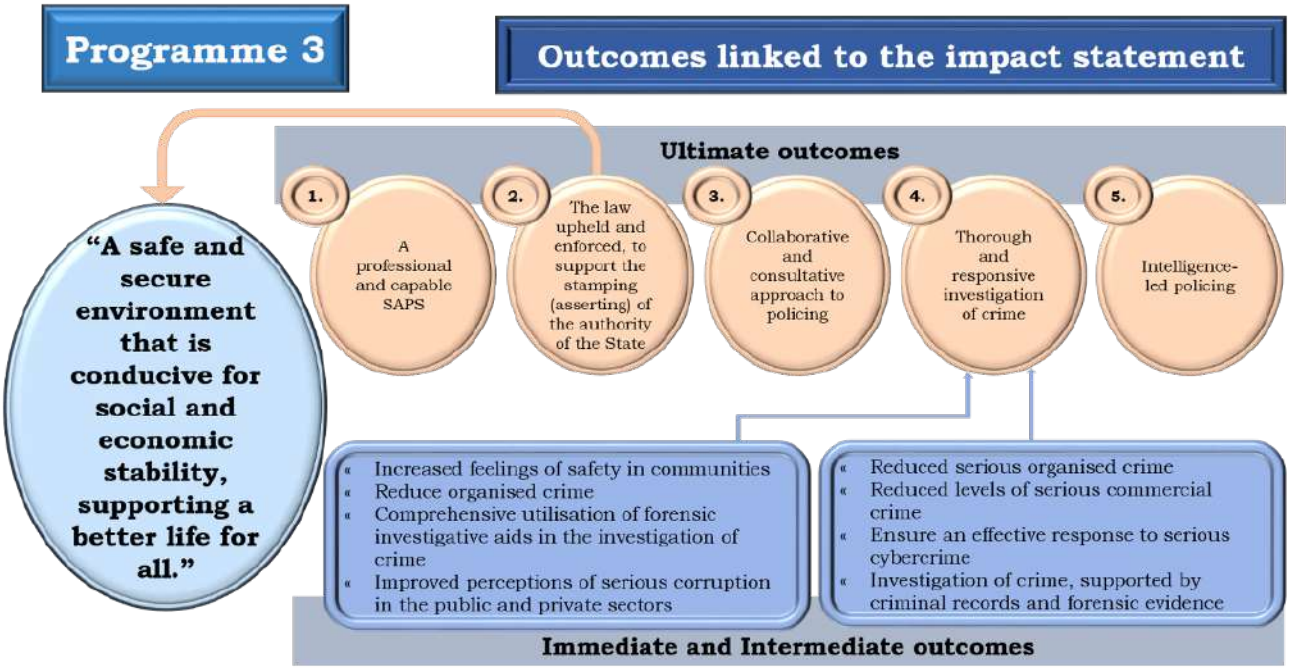
4.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

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

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- **Crime Investigations** provides for detectives at police stations who investigate crimes, including crimes against women and children.
- **Criminal Record Centre** provides for effective and credible Criminal Record Centres, in respect of crime scene management or processing and provides criminal records and related information.
- **Forensic Science Laboratory** funds Forensic Science Laboratories, which provide specialised, evidence-related technical analysis and support to investigators.
- **Specialised Investigations provides** for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences, including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.

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



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

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

Table 3: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities	Contact crime effectively investigated	Detection rate for contact crimes	46,28% (415 091 from a total of 896 976).	45,89% (424 010 from a total of 923 903).	48,75%	47,55% (447 477 from a total of 941 079).	-1,20% points	Target not achieved. The attrition rate among detectives, resulting from retirement, death, resignation, or promotion to other environments continues to negatively impact the detective-to-case ratio. This reduction in personnel capacity contributes to an increased workload per investigator, as the volume of reported cases remains high. The resulting strain on available resources affects the timely and effective investigation of cases, underscoring the need for sustained recruitment, retention strategies and workload management interventions.
		Detection rate for contact crimes the Top 30 HCCS[74]	33,05% (43 180 from a total of 130 659).	32,96% (43 582 from a total of 132 220).	31,62%	34,41% (45 202 from a total of 131 379).	2,79% points	Target achieved. Dedicated tracking and tracing teams have been established at all 30 HCCS to actively pursue and apprehend wanted suspects. In parallel, Forensic Leads Investigative Teams are operational at these stations, focusing on resolving all outstanding forensic leads. These targeted interventions are aimed at enhancing investigative capacity and improving the detection rate of high-priority cases.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities	Violent crime against women effectively investigated	Detection rate for contact crimes against women (18 years and above)[75]	70,07% (163 833 from a total of 233 804).	69,24% (168 174 from a total of 242 901).	68,13%	70,67% (176 535 from a total of 249 804).	2,54% points	Target achieved. An enhanced working relationship with the NPA has contributed to the expedited enrolment of cases and the fast-tracking of decision dockets, thereby improving the efficiency of the criminal justice process. In support of enforcement efforts, dedicated tracking and tracing teams have been deployed to actively pursue wanted suspects. Forensic Leads Investigative Teams are operational and focused on addressing all outstanding forensic leads related to contact crime. These coordinated interventions aim to strengthen investigative outcomes and support the broader objective of reducing contact crime.
	Violent crime against children effectively investigated	Detection rate for contact crimes against children (below 18 years)[76]	62,95% (39 628 from a total of 62 950).	63,07% (38 998 from a total of 61 828).	61,99%	63,85% (40 620 from a total of 63 619).	1,86% points	Target achieved. An enhanced working relationship with the NPA has contributed to the expedited enrolment of cases and the fast-tracking of decision dockets, thereby improving the efficiency of the criminal justice process. In support of enforcement efforts, dedicated tracking and tracing teams have been deployed to actively pursue wanted suspects. Forensic Leads Investigative Teams are operational and focused on addressing all outstanding forensic leads related to contact crime. These coordinated interventions aim to strengthen investigative outcomes and support the broader objective of reducing contact crime.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Increased feelings of safety in communities	Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector	Percentage of cases of identified crimes at specified construction sites, investigated by Organised Crime Investigations, in respect of which arrests are made	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	50%	54,10% (33 from a total of 61), with 110 arrests).	4,10% points	Target achieved. Enhanced stakeholder engagement with key role players has been instrumental in raising public awareness and facilitating the effective sharing of information to combat crime. As part of these efforts, a new national extortion hotline was launched on 23 October 2024, providing community members with a dedicated platform to report extortion-related incidents. In addition, tip-offs can now also be submitted via the MySAPS App, further strengthening community-police collaboration and enabling more responsive interventions.
	Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure	Percentage of cases of specified infrastructure-related crimes, investigated by Organised Crime Investigations, in respect of which arrests are made	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	New performance indicator, in 2024/25.	48%	53,16% (370 from a total of 696), with 699 arrests.	5,16% points	Target achieved. The increased number of cases reported in the Eastern Cape Province, while indicative of improved community responsiveness, had an unintended effect of reducing the overall desired performance outcomes. This surge in reporting is attributed to the effectiveness of targeted interventions implemented in the province. Enhanced stakeholder engagement with key role players across other provinces raised public awareness and facilitated the sharing of critical information, which also contributed to an increase in reported cases. While this trend may impact performance metrics in the short-term, it reflects growing public trust and improved crime reporting, which are essential for long-term crime prevention and investigation.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Reduced organised crime	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan)	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	10% (4 from a total of 40 identified in 12 months), with 26 arrests.	60% (12 from a total of 20) with 38 arrests.	50%	78,26% (18 from a total of 23), with 85 arrests.	28,26% points	Target achieved. Ongoing monitoring of projects is being conducted through the National and Provincial Organised Crime Secretariats. This structured oversight ensures alignment with strategic objectives, facilitates early identification of implementation challenges and supports coordinated responses to organised crime threats across all levels.
	Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups that are related to prioritised crime threats[77] , neutralised with arrests	20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.	22,58% (7 from a total of 31), with 40 arrests.	50%	42,86% (12 from a total of 28), with 93 arrests.	7,14% points	Target not achieved. The non-achievement can be attributed to the undercapacitation of the organised crime environment.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced DNA database	Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders[78]	81,77% (296 574 from a total of 362 686).	82,58% (300 997 from a total of 364 477).	100%	94,87% (339 052 from a total of 357 373).	-5,13% points	Target not achieved. The achievement demonstrates that the process is largely effective and well-managed. A limited number of samples were not taken because of the temporary unavailability of buccal sample kits at police station level. This was due to challenges in meeting the fluctuating demand, particularly during periods of intensified operational activity. These factors occasionally impacted the timely availability of kits for sample collection.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Forensic investigative leads comprehensively utilised[79]	Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	58,41% (1 292 from a total of 2 212).	57,54% (1 625 from a total of 2 824).	50%	62,35% (1 542 from a total of 2 473).	12,35% points	Target achieved. A structured monitoring system has been implemented at both divisional and provincial levels to strengthen the use of investigative leads in investigations. This system enables the SAPS to track the finalisation of leads, monitor their integration into case dockets and support detectives in leveraging these leads to advance investigations. The approach ensures that investigative leads are effectively utilised to identify suspects, link cases and improve the overall resolution of crime.
		Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	57,23% (372 from a total of 650).	60,34% (394 from a total of 653).	47%	56,69% (394 from a total of 695).	9,69% points	Target achieved. A system has been implemented at both divisional and provincial levels to strengthen the use of investigative leads in investigations. This system enables the SAPS to track the finalisation of leads, monitor their integration into case dockets and support detectives in leveraging these leads to advance investigations. The approach ensures that investigative leads are effectively utilised to identify suspects, link cases and improve the overall resolution of crime.
		Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	51,35% (552 from a total of 1 075).	55,92% (439 from a total of 785).	47%	63,91% (503 from a total of 787).	16,91% points	Target achieved. A system has been implemented at both divisional and provincial levels to strengthen the use of investigative leads in investigations. This system enables the SAPS to track the finalisation of leads, monitor their integration into case dockets and support detectives in leveraging these leads to advance investigations.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence								The approach ensures that investigative leads are effectively utilised to identify suspects, link cases and improve the overall resolution of crime.
		Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System leads finalised	38,14% (156 from a total of 409).	44,44% (192 from a total of 432).	38,60%	44,55% (139 from a total of 312).	5,95% points	Target achieved. A system has been implemented at both divisional and provincial levels to strengthen the use of investigative leads in investigations. This system enables the SAPS to track the finalisation of leads, monitor their integration into case dockets and support detectives in leveraging these leads to advance investigations. The approach ensures that investigative leads are effectively utilised to identify suspects, link cases and improve the overall resolution of crime.
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	Percentage of results of trial updated, in respect of guilty verdicts, within 20 calendar days	91,29% (149 024 from a total of 163 236) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	93,93% (140 680 from a total of 149 779) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	91%[80]	96,20% (150 196 from a total of 156 125) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	5,20% points	Target achieved. Workload was re-distributed to improve operational efficiency and ensure a more balanced allocation of tasks. This also enabled more effective management of overtime, helping to maintain service delivery standards while supporting staff well-being.
		Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	81,36% (802 239 from a total of 985 980) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	88,87% (915 393 from a total of 1 030 009) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	92%[81]	94,36% (1 034 632 from a total of 1 096 427) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	2,36% points	Target achieved. Workload was re-distributed to improve operational efficiency and ensure a more balanced allocation of tasks. This also enabled more effective management of overtime, helping to maintain service delivery standards while supporting staff well-being.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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, within 35 calendar days	20,10% (55 927 from a total of 278 244) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	30,39% (87 153 from a total of 286 814) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	75%	31,96% (79 610 from a total of 249 131) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	-43,04% points	Target not achieved. Drug analysis cases are registered in Pretoria and subsequently transported to the Western Cape for processing by personnel from the KwaZulu-Natal Laboratory. This arrangement is necessitated by the absence of a functional laboratory in KwaZulu-Natal, following the damage caused by the 2016 floods. The environment has also experienced a notable increase in the number of complex cases, which has had a direct impact on turnaround times. Additionally, the closure of the Biology Laboratory in Arcadia due to flooding has further constrained forensic processing capacity. Furthermore, the Chemistry Section has faced delays in finalising entries because of the implementation of the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) – LABWARE)), which has required adjustments to workflows and system integration.
		Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days	66,09% (3 299 from a total of 4 992) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	41,28% (3 707 from a total of 8 980) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	70%	45,25% (4 160 from a total of 9 193) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days.	-24,75% points	Target not achieved. Drug analysis cases are registered in Pretoria and subsequently transported to the Western Cape for processing by personnel from the KwaZulu-Natal Laboratory. This arrangement is necessitated by the absence of a functional laboratory in KwaZulu-Natal, following the damage caused by the 2016 floods.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence								The environment has also experienced a notable increase in the number of complex cases, which has had a direct impact on turnaround times. Additionally, the closure of the Biology Laboratory in Arcadia due to flooding has further constrained forensic processing capacity. Furthermore, the Chemistry Section has faced delays in finalising entries as a result of the implementation of the LIMS (LABWARE), which has required adjustments to workflows and system integration.
		Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	29,63% (195 605 from a total of 660 102) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	25,31% (161 747 from a total of 638 969) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	33,09% (258 678 from a total of 781 810) of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-23,09% points	Target not achieved. The KwaZulu-Natal environment has not had a fully functional forensic laboratory since the flooding in 2016. As a result, drug analysis cases are registered in Pretoria and subsequently transported to the Western Cape for processing by personnel from the KwaZulu-Natal Laboratory. The environment has also experienced a significant influx of cases, many of which are complex in nature, contributing to extended turnaround times. Compounding these challenges, the Biology Laboratory in Arcadia was closed due to flooding, further limiting forensic capacity. In addition, the Chemistry Section has been unable to finalise entries due to the implementation of the LIMS (LABWARE), which has required system adjustments and process realignment.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence		Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames	13,97% (55 681 from a total of 398 439) DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	19,31% (74 142 from a total of 383 858) DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	34,93% (175 500 from a total of 502 407) of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-24,93% points	Target not achieved. The KwaZulu-Natal environment has not had a functional forensic laboratory since the flooding in 2016, which continued to impact operational capacity. In addition, the environment has experienced a high influx of cases, many of which are complex in nature, resulting in extended turnaround times. Further compounding these challenges was the closure of the Biology Laboratory in Arcadia due to flooding, which has placed additional strain on available forensic resources.
		Percentage of Ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	86,28% (67 126 from a total of 77 797) of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	95,07% (49 743 from a total of 52 323) of IBIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	95%	92,26% (49 095 from a total of 53 216) of Ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days.	-2,74% points	Target not achieved. The section is currently experiencing a significant increase in case volumes, while simultaneously operating under constrained capacity. This mismatch between demand and available resources is placing considerable pressure on service delivery and impacting turnaround times.
		Percentage of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days	62,42% (282 211 from a total of 452 092) of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days.	66,40% (199 485 from a total of 300 438) of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days.	80%	24,03% (77 590 from a total of 322 836) of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days.	-55,97% points	Target not achieved. The KwaZulu-Natal environment has not had a functional forensic laboratory since the flooding in 2016, which continued to impact operational capacity. In addition, the environment has experienced a high influx of cases, many of which are complex in nature, resulting in extended turnaround times. Further compounding these challenges was the closure of the Biology Laboratory in Arcadia due to flooding, which has placed additional strain on available forensic resources.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

DETECTIVE SERVICE

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

SUB-PROGRAMME – CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

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

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

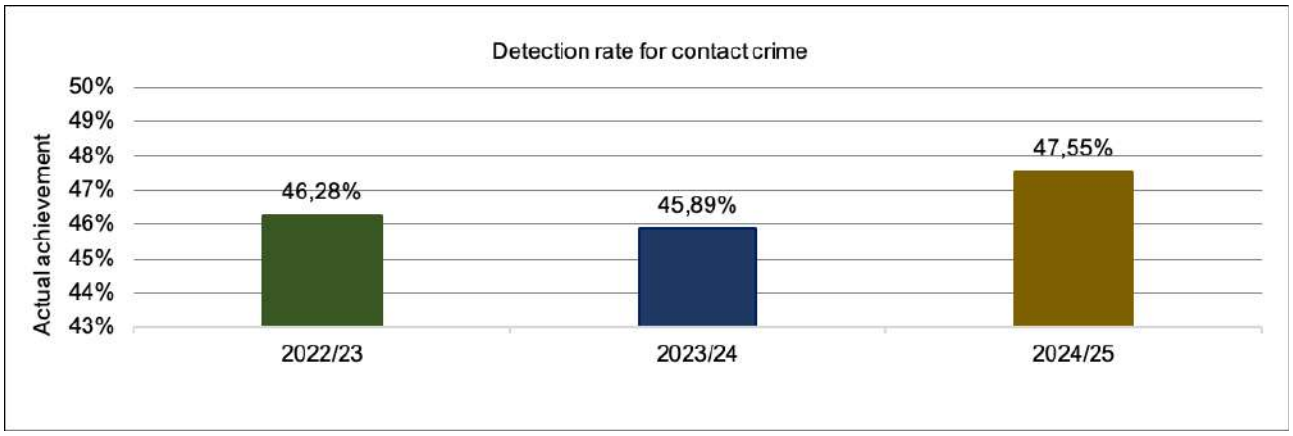
Column 1 (charges reported)	When a criminal incident is reported, a case is registered on the CAS and a unique CAS number is assigned. However, multiple charges may be investigated against an alleged offender on a case docket. For this reason, the Crime Management Information System may indicate multiple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

CONTACT CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

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

- The number of reported contact crimes decreased by 2,2% from 679 460 in 2023/24 to 664 758 in 2024/25.
- The number of reported contact crimes at the identified 30 HCCS decreased by 35,94% (from 132 220 in 2023/24 to 84 703 in 2024/25).
- The total number of cases that were not finalised in previous financial years increased by 13,04% from 244 443 in 2023/24 to 276 321 in 2024/25. The number of cases that are still pending in court has also increased by 6,98% from 373 887 in 2023/24 to 400 003 in 2024/25. The increases are a result of the reality of increased employee attrition, which is due to retirement, death and resignations. Consequently, these factors result to a substantial docket case load for each investigator, which includes cases that have been reported, cases that have been brought forward from the previous period and cases that are still pending in court.

In 2024/25, the detection rate for contact crimes was 47,55%, or 447 477 out of a total of 941 079. This rate did not meet the set target of 48,75%, with a deviation of 1,2%.



The total number of reported charges for contact crimes (crimes against the person) decreased by 14 702 cases (2,16%) in 2024/25 compared to 679 460 charges in the previous period. The number of robberies with aggravating circumstances decreased by 12 906 (8,58%), while the number of common robberies decreased by 2 532 (5,16%), murders decreased by 2 017 (7,31%) and sexual offences decreased by 812 (1,51%). The number of common assaults increased by 2 371 (1,24%), assault GBH increased by 971 (0,54%) and attempted murders increased by 223 (0,78%).

The total number of cases that were not finalised in previous financial years increased by 31 878 cases (13,04%) in 2024/25 compared to 244 443 cases in the previous period. The number of common robberies increased by 2 361 (22,79%), assault GBH increased by 5 042 (19,00%), common assaults increased by 6 063 (15,70%), attempted murders increased by 2 703 (15,04%), murders increased by 9 406 (12,82%) and robberies with aggravating circumstances increased by 6 800 (11,40%). The number of sexual offences decreased by 497 (2,77%).

The detection rate increased by 1,66% from 45,89% in 2023/24 to 47,55% in 2024/25. Attempted murder increased by 2,24% to 35,84%, common assault increased by 1,99% to 70,19%, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 1,77% to 17,39%, sexual offences increased by 1,72% to 62,27%, assault GBH increased by 1,48% to 73,91% and common robbery increased by 1,38% to 26,82%. Murder decreased by 1,20% to 10,13%.

The conviction rate increased by 0,33% from 82,03% in 2023/24 to 82,36% in 2024/25. Assault GHB increased by 1,46% to 85,34%, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 0,32% to 83,55% and murder increased by 0,12% to 80,73%. The rate of attempted murder decreased by 0,38% to 81,69%, common robbery decreased by 0,83% to 84,53%, assault common decreased by 0,37% to 83,26% and sexual offences decreased by 0,09% to 75,27%.

The total number of reported charges for property-related crimes decreased by 33 463 (9,52%) with an increase in the detection rate, by 1,54% from 16,71% to 18,25%. Furthermore, the conviction rate increased by 0,38% from 91,56% to 91,94%.

The number of reported charges for other serious crimes decreased by 15 695 (3,53%). The detection rate decreased by 0,82% from 29,51% to 28,69% and the conviction rate decreased by 1,18% from 96,85% to 95,67%.

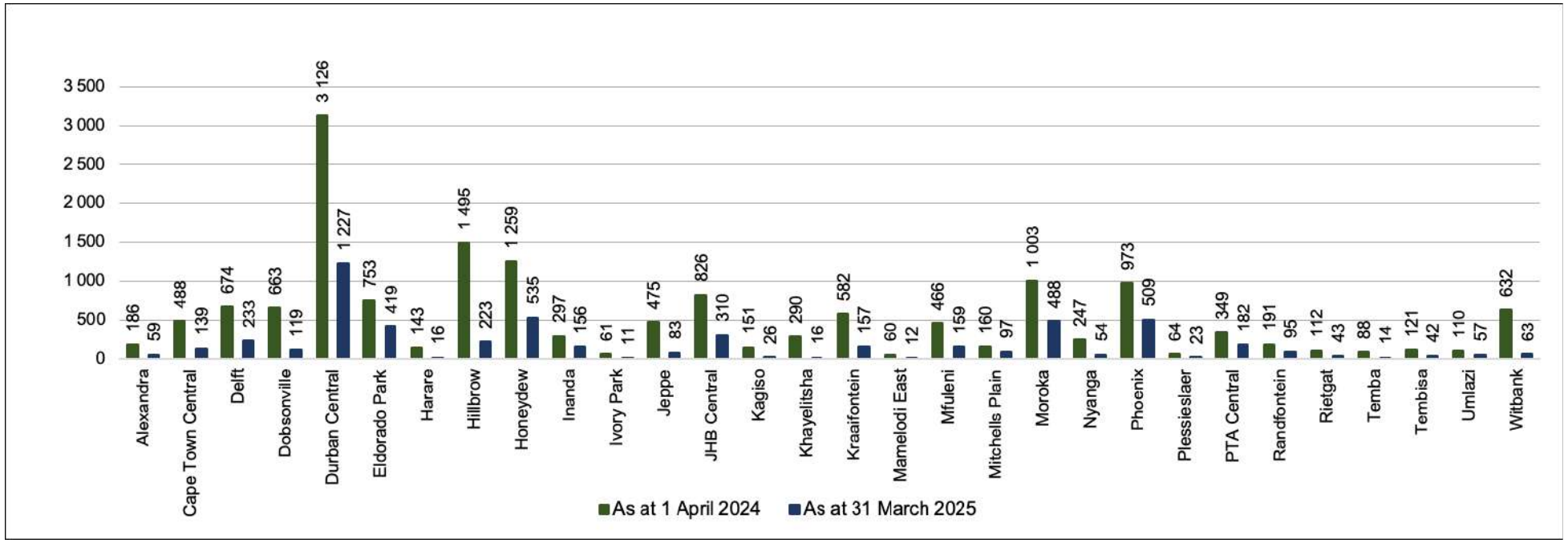
The total number of reported charges for contact-related crimes decreased by 4 467 (3,84%) with an increase in the detection rate, by 3,49% from 52,06% to 55,55%. The conviction rate increased by 0,01% from 87,13% to 87,14%.

There were 938 reported charges of public violence, which represents a 308 (24,72%) decrease. The detection rate increased by 3,43% (44,29%) and the conviction rate increased by 7,89% (62,32%).

Detection and conviction rates for serious crimes and public violence

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate					% conviction rate		
	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24		24/25		% diff	23/24	24/25	% diff
CONTACT CRIMES																
Murder	27 590	25 573	-2 017	-7,31%	73 390	82 796	9 406	12,82%	11 443	11,33%	10 980	10,13%	-1,20%	80,61%	80,73%	0,12%
Attempted murder	28 432	28 655	223	0,78%	17 978	20 681	2 703	15,04%	15 590	33,59%	17 680	35,84%	2,24%	82,07%	81,69%	-0,38%
Robbery aggravating	150 366	137 460	-12 906	-8,58%	59 648	66 448	6 800	11,40%	32 804	15,62%	35 466	17,39%	1,77%	83,23%	83,55%	0,32%
Common robbery	49 089	46 557	-2 532	-5,16%	10 362	12 723	2 361	22,79%	15 125	25,44%	15 901	26,82%	1,38%	85,36%	84,53%	-0,83%
Assault GBH	179 657	180 628	971	0,54%	26 531	31 573	5 042	19,00%	149 343	72,43%	156 843	73,91%	1,48%	83,88%	85,34%	1,46%
Assault common	190 553	192 924	2 371	1,24%	38 610	44 673	6 063	15,70%	156 296	68,20%	166 777	70,19%	1,99%	83,63%	83,26%	-0,37%
Sexual offences	53 773	52 961	-812	-1,51%	17 924	17 427	-497	-2,77%	43 409	60,55%	43 830	62,27%	1,72%	75,36%	75,27%	-0,09%
Total	**679 460**	**664 758**	**-14 702**	**-2,16%**	**244 443**	**276 321**	**31 878**	**13,04%**	**424 010**	**45,89%**	**447 477**	**47,55%**	**1,66%**	**82,03%**	**82,36%**	**0,33%**
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																
Burglary residential	56 364	48 147	-8 217	-14,58%	16 413	15 926	-487	-2,97%	12 856	17,66%	13 048	20,36%	2,70%	92,49%	93,55%	1,07%
Burglary business	151 719	137 912	-13 807	-9,10%	45 200	43 658	-1 542	-3,41%	39 857	20,24%	40 016	22,04%	1,80%	93,12%	92,38%	-0,74%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	33 942	30 298	-3 644	-10,74%	27 017	27 165	148	0,55%	4 149	6,81%	3 813	6,64%	-0,17%	79,76%	86,34%	6,58%
Theft from/off motor vehicle	82 905	76 234	-6 671	-8,05%	18 522	18 775	253	1,37%	12 898	12,72%	13 779	14,50%	1,79%	93,39%	94,31%	0,92%
Theft of all stock	26 744	25 620	-1 124	-4,20%	4 649	4 991	342	7,36%	7 695	24,51%	7 584	24,78%	0,26%	83,07%	84,64%	1,57%
Total	**351 674**	**318 211**	**-33 463**	**-9,52%**	**111 801**	**110 515**	**-1 286**	**-1,15%**	**77 455**	**16,71%**	**78 240**	**18,25%**	**1,54%**	**91,56%**	**91,94%**	**0,38%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES																
Shoplifting	53 107	42 139	-10 968	-20,65%	79	87	8	10,13%	53 061	99,76%	42 136	99,79%	0,02%	98,55%	98,69%	0,14%
Theft other	263 987	243 794	-20 193	-7,65%	69 610	71 001	1 391	2,00%	85 291	25,57%	85 096	27,03%	1,47%	93,19%	92,45%	-0,75%
Fraud	128 065	143 531	15 466	12,08%	105 709	109 738	4 029	3,81%	44 768	19,15%	47 865	18,90%	-0,25%	97,33%	91,66%	-5,67%
Total	**445 159**	**429 464**	**-15 695**	**-3,53%**	**175 398**	**180 826**	**5 428**	**3,09%**	**183 120**	**29,51%**	**175 097**	**28,69%**	**-0,82%**	**96,85%**	**95,67%**	**-1,18%**
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																
Arson	3 448	3 002	-446	-12,94%	1 265	1 313	48	3,79%	2 109	44,75%	2 158	50,01%	5,26%	81,21%	85,11%	3,89%
Malicious damage to property	112 784	108 763	-4 021	-3,57%	19 650	21 185	1 535	7,81%	69 288	52,32%	72 422	55,73%	3,41%	87,31%	87,21%	-0,10%
Total	**116 232**	**111 765**	**-4 467**	**-3,84%**	**20 915**	**22 498**	**1 583**	**7,57%**	**71 397**	**52,06%**	**74 580**	**55,55%**	**3,49%**	**87,13%**	**87,14%**	**0,01%**
PUBLIC VIOLENCE																
Public violence	1 246	938	-308	-24,72%	418	315	-103	-24,64%	680	40,87%	555	44,29%	3,43%	54,43%	62,32%	7,89%
Total	**1 246**	**938**	**-308**	**-24,72%**	**418**	**315**	**-103**	**-24,64%**	**680**	**40,87%**	**555**	**44,29%**	**3,43%**	**54,43%**	**62,32%**	**7,89%**

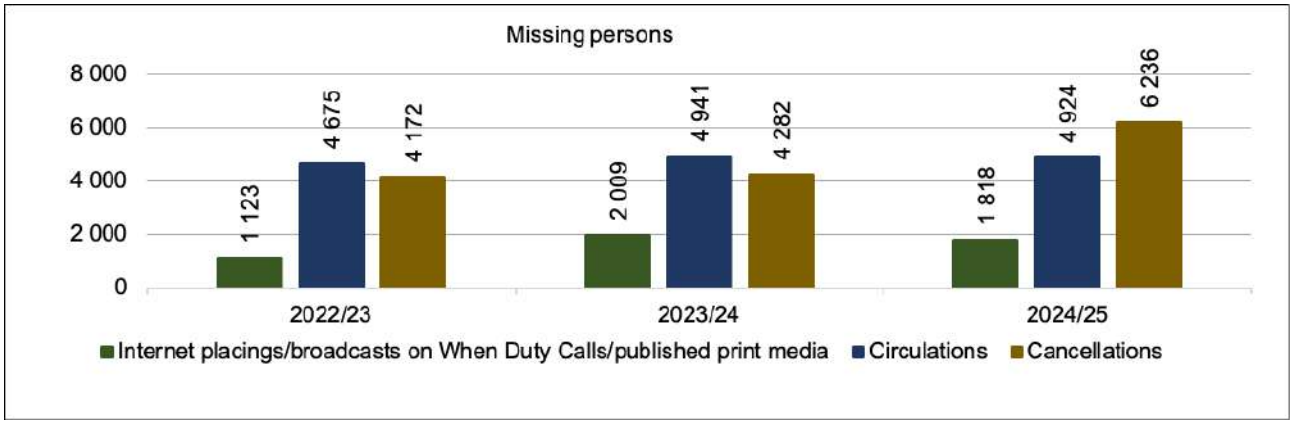
The SAPS circulates information regarding an individual who has been convicted or accused of a crime and is currently evading law enforcement. The court issued the warrant of arrest for the offence for which they are wanted. A suspect who is being sought but has not yet been arrested and whose details are known and used to circulate them as wanted may also be considered a wanted person. The SAPS focused on previously circulated wanted persons in 2024/25. This term indicates that the wanted person has already been circulated on the same case and there is no need to repeat the process.



In 2024/25, the number of warrants of arrest for wanted persons who were cancelled on the circulation system increased by 10,65% to 34,70% (5 567 out of 16 045), compared to 24,05% (4 068 out of 16 918) in 2023/24. Gauteng (2 661) and KwaZulu-Natal (1 972) were the provinces with the highest number of cancellations.

In 2024/25, the General Crime Investigation Service secured 308 life sentences for 159 individuals. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal were the provinces in which the most life sentences were imposed. Gauteng Province had 109 life sentences for 52 suspects, including 41 individuals for 50 murder charges in 35 case dockets, five individuals for seven business robbery charges in four case dockets and three individuals for three house robbery charges in two case dockets. KwaZulu-Natal Province had 86 life sentences for 54 suspects, including 41 individuals for 51 murder charges in 32 case dockets, nine individuals for 12 rape charges in eight case dockets and two individuals for two house robbery charges in two case dockets. This significant increase indicates that the General Crime Investigation Service has improved its capability to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, which resulted in an increase in the number of life sentences. This may be attributed to increased emphasis on serious crimes that warrants life sentences, more effective prosecution and improved investigative techniques.

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members who are entrusted with investigating the disappearance of an individual or individuals, including those sought by law enforcement agencies and loved ones. The Bureau for Missing Persons executes awareness campaigns, including static displays and roadshows, to educate the public, particularly children, about the phenomenon of missing persons in South Africa. In the event that the investigating officer has determined that the child is in imminent danger of death or severe bodily harm, the Bureau utilises Facebook's Amber Alert to publish missing children's listings. This medium has the potential to reach millions of Facebook users in the specific area where the child has gone missing.



Crime Stop offered continuous assistance in the prevention, investigation and resolving of criminal activities. The appropriate police station or investigating unit receives reports submitted through electronic media, MySAPS App/Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), or the share call number 08600 10111. The number of inbound and outbound communications handled in 2024/25 was 13 879. The submission of Crime Stop information through electronic media, MySAPS App/USSD and 08600 10111 resulted in 57 arrests in 39 positive cases. Items valued at approximately R1 123 126.51 were seized. A total of 44 campaigns were conducted to inform the public about the crime tip-off service, which enables them to anonymously report criminal activity and perpetrators. At present, 1 104 MySAPS App cases are still under investigation. The Detective Service Helpline continued to assist in the solving of numerous complex investigative enquiries. In total, the Detective Helpline received 94 enquiries and conducted 38 awareness campaigns.

VIOLENT CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

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

- From 2023/24 to 2024/25, the number of reported contact crimes against women increased by 0,52%, from 202 633 to 203 692.
- The number of reported contact crimes against children increased by 2,15% from 46 052 in 2023/24 to 47 044 in 2024/25.
- The total number of cases that were not finalised in previous financial years for contact crimes against women increased by 14,51% from 40 268 in 2023/24 to 46 112 in 2024/25, while the total number of cases that were not finalised in previous financial years for contact crimes against children increased by 5,06% from 15 776 in 2023/24 to 16 575 in 2024/25.

- The total number of cases that are still pending in court for contact crimes against women has increased by 9,81%, from 123 518 in 2023/24 to 135 637 in 2024/25.
- Contact crimes against children have increased by 3,97%, from 50 686 in 2023/24 to 52 697 in 2024/25.

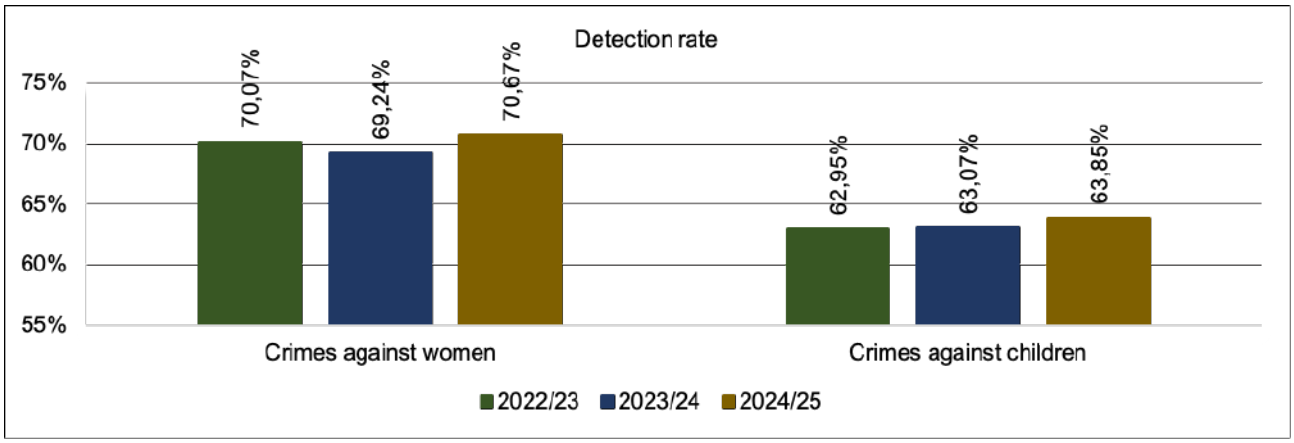
The increases are a direct consequence of the reality of increased employee attrition, which is a result of retirement, death and resignations. Consequently, these factors lead to a substantial caseload for each investigator, which includes cases that have been reported, cases that have been brought forward from the previous period and cases that are still pending in court.

The total number of reported charges for crimes against women (18 years and above) increased by 1 059 (0,52%) in 2023/24 compared to the same period. Attempted murder has increased by 165 (2,97%), assault common by 1 780 (1,72%) and assault GBH by 281 (0,47%). Murder decreased by 104 (2,98%), while sexual offences decreased by 1 063 (3,52%).

The detection rate for crimes against women increased from 69,24% in 2023/24 to 70,67% or 176 535 from a total of 249 804 in 2024/25. This is 2,54% more than the target of 68,13%. Sexual offences increased by 1,92% to 60,15%, assault common increased by 1,83% to 76,73%, assault GBH increased by 1,38% to 80,09% and attempted murder increased by 0,64% to 38,29%. Murder decreased by 1,38%, reaching 15,58%.

In comparison to the same period in the previous year, the total number of reported charges for crimes against children (under the age of 18 years) increased by 992 (2,15%). The number of assault common increased by 644 (4,91%), assault GBH increased by 258 (3,06%) and sexual offences increased by 218 (1,00%). Attempted murder decreased by 29 (1,92%), while murder decreased by 99 (8,51%).

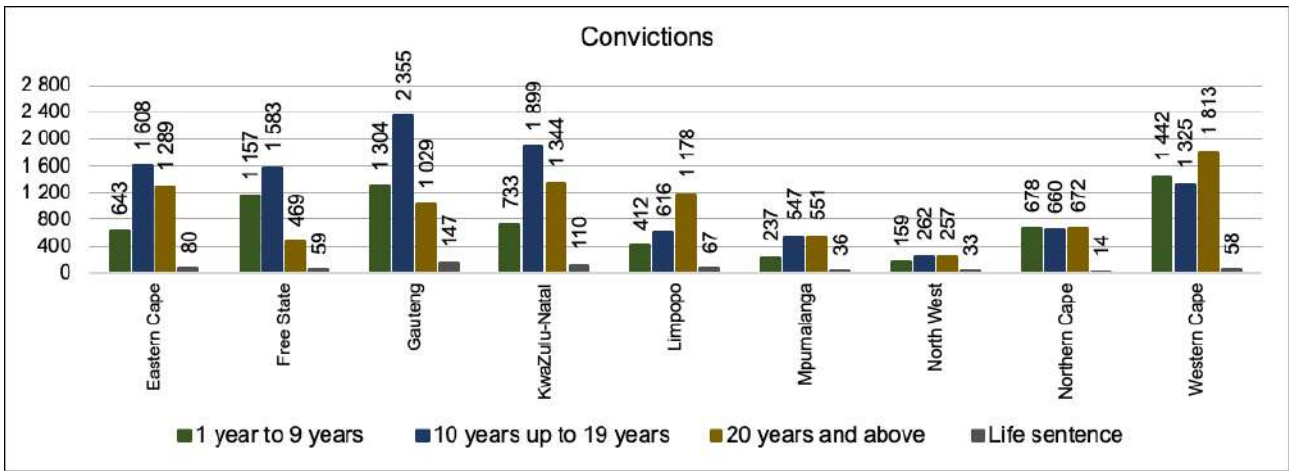
The detection rate of crimes against children increased from 63,07% in 2023/24 to 63,85% or 40 620 from a total of 63 619 in 2024/25. This is 1,86% more than the target of 61,99%. Sexual offences increased by 1,19% to 65,16%, assault common increased by 1,59% to 69,31% and assault GBH increased by 0,51% to 74,72%. Murder detection rates decreased by 3,51% to 17,15%, while attempted murder decreased by 1,40% to 36,37%.



The conviction rate for contact crimes against women increased by 0,56% to 83,45%. The conviction rate for murder increased by 2,91% to 91,45%, while that for assault GBH increased by 1,82% to 86,76%. Assault common decreased by 0,28% to 83,52%, attempted murder decreased by 0,23% to 86,63% and sexual offences decreased by 0,17% to 74,78%.

The conviction rate for contact crimes against children also increased by 0,50%, reaching 80,92%. Attempted murder increased by 0,10% to 80,22%, assault GBH increased by 1,41% to 92,07% and murder increased by 7,15% to 86,12%. The rate of assault common decreased by 0,48% to 88,44%, while sexual offences decreased by 0,26% to 76,16%.

Nationwide, 1 949 awareness campaigns were conducted to educate learners in schools, churches and the broader public about GBVF-related crimes, 335 more than in 2023/24. The purpose of the campaigns was to encourage communities to report these crimes to the SAPS. In addition, FCS Units across the country, conducted 11 781 suspect tracing operations (98 more than in the previous financial year), resulting in 22 219 arrests (2 913 more than in 2023/24). In 505 cases, a total of 438 defendants were sentenced to 604 years of life imprisonment. The number of cases increased by 35,03%, the number of defendants by 36,45% and the number of years of life imprisonment by 41,78%, compared with 2023/24.


Convictions
2 800
2 400
2 000
1 600
1 200
800
400
0
643
1 608
1 289
80
1 157
1 583
469
59
1 304
2 355
1 029
147
733
1 899
1 344
110
412
616
1 178
67
237
547
551
36
159
262
257
33
678
660
672
14
1 442
1 325
1 813
58
Eastern Cape
Free State
Gauteng
KwaZulu-Natal
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Northern Cape
Western Cape
1 year to 9 years
10 years up to 19 years
20 years and above
Life sentence

Detection and conviction rates for contact crimes against women and children

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate					% conviction rate		
	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24		24/25		% diff	23/24	24/25	% diff
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (18 years and above)																
Murder	3 485	3 381	-104	-2,98%	7 533	8 549	1 016	13,49%	1 869	16,96%	1 859	15,58%	-1,38%	88,54%	91,45%	2,91%
Attempted murder	5 549	5 714	165	2,97%	3 300	3 964	664	20,12%	3 332	37,65%	3 706	38,29%	0,64%	86,86%	86,63%	-0,23%
Assault GBH	60 016	60 297	281	0,47%	6 307	7 598	1 291	20,47%	18 341	78,71%	54 377	80,09%	1,38%	84,94%	86,76%	1,82%
Assault common	103 412	105 192	1 780	1,72%	13 678	16 467	2 789	20,39%	3 052	74,90%	93 351	76,73%	1,83%	83,80%	83,52%	-0,28%
Sexual offences	30 171	29 108	-1 063	-3,52%	9 450	9 534	84	0,89%	141 580	58,22%	23 242	60,15%	1,92%	74,95%	74,78%	-0,17%
Total	**202 633**	**203 692**	**1 059**	**0,52%**	**40 268**	**46 112**	**5 844**	**14,51%**	**168 174**	**69,24%**	**176 535**	**70,67%**	**1,43%**	**82,88%**	**83,45%**	**0,56%**

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate					% conviction rate		
	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24	24/25	Diff	% diff	23/24		24/25		% diff	23/24	24/25	% diff
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (under the age of 18 years)																
Murder	1 164	1 065	-99	-8,51%	2 288	2 562	274	11,98%	713	20,65%	622	17,15%	-3,51%	78,97%	86,12%	7,15%
Attempted murder	1 513	1 484	-29	-1,92%	1 090	1 329	239	21,93%	983	37,76%	1 023	36,37%	-1,40%	80,12%	80,22%	0,10%
Assault GBH	8 420	8 678	258	3,06%	1 497	1 710	213	14,23%	7 359	74,21%	7 762	74,72%	0,51%	90,66%	92,07%	1,41%
Assault common	13 118	13 762	644	4,91%	3 103	3 701	598	19,27%	10 985	67,72%	12 103	69,31%	1,59%	88,92%	88,44%	-0,48%
Sexual offences	21 837	22 055	218	1,00%	7 798	7 273	-525	-6,73%	18 958	63,97%	19 110	65,16%	1,19%	76,42%	76,16%	-0,26%
Total	**46 052**	**47 044**	**992**	**2,15%**	**15 776**	**16 575**	**799**	**5,06%**	**38 998**	**63,07%**	**40 620**	**63,85%**	**0,77%**	**80,42%**	**80,92%**	**0,50%**

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

The performance indicator "Percentage of cases of identified crimes at specified construction sites, investigated by OCI, in respect of which arrests are made" was introduced by SAPS to address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector. The targeted performance was 50%. In all provinces, a total of 61 cases were reported. Arrests were affected in 33 cases (54,10%). A total of 110 arrests were conducted. All extortion will be addressed in the subsequent financial year, even though this indicator primarily addressed extortion at construction sites.

Percentage of cases of identified crimes at specified construction sites, investigated by OCIs, in respect of which arrests are made				
Province	**Cases investigated**	**Cases with arrest**	**Arrested suspect**	**Performance**
Eastern Cape	2	0	0	-
Free State	1	1	2	100%
Gauteng	3	2	4	66,67%
KwaZulu-Natal	5	4	20	80%
Limpopo	24	14	55	58,33%
Mpumalanga	3	2	6	66,67%
North West	1	1	7	100%
Northern Cape	6	1	1	16,67%
Western Cape	16	8	15	50%
Total	**61**	**33**	**110**	**54,10%**

The performance indicator "Percentage of cases of specified infrastructure-related crimes, investigated by OCIs, in respect of which arrests are made" was introduced by the SAPS to protect critical and essential economic infrastructure. The targeted performance was 48%. In all provinces, a total of 696 cases were reported. Arrests were affected in 370 cases (53,16%). A total of 699 arrests were made.

Percentage of cases of specified infrastructure-related crimes, investigated by OCIs, in respect of which arrests are made				
Province	**Cases investigated**	**Cases with arrest**	**Arrested suspect**	**Performance**
Eastern Cape	113	113	203	100%
Free State	97	74	182	76,29%
Gauteng	4	2	10	50%
KwaZulu-Natal	6	4	6	66,67%
Limpopo	9	9	17	100%
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0%
North West	2	2	8	100%
Northern Cape	102	11	25	10,78%
Western Cape	363	155	248	42,70%
Total	**696**	**370**	**699**	**53,16%**

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

According to the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) (POCA), a drug syndicate is a criminal organisation that is primarily focused on the illicit drug trade. Arrests for drug dealing have a more significant impact on the overall disruption of the drug value chain than arrests for drug possession. This is because 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 confiscated. The target for 2024/25 was to neutralise 50% of the identified drug syndicates. Out of a total of 23 identified drug syndicates, 78,26% or 18 were neutralised, resulting in 85 arrests, which is 28,26% more than the target.

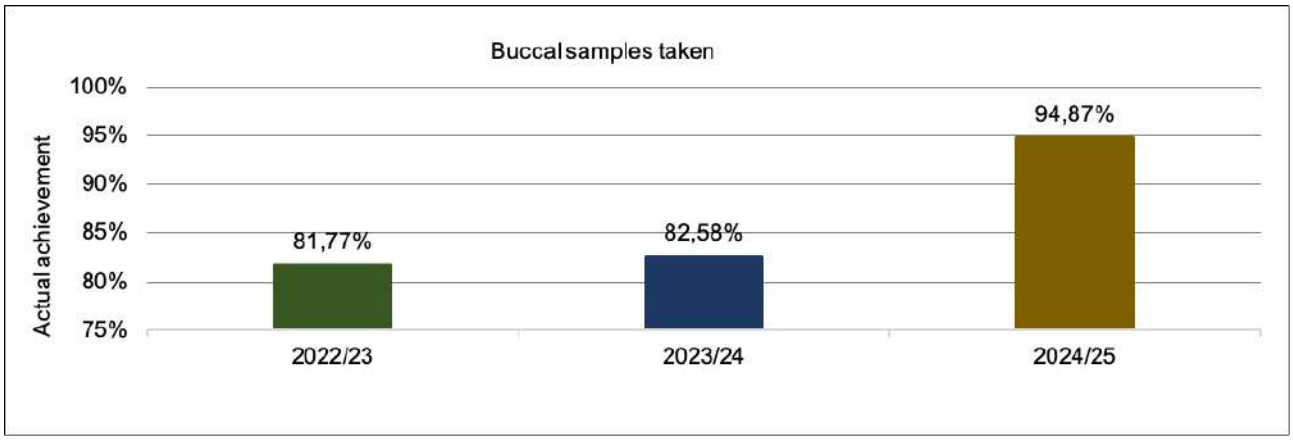
REDUCTION OF ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS AND GANGS

According to the POCA of 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998), an organised criminal group is aligned with a criminal gang. The target for 2024/25 was to neutralise 50% of organised criminal groups, with arrests. A total of 28 organised criminal groups were identified and 12 or 42,86% were neutralised, resulting in 93 arrests, 7,14% below the set target.

ENHANCED DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID DATABASE

In support of the implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) (commonly referred to as the DNA Act), compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 apprehended offenders is prioritised. According to the DNA Act, these crimes include murder, attempted murder, all types of sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault), all types of robbery, all types of burglary, all categories of theft (except stock theft) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. In accordance with Schedule 8 of the DNA Act, authorised members of the SAPS are allowed to collect buccal samples from apprehended and charged individuals. The taking buccal samples increases the size of the NFDD, thereby increasing the likelihood that an apprehended suspect will be linked to another case.

In 2024/25, 94,87% or 339 052 buccal samples were collected from a total of 357 373 individuals arrested for Schedule 8 offences, compared with 82,58% or 300 997 buccal samples collected from a total of 364 477 individuals in 2023/24, an increase of 12,29%.

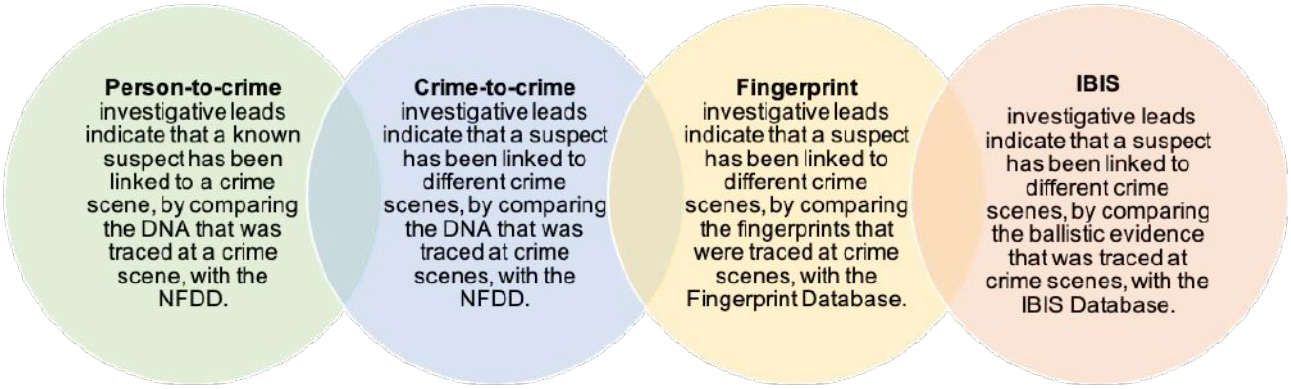


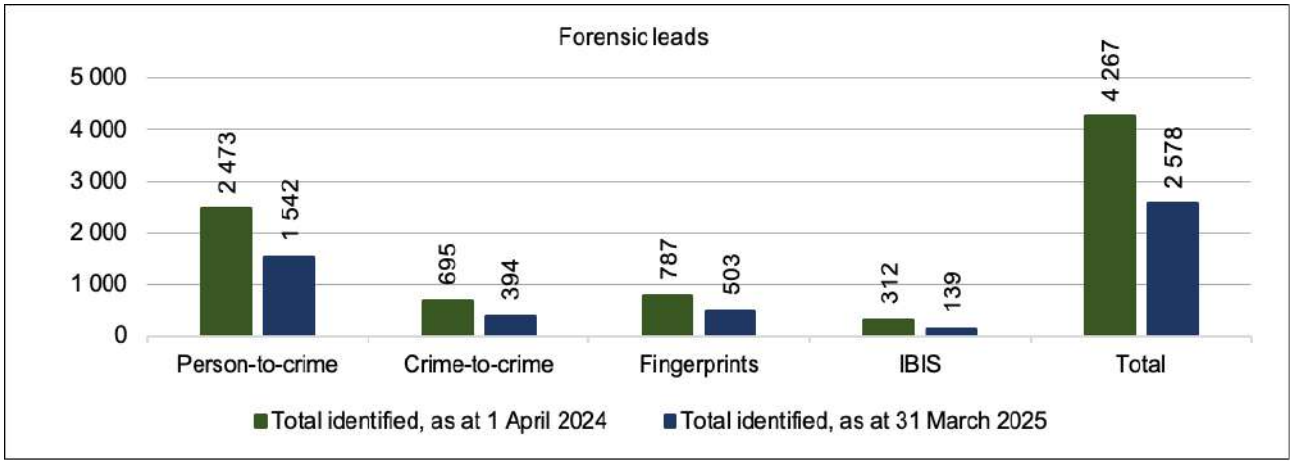
Province	Number of persons arrested and charged in prioritised Schedule 8 offences	Number of buccal samples taken from persons arrested in prioritised Schedule 8 crime code offences	Percentage taken
Eastern Cape	48 433	47 236	97,53%
Free State	28 695	28 617	99,73%
Gauteng	69 999	68 691	98,13%
KwaZulu-Natal	63 977	49 179	76,87%
Limpopo	25 646	25 520	99,51%
Mpumalanga	21 439	21 045	98,16%
North West	24 249	24 155	99,61%
Northern Cape	15 294	15 130	98,93%
Western Cape	59 641	59 479	99,73%
Total	**357 373**	**339 052**	**94,87%**

FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEADS COMPREHENSIVELY UTILISED

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, as evidenced by the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is essential to crime investigation. From a total of 4 267 leads identified, on 1 April 2024, 2 578 were finalised by 31 March 2025.

During 2024/25, the Department monitored the following forensic investigation leads





Considerable accomplishments were achieved in finalising person-to-crime DNA investigative leads, crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads, fingerprint investigative leads and IBIS investigative leads. Out of a total of 2 473 person-to-crime DNA investigative leads, 1 542 were ultimately finalised, representing a 62,35% success rate. This exceeded the predetermined target of 50%, by 12,35%. In the case of crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads, 394 out of 695 were ultimately finalised, representing a rate of 56,69% and exceeding the target of 47%, by 9,69%. In terms of fingerprint investigative leads, 503 from a total of 787 or 63,91% were finalised, surpassing the targeted rate of 47%, by 16,91%, demonstrating the successful utilisation of fingerprint evidence in criminal investigations. For IBIS investigative leads, 139 from a total of 312 (44,55%) were finalised, exceeding the finalisation rate of 38,6%, by 5,95%.

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

Status of the forensic investigation lead investigation with three and more on the CAS, on 31 March 2024 (forensic investigation leads captured on the CAS/ICDMS, from 1 January 2015)				
Type of forensic investigation status outcome	**DNA person-to-crime**	**DNA crime- to-crime**	**IBIS**	**Fingerprints**
Lead under investigation	2 473	695	787	312

Regulation 12 of the supporting regulations to the DNA Act and the Policy on Investigating Serial Rapes and Murders requires the National Commissioner to establish and maintain dedicated units in each province to investigate forensic investigative leads and conduct follow-up investigations. In addition, each provincial commissioner must take the necessary measures to ensure that forensic investigative leads are thoroughly

investigated and resolved. The proposed structure was the subject of an occupational development study that was conducted and completed, in 2023/24. The purpose of this study was to accommodate permanent units that are dedicated to follow-up and investigate forensic investigative leads. It is anticipated that the establishment of permanent units will have a positive impact on the outstanding forensic investigation leads under investigation.

Provinces	DNA person-to-crime forensic investigative leads			DNA crime-to-crime forensic investigative leads		
	Baseline	Finalised	Outstanding, at the end of 2024/25	Baseline	Finalised	Outstanding, at the end of 2024/25
Eastern Cape	485	269	216	145	53	92
Free State	210	125	85	59	36	23
Gauteng	485	280	205	196	102	94
KwaZulu-Natal	212	156	56	63	45	18
Limpopo	176	110	66	74	54	20
Mpumalanga	172	85	87	56	31	25
North West	254	165	89	57	43	14
Northern Cape	111	93	18	16	12	4
Western Cape	368	259	109	29	18	11
Total	**2 473**	**1 542**	**931**	**695**	**394**	**301**

FORENSIC SERVICES

Forensic Science was first applied by advancing the way cases are investigated and it improved the validity of conclusions drawn from the investigation. Forensic Service 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 suitable for prosecuting an offender in the court of law.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

IMPROVED PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES AND MAINTENANCE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

The updating of the SAPS's 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.

Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management received 1 096 427 SAPS 76's during 2024/25, which is 66 418 more than the 1 030 009 requests for previous conviction reports, in 2023/24. Of these, 94,36% or 1 034 632 were processed within 15 calendar days, a 5,49% increase from the 2023/24 achievement of 88,87%.

A total of 2 418 514 requests for fingerprint searches were received by the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management in 2024/25, compared to 2 392 513 requests received during 2023/24. A total of 1 097 541 or 45,38% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 54,62% or 1 320 973, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. From the 1 097 541 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 572 667 or 52,18% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 524 874 or 47,82% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management further received 196 797 requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2024/25. A total of 97,91% or 192 689 were processed, within 15 calendar days.

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The purpose of the FSL is to process evidence gathered at the scene of crime and provide expert evidence to both investigating officers and courts. The FSL's outputs include the processing of routine and non-routine forensic exhibits, as well as case exhibits that relate to ballistics or to DNA evidence that is located at crime scenes, within specified timeframes.

ENHANCED PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES)

The SAPS remains committed towards achieving the targets within the identified target time frames, as identified in the medium-term strategy towards the realisation of processing the different categories (routine case exhibits/entries, non-routine case exhibits/entries, priority case exhibits/entries and intelligence case exhibits/entries). The FSL registered a total of 781 810 case exhibits (entries) and finalised 634 376 during the period under review, which is a 0,72% increase from the 638 969 case exhibits/entries registered in the previous financial year. In total, 648 555 or 101,50% case exhibits/entries were finalised, in 2023/24.

In comparison to the 383 858 case exhibits (entries) in the 2023/24 financial year, the Biology Section registered 502 407 case exhibits (entries) in 2024/25. Out of the 502 407 case exhibits (entries) that were registered during the reporting period, 358 684 were finalised, which accounts for 71,39%. During the previous reporting period, a total of 343 973 or 89,61% were finalised.

In 2024/25, a total number of 249 131 routine case exhibits/entries were received, of which 79 610 or 31,96% were finalised within 35 calendar days, compared to 87 153 or 30,39% finalised in the previous financial year.

As at 31 March 2025, the FSL had 33,09% or 258 678 of 781 810 case exhibits not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed timeframes.

The table below illustrates the registered relative finalisation rate for each discipline and regional Laboratory, as at the end of March 2025.

Performance of disciplines within the Forensic Science Laboratory

Discipline	Registered	Finalised
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms.	105 087	101 119 (96,22%)
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.	502 407	358 684 (71,39%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, e.g., powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	160 409	160 814 (100,25%)
Questioned documents Analysis of questioned documents, e.g., handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	2 999	2 992 (99,77%)
Scientific analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g., plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	7 562	7 439 (98,37%)
Victim Identification Centre	3 691	3 691 (100,00%)

The FSL achieved a completion rate of 45,25% or 4 160 from a total of 9 193 regarding non-routine case exhibits/entries, within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared to 41,28% or 3 707 from a total of 8 980 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 24,03% or 77 590 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days during the reporting period from a total of 322 836 case exhibits/entries received, compared to 66,40% or 199 485 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries finalised during 2023/24.

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 several indices containing

forensic DNA profiles, which is derived from samples collected from different categories of persons and crime samples. The DNA Act makes provision for several safeguards and defines penalties to ensure that forensic exhibit material and samples are collected, stored and used only for purposes related to the detection of crime, the investigation of an offence or prosecution.

Section 15AC of the DNA Act requires that the National Commissioner of Police must report on the following, annually:

- The use of forensic DNA evidence and investigative leads in the investigation of crime.
- The performance of the NFDD.
- Disciplinary proceedings concerning forensic DNA matters.

Quality Management in the SAPS facilitates the implementation and sustaining of an effective Quality Management System in the FSL and the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management environment. The Quality Management System is based on both international and national standards, as set out by the ISO and the South African National Accreditation System, respectively. These standards guide the Quality Management System requirements for the attendance of crime scenes, the handling, processing and testing of exhibit material. Comprehensive procedures for quality assurance, quality control and environmental compliance are implemented and maintained to ensure consistent adherence to these standards.

The NFDD was established under the DNA Act. It is managed and administered by Forensic Database Management in the SAPS. As mandated in section 15G(2) of the DNA Act, the NFDD is managed independently from the DNA analysis conducted by the FSL. Forensic DNA profiles derived from both crime scene samples and buccal reference samples are uploaded to the appropriate indices of the NFDD.

Forensic Database Management has implemented a Quality Management System based on the ISO 9001 Standard. It is currently the only section in the SAPS that maintains such a system, which is regularly subjected to external peer review and continues to be certified as meeting the requirements of ISO 9001.

To ensure full compliance with the objectives of the DNA Act, the NFDD must operate with optimal efficiency. This requires that buccal samples collected and exhibits submitted to the FSL are promptly and effectively processed for DNA analysis. Section 15Q of the DNA Act stipulates that DNA profiles derived from bodily or crime scene samples must be analysed and uploaded to the NFDD within 30 days of receipt by the FSL. Meeting this deadline is a critical legislative requirement to ensure the NFDD remains an effective investigative tool.

Timely processing and loading of DNA profiles enable the generation of DNA forensic investigative leads, which are essential for guiding police investigations, particular in the resolving of serial rape and other offences. These forensic investigative leads can assist detectives in improving case detection rates and play a crucial role in preventing serial offenders from committing further crimes.

Only single source forensic DNA profiles that are accepted by the FSL during the quality control process of DNA analysis and allele designation is submitted to Forensic Database Management to be uploaded to the NFDD for comparison searching. Hence, profiles that require analyst intervention or analyst consensus that are not submitted for upload to the NFDD. During the end of 2024/25, the system solution for the NFDD was enhanced with the Combined DNA Identification System module that provides functionality to perform familial searching. A draft policy for familial searching to assist with the identification of missing persons and unidentified human remains, as per section 15M(6) of the DNA Act, was facilitated by the CSPS and is expected to be finalised during the 2025/26 financial year.

The maturity (size) of the NFDD was 1 305 692 forensic DNA profiles at the end of the 2024/25 financial year. The table below provides the total number of forensic DNA profiles loaded and expunged on the NFDD:

Indices	Deletions on CODIS Module of NFDD	Maturity (active)
Elimination Index	-	65 126
Crime Scene Index	6 410	568 663
Convicted Offender Index	-	82 858
Missing persons/unidentified human remains	658	32 661
Investigative Index	13 842	6 692
Arrested Index	154 124	549 692
Total	**175 034**	**1 305 692**

Forensic DNA investigative leads is 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. The number of verified reported DNA forensic investigative leads (with cases linked/associated) for 2024/25 is as follows:

DNA forensic investigative leads	Cases associated with persons of interest with known identify		Cases associated with persons of interest with unknown identity	
	Number of cases linked	Number of persons of interest linked	Number of cases linked	Number of persons of interest linked
Serial cases	16 079	4 955	1 491	831
Non-serial cases	142	142	1	-
Total	**16 221**	**5 097**	**1 492**	**831**

The number of verified reported DNA forensic investigative leads (with cases linked/associated) that are related to GBV/sexual offences-related for 2024/25 is as follows:

DNA forensic investigative leads	Cases associated with persons of interest with known identify		Cases associated with persons of interest with unknown identity	
	Number of cases linked	Number of persons of interest linked	Number of cases linked	Number of persons of interest linked
Serial cases	3 774	1 619	831	251
Non-serial cases	45	45	-	-
Total	**3 819**	**1 664**	**831**	**252**

During 2024/25, the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management have linked 23 259 cases through fingerprint leads and the FSL linked 797 cases through IBIS investigative leads.

The Forensic Database Management team, which is responsible for conducting comparison searches on the NFDD, had a backlog of 6 450 candidate DNA forensic investigative leads at the end of 2024/25, compared to 4 877 at the end of 2023/24. This backlog is a result of several factors, including the increase in forensic DNA profiles on the NFDD, the mandatory submission of buccal samples for Schedule 8 offences and the collection of buccal samples from sentenced individuals prior to release. The down management of the current DNA backlog at the FSL will also produce a substantial number of candidate forensic investigative leads that must be verified for reporting. The resolving of the forensic data management backlog of the verification of candidate forensic investigative leads is highly dependent on capacitation of the environment and additional funding for overtime. This ongoing backlog has a detrimental effect on the detection of serial offenders and the prevention of their repeated criminal activity.

The taking of buccal samples for Schedule 8 offences by detectives in the provinces from persons arrested and charged is a mandatory requirement in terms of section 36D(2) of the DNA Act. The compliance for taking buccal samples from arrested and charged persons by provincial commissioners was 94,87% (339 052 from a total of 357 373), falling short from the mandatory legislative requirement. The compliance for taking buccal samples from arrested and charged persons are as follows:

Province	Number of persons arrested and charged in prioritised Schedule 8 offences	Number of buccal samples taken from persons arrested in prioritised Schedule 8 crime code offences	Percentage taken
Eastern Cape	48 433	47 236	97,53%
Free State	28 695	28 617	99,73%
Gauteng	69 999	68 691	98,13%
KwaZulu-Natal	63 977	49 179	76,87%
Limpopo	25 646	25 520	99,51%
Mpumalanga	21 439	21 045	98,16%
North West	24 249	24 155	99,61%
Northern Cape	15 294	15 130	98,93%
Western Cape	59 641	59 479	99,73%
Total	**357 373**	**339 052**	**94,87%**

Detectives are currently investigating the following number of forensic investigative leads that were reported and captured on the system, as of 31 March 2025, as indicated in the table below:

Type of forensic investigation status outcome	DNA person-to-crime	DNA crime- to-crime
Leads under investigation	10 961	1 167

The status for DNA forensic investigative leads for GBV/sexual offence-related serial cases that have been followed up or investigated (excluding 'Lead not under Investigation' Status) by detectives on the CAS/ICDMS since the inception of the DNA Act are as per the table below:

Type of forensic investigation status outcome	DNA person-to-crime	DNA crime- to-crime
Leads under investigation	18 982	7 656

The status for DNA forensic investigative leads for GBV/sexual offence-related serial cases that have a status of 'Lead under Investigation' or still require investigation by detectives on the CAS/ICDMS since the inception of the DNA Act are as per the table below:

Type of forensic investigation status outcome	DNA person-to-crime	DNA crime- to-crime
Leads under investigation	3 055	513

Regulation 12 of the regulations supporting the DNA Act, as well as the Policy on Investigating Serial Rape and Murder Casework, requires that the National Commissioner establishes and maintains dedicated units in every province to follow-up on and investigate forensic investigative leads. Furthermore, each provincial commissioner must take the necessary measures to ensure that forensic investigative leads are thoroughly investigated and resolved.

During 2024/25, each provincial commissioner established dedicated Forensic Investigative Units responsible for facilitating the follow-up and investigation of non-sexual offence-related crimes. The investigation of sexual offence-related crimes will remain the responsibility of the FCS Units and the Serial and Electronic Crime Investigations Units in each province.

It is envisaged that forensic investigative leads, particularly those related to serial cases with a status of "Lead under Investigation" or pending investigation, will be significantly reduced during the next MTEF period.

The SAPS has prioritised the follow-up and investigation of forensic investigative leads identified during the previous financial year that had a status of "Lead under Investigation" at the start of the current financial year.

Provinces	DNA person-to-crime			DNA crime-to-crime		
	Forensic investigative leads			Forensic investigative leads		
	Baseline	Finalised	Percentage finalised, at the end of 2023/24	Baseline	Finalised	Percentage finalised, at the end of 2023/24
Eastern Cape	485	269	55,46%	145	53	36,55%
Free State	210	125	59,52%	59	36	61,02%
Gauteng	485	280	57,73%	196	102	52,04%
KwaZulu-Natal	212	156	73,58%	63	45	71,43%
Limpopo	176	110	62,50%	74	54	72,97%
Mpumalanga	172	85	49,42%	56	31	55,36%
North West	254	165	64,96%	57	43	75,44%
Northern Cape	111	93	83,78%	16	12	75,00%
Western Cape	368	259	70,38%	29	18	62,07%
Total	**2 473**	**1 542**	**62,35%**	**695**	**394**	**56,69%**

A South African serial rapist who was convicted in 2024/25 was sentenced to 42 life terms and 791 years and six months of imprisonment. Children were the primary focus of the rapist, who followed them from school to their residences or streets and observed the behaviours of their parents. He typically conducted surveillance the day prior to his attacks and then attacked his victims the following morning. Between 2016 and 2020, the rapist was linked to 49 cases in the NFDD and 41 cases in the Ekurhuleni District through DNA analysis. The multidisciplinary task team identified 48 additional rape cases that matched the signature, modus operandi and psychological profile of the serial rapist known as the 'Ekurhuleni' serial rapist. The suspect entered a guilty plea to the charges in 90 cases, which included multiple counts of rape, sexual assault, kidnapping, compelling or causing a child to witness a sexual act and theft.

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION[82]

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

Table 4: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Improved perceptions of serious corruption in the private and public sectors	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector[83]	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24. 88,75% (497 from a total of 560).	88,64% (593 from a total of 669).	70%[84]	89,80% (581 from a total of 647).	19,80% points	Target achieved. Court cases are prioritised to ensure timely prosecution and effective case management. This is supported by ongoing interaction and consultation between prosecution and investigation teams, aimed at strengthening coordination, improving case readiness and enhancing overall judicial outcomes.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the private sector	70,39% (126 from a total of 179).	86,36% (190 from a total of 220).	70%	85,77% (223 from a total of 260).	15,77% points	Target achieved. Court cases are prioritised to ensure timely prosecution and effective case management. This is supported by ongoing interaction and consultation between prosecution and investigation teams, aimed at strengthening coordination, improving case readiness and enhancing overall judicial outcomes.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Reduced serious organised crime	Serious organised crime effectively investigated	Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed[85]	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	80% (4 from a total of 5).	70%	81,82% (9 from a total of 11).	11,82% points	Target achieved. Identified targets linked to serious organised crime were effectively addressed, contributing to the successful closure of a percentage of registered project investigations. These efforts reflect ongoing strategic focus on dismantling criminal organisations and disrupting their operations through intelligence-led investigations and inter-agency collaboration.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Reduced serious organised crime	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan)	Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	90,32% (28 from a total of 31), with 44 arrests.	95,24% (20 from a total of 21), with 35 arrests	90%	94,74% (18 from a total of 19), with 45 arrests.	4,74% points	Target achieved. Multidisciplinary approach to identify and dismantle clandestine drug laboratories.
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	67,04% (1 698 from a total of 2 533).	66,77% (1 650 from a total of 2 471).	65%	75,96% (1 766 from a total of 2 325).	10,96% points	Target achieved. Outstanding investigations were prioritised and a prosecutorial-guided approach was adopted to enhance case outcomes.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: ▪ Ensure an effective response to cybercrime	Successfully investigated serious cyber-related crime support case files	Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days	79,07% (34 from a total of 43).	87,76% (43 from a total of 49).	65%	80,17% (93 from a total of 116).	15,17% points	Target achieved. Capacitation of the DPCI Cyber Forensic Investigative Support environment continued, strengthening the unit's ability to respond to cyber-related investigations. Cooperation with key stakeholders was enhanced, improving coordination and information sharing.

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

In terms of section 17D of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the mandate of the DPCI is as follows:
(1) The functions of the Directorate are to prevent, combat and investigate -
(a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the Directorate need to be addressed by the Directorate;
(Aa) offences referred to in Chapter 2 and section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) (PRECCA); 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 accomplishments were made in the 2024/25 reporting period:

- A total of 3 621 arrests were made, compared to 2 729 arrests, in 2023/24, an increase of 892 arrests.
- Convictions totalling 24 866 charges were secured in court, recording a decrease from 256 634 conviction-related charges in 2023/24.
- Drug seizures totalling R469 001 464.15 million were made, along with counterfeit goods, precious metals and endangered species valued at R169 334 054.95 million. A total of 734 firearms, 9 229 rounds of ammunition and 2 288 explosives and 1 976 other weapon-related equipment were seized, as well as 269 vehicles worth R89 180 535.02 forfeited to the State.
- A total number of 350 orders, inclusive of preservation, restraint and confiscation, forfeiture orders related to criminal network assets were issued to the value of R681 734 854.60 million.

REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Corruption constitutes an infringement of the PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). It encompasses the misuse of authority or resources for personal benefit, regardless of whether it occurs within a public or private sector, resulting in an inequitable advantage. The expression "serious corruption" pertains to cases that have been investigated by the DPCI and are evaluated in accordance with the Directorate's legal mandate. The private sector comprises of enterprises that are owned and operated by individual proprietors. The public sector comprises of organisations that are either owned or administered by governmental authorities.

The DPCI's Serious Corruption Investigation Component achieved several significant milestones in 2024/25 that directly support the Department's organisational and operational priorities as stated in the Annual Performance Plan and were in line with the government's overarching strategic priorities. Serious Corruption Investigation has effectively started and advanced high-impact corruption investigations, especially those that deal with public and private sector, procurement corruption and misuse of state resources. By registering and actively managing priority cases in important sectors like local government, infrastructure, transportation and health, the Component surpassed its annual goal. These accomplishments directly support Pillar 6 of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, which reflects the broader objective of creating a capable, moral and developmental state.

Serious Corruption Investigation strengthened inter-agency collaboration through platforms such as the Fusion Centre and National Priority Crimes Operational Committee, which enhanced interdepartmental alignment. These partnerships have been instrumental in reducing duplication, streamlining processes and expediting high-priority investigations. The Component operationalised key aspects of the NDP, Chapter 14 and National Anti-Corruption Strategy Implementation Plan, which prioritise institutional integrity, risk mitigation and targeting those sectors vulnerable to corruption. By ensuring that cases involving systemic corruption are looked into and brought to court, the Serious Corruption Investigation's work enhanced public confidence, improved service delivery and restored faith in public institutions. This is particularly evident in state-owned enterprises and municipalities where corruption has historically hindered development.

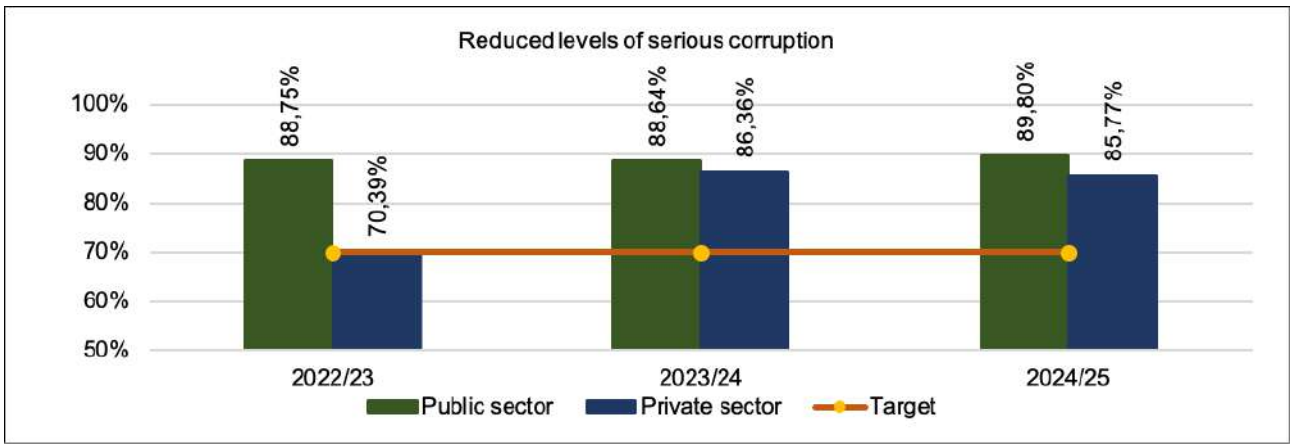
Assessing the full impact of serious corruption on both the public and private sectors can be challenging. A major reputational threat to our nation comes from criminal schemes that fuel money laundering and illict financial flows. Despite considerable anti-corruption initiatives, the level of corruption in South Africa remains unacceptably high. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Anti-Corruption oversees the 'serious' corruption cases and has established the Anti-Corruption Task Team to address this issue.

The private sector consists of businesses owned, managed and controlled by individuals. In constrast, the public sector includes entities owned or managed by the government. The JCPS Cluster encompasses the following departments: Defence and Military Veterans; Finance; Home Affairs; International Relations and Cooperation; Justice; Correctional Services; the SAPS; the Presidency, Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; Social Development; State Security; and Small Business Development. Cases reported within the JCPS Cluster are included in the public sector figures. The DPCI continues to focus its investigations on serious corruption allegations against SOEs and municipalities, as well as serious violent crimes, such as CIT robberies, the murder of police officials and crimes committed by organised criminal groups. The DPCI collaborates closely with the NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit and the Special Investigating Unit to combat corruption related to violations of the 2004 PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004).

Significant progress has been made in the fight against corruption by certifying case dockets as trial-ready across various sectors. The attained percentages, which exceed the predetermined goals, demonstrate effective efforts in getting these cases ready for trial. For the 2024/25 financial year, serious corruption within the public sector recorded a total of 581 case dockets certified as trial-ready, resulting in a trial-ready rate of 89,80% (581 from a total of 647), exceeding the target of 70% by 19,80% compared to the 88,64% (593 from a total of 669) achievement in 2023/24. A slight decrease of 1,16% was noted.

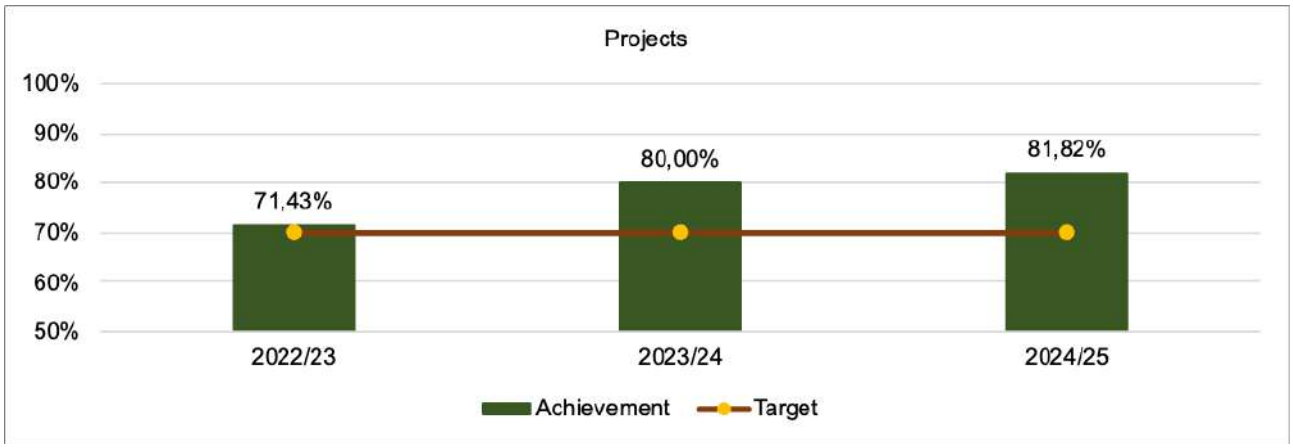
In terms of serious corruption within the private sector, 223 case dockets were certified as trial-ready, achieving a rate of 85,77% (223 from a total of 260), compared to 86,36% (190 from a total of 220) in 2023/24, marking an increase of 0,59%. This achievement also exceeded the 70% target by 15,77% percentage points, due to effective investigation management that facilitated a smooth transition from the court roll to trial readiness, ongoing training on methodological investigation strategies, in-service training, when possible, regular monitoring of investigations with guidance and consistent engagement of commanders in investigations. The figure below illustrates the trial-ready performance in the public and private sectors, as well as the JCPS Cluster. Investigations are initiated as inquires and converted into case dockets when they are ready of arrest.

Using prosecutorial-guided investigations and preserving strong working relationships with stakeholders, the DPCI demonstrated remarkable performance during the 2024/25 reporting period. The government continues to place a high premium on convicting people for corruption or crimes involving substantial.



SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

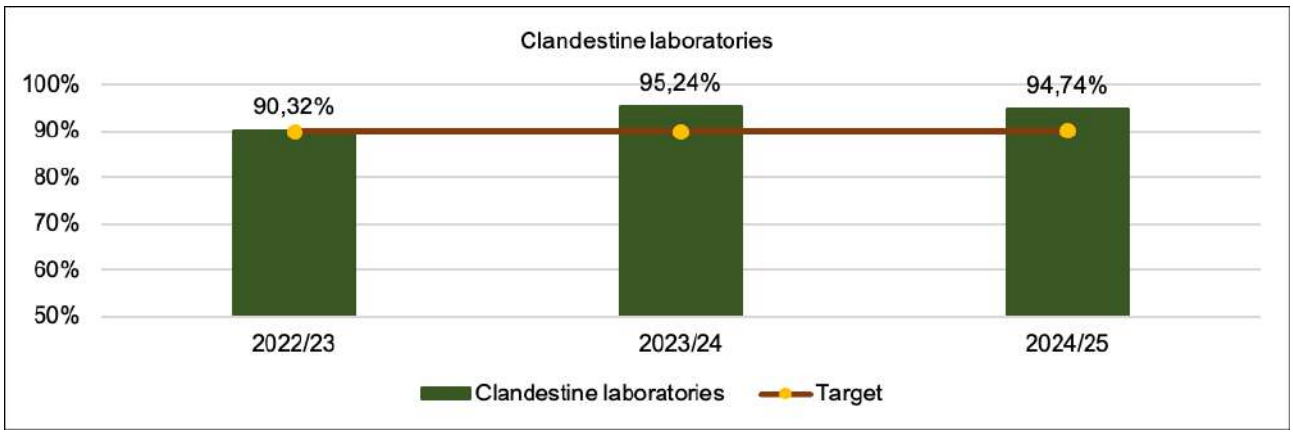
The Directorate will continue to pursue the prosecution of offenders in accordance with the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). National priority offences related to serious organised crime, which require national prevention or investigation, as well as crimes that necessitate specialised skills for their prevention and investigation, are investigated through organised crime project investigations. Addressing serious organised crime groups necessitated a threat-based, project-driven, multidisciplinary case planning and management investigative approach. The success in dismantling drug syndicates and organised criminal groups can be attributed to various factors within the organised crime environment. A robust informer network contributed to the successful closure of nine registered serious organised crime project investigations, with two being unsuccessfully closed, resulting in a 81,82% success rate in 2024/25. The annual target was to successfully close 70% of projects. An increase in performance was observed compared to 80% (four projects were successfully closed and one unsuccessfully closed) in the 2023/24 financial year. This achievement was attributed to the effective and efficient implementation of project methodology practices, continuous monitoring of projects and the maintenance of a robust informer network.



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

The Directorate will persist in its pursuit of offenders in compliance with the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). The dismantling of drug syndicates and organised criminal groups required a threat-based, project-driven, multidisciplinary case planning and management investigative approach. The success in dismantling drug syndicates and organised criminal groups can be attributed to a variety of factors within the organised crime environment. The DPCI has been quite successful in the dismantling of drug syndicates through identified clandestine drug laboratories. Associated arrests have also been made.

Hydroponic cannabis drug laboratories are multifaceted drug cyclers with organised crime connections that fuelled national and international demand. They are high on the lists of 'fishing sites' monitored by the NDMP. Reliable informants and cooperative crime intelligence operations resulted in the dismantling of 94,74% or 18 clandestine laboratories out of a total of 19, resulting in 46 arrests. The cumulative target of 90% was achieved in 2024/25. This achievement was benchmarked against the 95,24% (20 clandestine laboratories were dismantled from a total of 21) with 35 arrests against a set target of 90% for 2023/24. As demonstrated through efforts funded by the Directorate in the undeclared drug manufacturing and related activities, illegal operations abound as illustrated in the graph below:

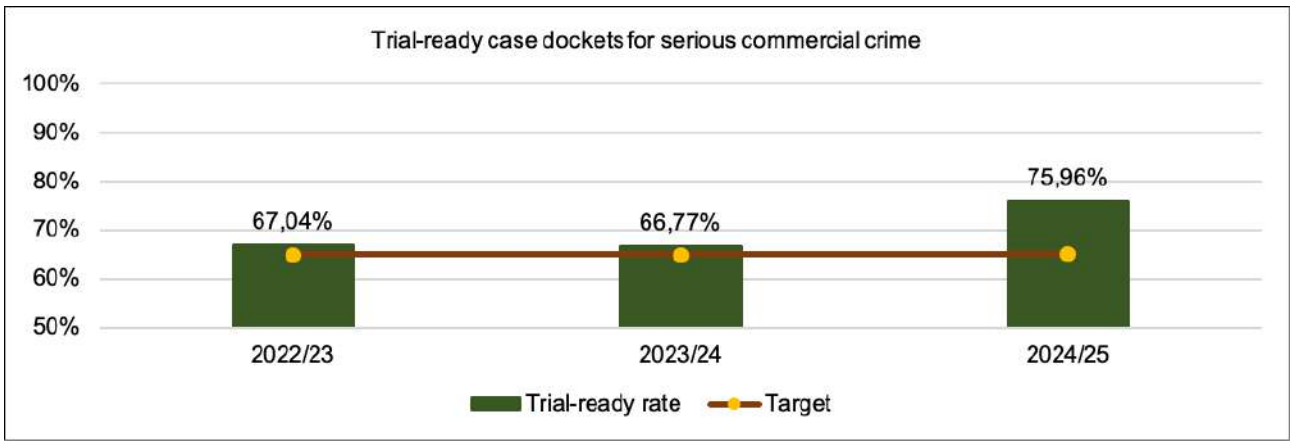


Drug Seizures

Drug type	Arrests	Weight	Quantity	Value
Cocaine	38	438,280	363	R14 433 765.00
Cocaine rock	28	9,432	3 365	R3 133 427.00
Cannabis	26	150,374	2 103	R155 074 380.00
Cannabis oil	4	137,139	411	R207 250.00
Medication	8	20,691	8 663	R403 914.35
Ecstasy	2	0,000	60 405	R760 500.00
Heroin	22	7,293	24 372	R2 051 165.00
LSD	-	-	14	R1 400.00
Mandrax tablets	28	151,484	89 567	R5 193 984.00
Chemicals	-	20,000	12	R126 010.00
Magic mushroom	-	-	3	R250.00
Nyaope	3	0,050	137	R30 950.00
Tik-Tik	41	5 654,918	698	R189 733 103.00
Ephedrine	-	0,054	-	R3 125.00
Khat	10	1 360,615	62	R2 867 980.00
CAT	6	2,873	135	R91 390.00
Whoonga	1	-	-	-
Laboratories	46	5 074,300	19 804	R94 659 299.80
Drug utensils	1	368,200	251	R229 571.00
Total	**264**	**13 395,703**	**210 365**	**R469 001 464.15**

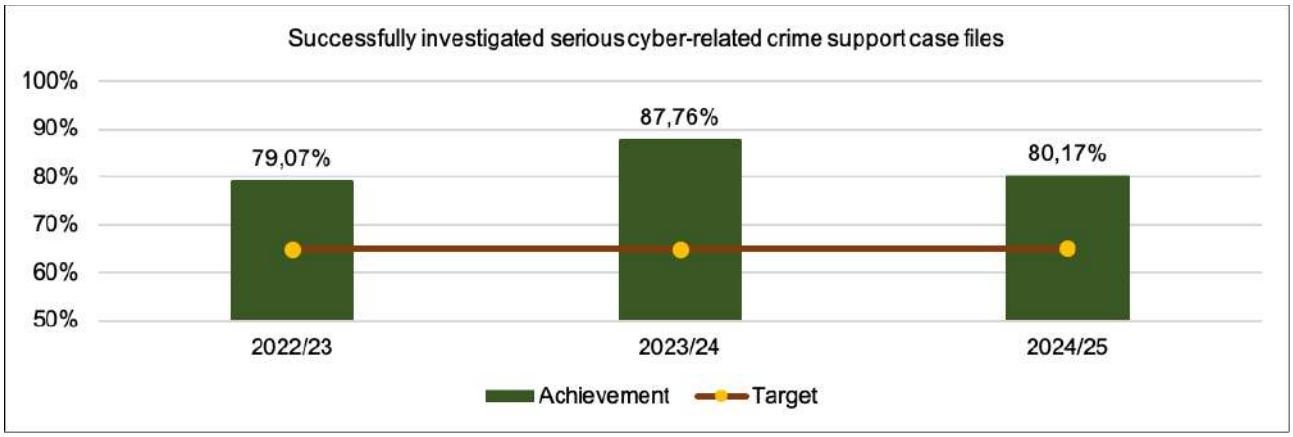
SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

The indication of a completely investigated case docket when the case has been remanded for trial is known as 'trial-ready' cases. A fully investigated case docket involves the collection of all evidence, including statements and expert reports and the absence of any unresolved information that requires further investigation by an investigating officer. The Serious Commercial Crime Component was able to surpass the predetermined target of 65% by 10,96%, (75,96%, or 1 766 out of a total of 2 325 trial-ready case dockets), because of the investigating officers' prompt completion of the court case investigation. Successful investigations and withdrawals include the positive identification, arrest and prosecution of a perpetrator, investigations that were closed as unsubstantiated and investigations that were withdrawn by the complainant prior to the offender being prosecuted. The active investigative caseload consisted of the offences that the DPCI is currently investigating and the ongoing investigations from the previous financial year that were carried over to the current financial year. Instances of commercial crime include forgery, fraud, theft (including theft of trust funds) and uttering. Other statutes that fall under this category include those that pertain to long-term and short-term insurance, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents and computer-related or cyber-related crimes. Serious Commercial Crime refers to cases that are investigated and determined by the mandate of the DPCI.



SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED SERIOUS CYBER-RELATED CRIME SUPPORT CASE FILES

The Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), designed to regulate fraud and violations related to the Internet, continues to pose a threat to South Africa and the global community. Priority Crime Specialised Investigation provides investigative support for serious cyber-related crimes to the DPCI operational components and contributes to international collaboration in the fight against national priority crimes by conducting specialised online investigations, social media investigations, open-source intelligence and investigations into unauthorised network access. The term 'case files successfully investigated' refers to case files that have either been thoroughly investigated or have received specialised investigative assistance and have a cybercrime component. In terms of the proportion of case files that were successfully investigated, the DPCI's Cybercrime Unit was able to achieve notable successes by being capacitated, adapted to the cyber forensic investigative support environment and fostering more effective collaboration with stakeholders. As a result of ensuring an effective response to serious cybercrime, specialised cybercrime investigative support files were successfully investigated, recording 87,76% (43 out of 49) in 2023/24 and 80,17% (93 out of 116) in 2024/25. This contributed to the prevention of this global phenomenon that was gaining momentum. The nature of cybercrime is extremely complicated and the utilisation of contemporary technology extends to other online crimes that may also involve the extensive collection of evidence.



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

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/ First Appearances					Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)	Value (R)	Number		Value (R)			Number			Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential	Cases to court for the first time	SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	7	R54 400 000.00	R0.00	3	7	0	R60 000 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	4	R80 000 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Competition Act,1998 (Act No 89 of 1998)	3	R90 000 000 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	46	R187 273 576.00	R0.00	30	19	35	R19 176 280.00	R21 600 000.00	10	196	10	R3 237 116.00	R0.00
Customs & Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	25	R55 870 484.00	R65 825 112.00	5	0	5	R38 500 000.00	R0.00	10	109	13	R248 547.30	R55 488 144.00
Cybercrime Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020)	5	R0.00	R0.00	3	3	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Fraud with stolen petrol cards	3	R378 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Internet-related fraud	3	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	3	9	3	R3 600 000.00	R0.00
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act 34 of 2005)	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	3	3	3	R6 070 289.64	R0.00
Other fraud	1 097	R396 110 986 716.34	R540 063 051.00	231	408	23	R1 987 054 155.90	R0.00	209	57 841	263	R1 717 464 483.59	R0.00
PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004) (Chapter 2)	11	R14 000 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	4	4	4	R193 600.00	R0.00
POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) Section 2	0	R0.00	R0.00	3	6	0	R12 305 631.27	R0.00	4	24	4	R2 640 000.00	R0.00
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011)	181	R1 548 726 147.90	R0.00	124	149	0	R1 135 185 899.94	R0.00	56	1 102	75	R58 368 381.56	R0.00
Theft	43	R92 690 320.00	R0.00	13	27	0	R84 612 488.00	R0.00	33	38	45	R7 179 345.00	R0.00
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	4	R85 560 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991)	19	R38 070 310.56	R0.00	2	28	0	R10 889 366.72	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00
Trust Property Control Act, 1988 (Act No 57 of 1988)	10	R38 916 000.00	R0.00	0	0	0	R0.00	R0.00	6	78	10	R54 800 000.00	R0.00
Total	**1 461**	**R488 306 871 554.80**	**R605 888 163.00**	**414**	**647**	**63**	**R3 347 723 821.83**	**R21 600 000.00**	**338**	**59 404**	**430**	**R1 853 801 763.09**	**R55 488 144.00**

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS OUTCOMES

Significant progress has been achieved in improving the detection rate for contact crimes, a key indicator of the effectiveness of criminal investigations. This improvement is particularly evident at the 30 HCCS, which serve as strategic hubs for intensified policing, focused investigative resources and targeted operational support. These stations provide a concentrated response to areas of high crime incidence, enhancing the SAPS's capacity to investigate offences thoroughly and respond promptly to community needs.

Special focus has been placed on crimes against women and children, which continue to present complex challenges. Strengthened investigative protocols, specialised training and the integration of victim-friendly approaches have contributed to improved detection rates in these categories. By fostering an environment that encourages reporting and cooperation from victims, the SAPS ensures that survivors receive justice, while proactive investigative measures prevent further victimisation.

The overall upward trend in detection rates for contact crimes, combined with the targeted attention on priority crime stations, has positively influenced the management and resolution of these offences. These achievements demonstrate the effectiveness of sustained capacity building, operational support and community engagement in enhancing investigative outcomes. Collectively, these measures contribute to increased feelings of safety, community confidence in policing and the broader prevention of crime across South Africa.

Significant progress has been made in neutralising organised criminal networks, particularly through the identification and targeting of drug syndicates and other organised criminal groups. The arrest of key suspects has disrupted operational capabilities within these networks, limiting their ability to perpetrate crime and dismantling structures that pose persistent threats to community safety.

The enhancement of forensic capabilities has significantly strengthened the thoroughness and effectiveness of criminal investigations. Increased compliance with the collection of buccal samples from arrested offenders has ensured that DNA evidence is systematically obtained, preserved and linked to existing criminal records, providing a scientifically grounded basis for connecting suspects to crimes and supporting prosecutorial outcomes.

Improvements in the processing of fingerprint searches and the maintenance of criminal records had a direct impact on investigative outcomes. More original previous conviction reports are being generated and the updating of trial results with guilty verdicts has increased, thereby strengthening the evidentiary foundation for prosecutions. Additionally, the increased finalisation of routine and non-routine forensic case exhibits (entries) has enhanced the support available for ongoing crime investigations.

The comprehensive integration of criminal records and forensic evidence has proven pivotal in building stronger cases, improving the likelihood of conviction and facilitating the disruption of criminal activity. Through these measures, investigators are better equipped to identify patterns, link related offences and generate actionable intelligence. Collectively, these advancements have reinforced evidence-based policing, improved investigative accuracy and efficiency and contributed to the effective investigation, prosecution and prevention of crime across South Africa.

The increase in trial-ready case dockets during 2024/25 had a significant impact on combating serious corruption within the public sector. By ensuring that cases are meticulously prepared and complete for prosecution, the SAPS, in collaboration with prosecuting authorities, has enabled timely and effective legal action against perpetrators. The thorough preparation and management of case dockets have contributed not only to successful prosecutions, but also to improved perceptions of integrity, transparency and responsiveness in the fight against public sector corruption.

The increased closure of registered serious organised crime project investigations has significantly strengthened the SAPS's capacity to investigate and respond to complex criminal networks. Timely and thorough finalisation of these investigations has enabled the effective disruption and dismantling of organised criminal structures, reducing their operational capacity, influence and ability to perpetrate crime. This progress reflects enhanced investigative coordination, strategic prioritisation and the application of specialised skills within the SAPS.

The increase in trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime has significantly enhanced the SAPS's ability to investigate and respond effectively to complex financial and commercial offences. By ensuring meticulous case preparation and robust project management, investigators are better equipped to pursue

evidence-based prosecutions, hold perpetrators accountable and disrupt criminal schemes. Timely and thorough case finalisation has strengthened the capacity of the justice system to secure convictions, deter potential offenders and increase public confidence in law enforcement's ability to address serious commercial crime in South Africa.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	15 540 707	15 540 707	0	14 404 097	14 404 097	0
Criminal Record Centre	2 938 866	2 938 866	0	2 714 092	2 714 092	0
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 614 620	1 614 620	0	1 502 221	1 502 221	0
Specialised Investigations	2 501 824	2 501 824	0	2 380 080	2 380 080	0
Total	**22 596 017**	**22 596 017**	**0**	**21 000 490**	**21 000 490**	**0**

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Services Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Detection rate for contact crimes
- Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders
- Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days
- Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days
- Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames
- Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames
- Percentage of Ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days
- Percentage of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 90 calendar days

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance of indicators within the Crime Investigations Subprogramme:

- Bi-weekly performance improvement accountability sessions with identified provinces.
- The implementation of the murder project.
- Engaging with internal stakeholders to purify performance with regards to the IPID and DPCI-related cases.
- Capacitation of the detectives, including specialised units.
- Continuous implementation of Forensic Lead Units.

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance of indicators within the Forensic Service Laboratory Subprogramme:

Consistent engagement with the Technology Management Services Division regarding system-related matters and daily monitoring of production. Expansion of forensic services to other provinces, including expansion of DNA processing in the KwaZulu-Natal Laboratory in line with the Departmental and Ministerial priorities.

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

The detection rates for crimes against women (18 years and above) and for crimes against children (below 18 years) support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities. The GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan has both proactive and reactive elements. The reactive elements relate primarily to the investigation

of cases of GBVF and over the medium-term, the Department will prioritise providing capacity to FCS Units to ensure they have sufficient personnel to respond to cases effectively.

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

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

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2024/25.

DPCI HIGHLIGHTS

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME INVESTIGATION

EASTERN CAPE

Police killing - In May 2023, an accused attacked and shot a court orderly, a Sergeant at Motherwell Court with the member's service pistol before hijacking a taxi. He was arrested and, on 20 September 2024, sentenced by the Eastern Cape Local Division of the High Court in Gqeberha to life imprisonment for murder and 57 years' imprisonment for kidnapping and robbery.

FREE STATE

CIT robbery - On 10 November 2021, suspects robbed security officials in Bethlehem of cash and a firearm. Three were arrested the same day. Following Hawks investigations, the suspects received sentences ranging from 15 to 28 years' effective imprisonment for robbery, attempted murder and possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, amounting to a combined 142 years.

GAUTENG

Police killing - A pregnant constable from Daveytton SAPS was murdered in Putfontein. Investigations revealed her husband and another suspect were responsible. On 23 August 2024, the Gauteng High Court in Benoni sentenced both to life imprisonment for murder, plus concurrent terms for firearm-related offences. They were declared unfit to possess firearms.
Drug conviction - A 48-year-old was arrested at OR Tambo International Airport with 3,65kg heroin concealed in his luggage. On 19 July 2024, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and declared unfit to possess a firearm.

LIMPOPO

Clandestine drug laboratory - In July 2024, chemicals and crystal meth worth R2 billion were seized from a farm. Three Mexican nationals and two South Africans were arrested for manufacturing, dealing and possession of illicit drugs.

MPUMALANGA

Rhino horn possession - A suspect previously arrested in Ermelo for rhino horn possession was convicted on 1 July 2024 of three counts. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, with six years suspended and the horns were forfeited to the State.

NORTH WEST

Illegal gold procurement - Between 2016 and 2020, suspects illegally procured gold worth R111 million. Following Hawks investigations, four were arrested in September and October 2024 and charged under the Precious Metals Act and POCA.
Possession of explosives - In August 2024, a suspect from Kanana township was sentenced to 15 years' effective imprisonment for possession of explosives and contravention of the Immigration Act.

WESTERN CAPE

Police killing - A constable was shot and killed during a search in Nyanga. On 31 July 2024, the Western Cape High Court sentenced the accused to life imprisonment plus 20 years for murder and related offences.

Fraud and Immigration Act contravention - In February 2025, an accused entered a plea agreement and was convicted of forgery, uttering and contravening the Immigration Act. He received suspended sentences, was ordered to depart South Africa by 13 February 2025, deported thereafter and declared unfit to possess a firearm.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud and theft - A former veterinary clinic employee was convicted of embezzling over R4.8 million from her employer between 2018 and 2023. On 14 June 2024, the Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced her to 15 years' imprisonment and declared her unfit to possess a firearm.

Fraud - A former trust accountant at Du Toit Attorneys misappropriated over R17 million by manipulating the law firm's accounting system. On 12 November 2024, the Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced her to 12 years' direct imprisonment.

FREE STATE

Fraud and money laundering - A bookkeeper at Letaba Lab Central created ghost employees and misappropriated R1.3 million. On 3 April 2024, she was convicted and sentenced to 10 years for fraud and eight years for money laundering, both suspended for five years, with an order to repay R600 000.

GAUTENG

Fraud (Trust funds) - An attorney at Fluxman Attorneys misappropriated R39 million from a client trust account. He handed himself over on 26 August 2024 and was arrested.

Fraud (Investment scheme) - A suspect who defrauded victims of over R18 million in 2021 pleaded guilty to 15 counts of fraud. On 16 March 2024, the Palm Ridge Court sentenced her to 40 years' imprisonment, with 15 years to be served effectively.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and money laundering - A property administrator at Phoenix Cash and Carry defrauded the company of R5.8 million between 2015 and 2016. On 17 July 2024, the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court convicted him on 346 counts and sentenced him to nine years for fraud and three years for money laundering.

Fraud, corruption and money laundering - A logistics manager at Consulens Health Care Solution manipulated stock and invoices worth R24 million. On 15 October 2024, the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced him to 10 years for fraud, 10 years for corruption and five years for money laundering, with parts suspended, resulting in eight years' effective imprisonment.

LIMPOPO

Fraud - A former Department of Justice clerk misappropriated maintenance funds in 2009. On 6 June 2024, the Polokwane Specialised Commercial Crimes Court convicted her on 22 counts of fraud and sentenced her to six years' effective imprisonment. She was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.

NORTHERN CAPE

Fraud and theft - A former Financial Manager at the Northern Cape Cricket Union misappropriated R424 071. On 31 July 2024, he was convicted on 80 counts and sentenced to four years' direct imprisonment, with additional suspended sentences. He was declared unfit to possess a firearm.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, theft, forgery and uttering - Between 2012 and 2017, a woman defrauded victims of R3 million through false property and vehicle auction schemes. On 15 April 2024, the Bellville Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced her to 11 years' direct imprisonment.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION

GAUTENG

Corruption (SAPS recruitment) - In 2017, a former SAPS employee solicited R70 000 from a job applicant in exchange for interview material. He was convicted on 26 August 2024 under the PRECCA Act.

Corruption (Digital Vibes) - A former MISA director received R160 000 in kickbacks from Digital Vibes between 2018 and 2020 and was convicted on 24 May 2024 and sentenced in September 2024 to five years' imprisonment.

Fraud and Corruption (Eskom) - Between 2015 and 2017, tenders linked to Eskom's Kusile project were manipulated, with payments exceeding R745 million. Several suspects and companies were charged; one suspect extradition from the United Kingdom (UK) is underway.

Corruption (State Security) - In February 2025, a former Minister of State Security was rearrested for allegedly offering a bribe to collapse Parliament's Eskom inquiry in 2017.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and Corruption (Health Department contract) - A 71-year-old businessman was convicted in September 2024 for corruption and fraud linked to a 2006 water purification contract and was sentenced to 10 years (or R5 million fine), with an additional suspended sentence and ordered to pay R15 million plus a R60 million confiscation order.

LIMPOPO

VBS Heist - To date, 35 arrests and six convictions have been secured from the 2018 VBS Mutual Bank scandal. Investigations continue against 43 remaining suspects, with over 5 400 witness statements collected.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud and Corruption (Licensing scam) - Since 2021, 27 traffic officers, examiners and driving school owners have been arrested for issuing licences fraudulently. All suspects were released on bail ranging from R1 000 to R10 000.

OTHER SUCCESSES

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud and tax evasion - A 52-year-old suspect defrauded South African Revenue Service of over R633 000 by falsifying Value-added Tax records between 2014 and 2015. She was arrested in March 2023, but failed to appear in court in October 2023. A warrant of arrest has been issued.

FREE STATE

Tax fraud - A 45-year-old suspect and four co-accused face charges for submitting false company tax returns between 2018 and 2020, causing SARS a loss of more than R3 million. They are expected to appear before the Bloemfontein Magistrates' Court.

GAUTENG

Fraud, theft and money laundering (KPMG) – Four accused, including a former KPMG bursary specialist, misdirected bursary funds into personal and company accounts between 2021 and 2022. The loss to KPMG was R16.5 million.

Fraud, theft and money laundering (NJM & NDE Services) - Six individuals and three companies were arrested on 3 October 2024 for fraudulent transactions linked to NJM Treatment and NDE Services. All were granted bail of R20 000 each.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and money laundering - Two suspects defrauded Agri Trading Solutions of R10 million in April 2023 using false invoices and bank accounts. One is on R5 000 bail; the other is in custody.

LIMPOPO

Fraud and money laundering - A company director was arrested on 20 February 2025 for claiming R304 450 in UIF COVID-19 relief funds using details of 28 individuals who were not employees.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud and tax offences - Eight suspects were arrested in October 2024 for submitting false personal tax returns during 2014-2016, causing SARS a loss of R776 453. Each was released on R3 000 bail.

NORTH WEST

Fraud and money laundering - A suspect and her company appeared in the Klerksdorp Commercial Crimes Court on 9 October 2024 for diverting funds into her business account. She was arrested in Johannesburg.

Fraud - On 16 January 2025, a suspect appeared before the Ottosdal Magistrates' Court for R2.3 million fraud committed in 2021. One co-accused remains in custody on another case; the appearing suspect was released on R10 000 bail.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, theft and money laundering - A politician handed himself over on 28 February 2025 after being linked to R3.9 million misappropriated from a deceased estate. Investigations revealed further transfers to Jadoo and Associates and related businesses.

4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. The Programme objectives are to gather crime intelligence, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; to collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation; to institute counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS; and to prevent and fight crime, through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- **Crime Intelligence Operations** provides for intelligence-based criminal investigations.
- **Intelligence and Information Management** provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that will facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation.

The outputs that have been included within the Crime Intelligence Programme focus primarily on the following outcome and suboutcomes:

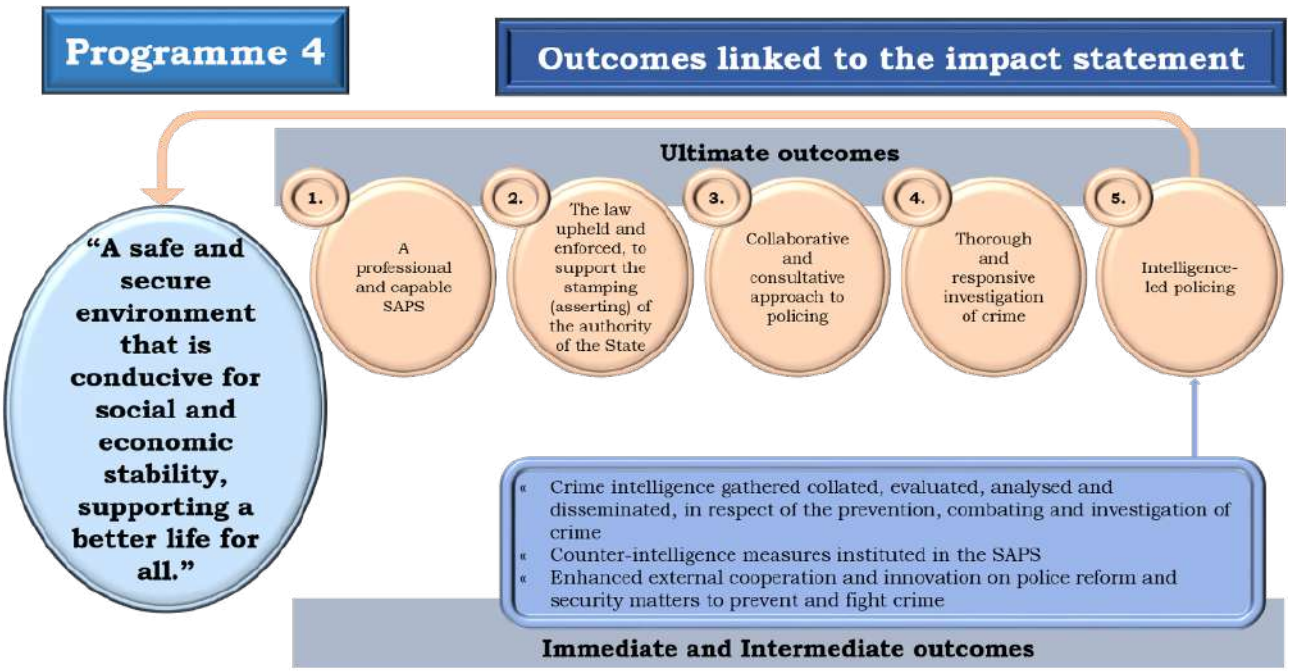


Table 5 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets, actual achievements, deviation from planned targets and reason for deviation for the subprogrammes under Programme 4.

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

Table 5: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations								
Intelligence-led policing: ▪ Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Network operations conducted to infiltrate/ penetrate criminal groupings/ syndicates and collect intelligence on priority threats	Percentage of network operations, relating to prioritised crime threats[86], successfully terminated	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	75,05% (409 from a total of 545).	67% of the total number of network operations registered, annually[87]	81,82% (432 from a total of 528).	14,82% points	Target achieved. Effective coordination between Crime Intelligence and relevant stakeholders played a significant role in exceeding performance expectations. This collaborative approach facilitated timely information sharing and operational alignment, which enhanced the overall efficiency and responsiveness of activities. The synergy between involved parties contributed meaningfully to the observed overperformance.
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[88]	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).	105,86% (741 from a total of 700).	100% (710)	107,89% (766 from a total of 710).	7,89% points	Target achieved. The capacitation of the environment through the provision of both physical and human resources contributed positively to the achievement of the target. This strategic investment enhanced operational readiness and efficiency, enabling teams to perform their functions more effectively. The availability of adequate resources and skilled personnel was instrumental in supporting the successful attainment of performance objectives.
		Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS	280,55% (5 134 from a total of 1 830).	158% (3 160 from a total of 2 000).	100% (2 200)	134,91% (2 968 from a total of 2 200).	34,91% points	Target achieved. The establishment of a new section focused on integrity management within the DPCI created a need for ad-hoc assessments of ICT equipment.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: ▪ Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS								This was necessary to ensure that technological resources aligned with the operational requirements and compliance standards of the newly introduced functions.
		Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS	115,89% (423 from a total of 365).	124,5% (498 from a total of 400).	100% (435)	125,52% (546 from a total of 435).	25,52% points	Target achieved. Additional security assessments were conducted due to relocation and restructuring of office space.
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management								
Intelligence-led policing: ▪ Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Intelligence reports generated, operationalised[89]	Percentage of proactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[90], that were operationalised at district level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	96,91% (50 513 from a total of 52 124).	95%[91]	98,83% (18 007 from a total of 18 220).	3,83% points	Target achieved. Proactive measures were taken to solicit feedback reports from operational clients, confirming that the disseminated intelligence products were effectively utilised and operationalised, thereby validating the practical application and impact of the intelligence provided.
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[92], that were operationalised at provincial level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	96,39% (16 459 from a total of 17 075).	95%	99,71% (8 230 from a total of 8 254).	4,71% points	Target achieved. Improved monitoring processes resulted in successful implementation and tracking of progress towards targets, and a comprehensive review revealed that all disseminated information was effectively operationalised, with tangible results confirmed through feedback received from external clients, demonstrating the efficacy of the intelligence dissemination process.
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[93],	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	99,20% (3 351 from a total of 3 378).	95%	100% (2 584 from a total of 2 584).	5,00% points	Target achieved. Collaboration between Crime Intelligence and external clients was significantly strengthened, resulting in an increased volume of reports generated and a corresponding

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: ▪ Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime		that were operationalised at national level						rise in the utilisation of intelligence products by clients, thereby underscoring the value and impact of this enhance partnership.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[94], that were operationalised at district level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	98,47% (191 390 from a total of 194 362).	95%	98,71% (33 650 from a total of 34 089).	3,71% points	Target achieved. Measures were taken to solicit feedback reports from operational clients, confirming that the disseminated intelligence products were effectively utilised and operationalised, thereby validating the practical application and impact of the intelligence provided.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[95], that were operationalised at provincial level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	95,15% (60 607 from a total of 63 693).	95%	98,65% (15 449 from a total of 15 660).	3,65% points	Target achieved. Improved monitoring processes resulted in successful implementation and tracking of progress towards targets, and a comprehensive review revealed that all disseminated information was effectively operationalised, with tangible results confirmed through feedback received from external clients, demonstrating the efficacy of the intelligence dissemination process.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports, relating to prioritised crime threats[96], that were operationalised at national level	Revised performance indicator, in 2023/24.	96,67% (11 499 from a total of 11 895).	95%	97,97% (3 433 from a total of 3 504).	2,97% points	Target achieved. Collaboration between Crime Intelligence and external clients was significantly strengthened, resulting in an increased volume of reports generated and a corresponding rise in the utilisation of intelligence products by clients, thereby underscoring the value and impact of this enhance partnership.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Division 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.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

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

A total of 528 network operations were registered in 2024/25. The planned target of 67% was surpassed by 14,82%, as a total of 432 or 81,82% of network operations were successfully terminated. Network operations successfully terminated were inclusive of robberies (94), narcotics (74), vehicle and truck jacking (41), stock theft (33), extortion (28), burglaries (19), fraud (17), murder (17), crimes aimed at critical infrastructure (16), corruption (13), explosives (11), CIT (10), counterfeit goods, including illicit cigarettes (10), instability in the transport sector (9), wanted suspects (9), rape (8), commercial and money laundering (5), gangsterism (4), illegal firearms (4), illegal mining (3), kidnapping (3), property crimes (3) and wildlife crimes (1). As of 31 March 2025, a total of 67 network operations, or 12,69%, were terminated unsuccessfully, while 29 operations, or 5,49%, were pending termination.

SECURITY RISK AND VETTING ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAPS

The planned target of 100% (710) was exceeded by 7,89% or 56, as a total of 766 or 107,89% security clearances were finalised in 2024/25. A total of 549 security clearances were issued, including 57 confidential, 60 secret and 432 top-secret clearances. However, 217 clearances were denied for various reasons, including service terminations and non-compliance with vetting requirements.

The planned target of 100% (2 200) was exceeded by 34,91% or 768, as a total of 2 968 or 134,91% ICT security assessments were finalised, which included both software and hardware technology. A total of 1 743 ICT equipment was assessed and compliant in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards. Of these, 416 were partially compliant due to various factors, such as the lack of an updated anti-virus, the storage of classified documents on the desktop and the use of a generic user password. Additionally, 809 equipment were found to be non-compliant to policy prescripts.

A total of 125,52% or 546 overt physical security assessments were conducted, exceeding the planned target of 100% (435) by 25,52% or 111. Assessments were conducted in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards. A total of 157 premises were found to be compliant, while 389 were non-compliant for various reasons, including the absence of physical security perimeter barrier, controls such as CCTV and alarm systems and burglar bars on doors and windows.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED OPERATIONALISED

During 2024/25, a total of 29 058 proactive intelligence reports were generated and 99,18% or 28 821 were operationalised at district, provincial and national levels. The table below depicts the proactive intelligence reports generated and operationalised.

Environment/level	Proactive reports generated		Total	Proactive reports operationalised		Total
	Early warning	Threat and risk assessment		Early warning	Threat and risk Assessment	
District	7 933	10 287	18 220	7 887	10 120	18 007
Provincial	4 650	3 604	8 254	4 638	3 592	8 230
National	2 417	167	2 584	2 417	167	2 584
Total	**15 000**	**14 058**	**29 058**	**14 942**	**13 879**	**28 821**

A total of 53 253 reactive intelligence reports were generated and 98,65% or 52 532 were operationalised at district, provincial and national levels. The table below depicts the reactive intelligence reports generated and operationalised in 2024/25.

Environment/level	Reactive reports generated		Total	Reactive reports operationalised		Total
	Profiles	Intelligence analysis reports		Profiles	Intelligence analysis reports	
District	6 589	27 500	34 089	6 516	27 134	33 650
Provincial	4 604	11 056	15 660	4 537	10 912	15 449
National	1 242	2 262	3 504	1 199	2 234	3 433
Total	**12 435**	**40 818**	**53 253**	**12 252**	**40 280**	**52 532**

Highlights

Blue light hijackings

On 18 March 2025, an intelligence-led operation was conducted along the N3 near Grootvlei, between the Villiers and De Hoek toll gates, targeting a syndicate involved in "blue light" hijackings. During the operation, a shootout ensued between the suspects and law enforcement members. Two suspects were arrested, one of whom sustained injuries. Two victims held hostage by the suspects were successfully rescued. The suspects were positively linked to over 30 robberies along the N3 highway. Items recovered included unlicensed firearms, SAPS insignia and uniforms, blue lights, sirens and a military-grade signal device.

On 20 March 2025, a follow-up intelligence-driven operation resulted in the arrest of four suspects, including two SAPS members. The suspects were further linked to truck hijacking incidents in the Kempton Park area.

Kidnapping, extortion and drugs

On 31 July 2024, a multidisciplinary team, guided by intelligence, conducted a raid at a hotel in East Gate, Fourways, where two apartments were searched. Six suspects were arrested for the kidnapping of a businessman that occurred on 5 July 2024. During the operation, narcotics suspected to be crystal methamphetamine, with an estimated street value of R300 million, were seized.

On the same day, 31 July 2024, further intelligence led to the interception of three suspects at a hotel in Bruma Lake, Johannesburg. Following a search of the premises, drugs valued at R100 million were discovered concealed in containers in the hotel room.

On 23 January 2025, a multidisciplinary operation was executed in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, following the kidnapping of a Portuguese businessman in Makhado, Limpopo. The victim had been abducted by five armed suspects, with a ransom demand of R15 million. One suspect was arrested in Fordsburg, which led to the arrest of a second suspect in Mpumalanga. The second suspect directed officials to Limpopo, where the victim was found unharmed.

On 24 January 2025, an intelligence-led operation was conducted in Booysens, Pretoria West, following the abduction of a 9-year-old boy from his residence in Waterfall City, Midrand. The kidnapping occurred on 20 January 2025, with the suspects, four unknown Pakistani nationals, demanding a R15 million ransom. Two suspects were arrested and led law enforcement to an address in Danville, Pretoria West, where the child was safely recovered. An additional three suspects were arrested at the location.

On 7 June 2024, intelligence information led to an operation in Alberton, Gauteng, targeting the manufacturing, storage and distribution of narcotics. The operation resulted in the arrest of nine individuals and the recovery of drugs estimated at R40 million.

On 2 December 2024, following earlier intelligence received on 22 November 2024 regarding a vessel suspected of smuggling drugs, a container was intercepted in South Coast Road. An intelligence-led operation was conducted, resulting in the recovery of drugs valued at R86.2 million.

Firearms

On 6 August 2024, intelligence was received concerning suspected unauthorised military training activities near Modimolle. A multidisciplinary team operationalised the intelligence on 8 August 2024. The operation led to the discovery of 12 rifles and 12 pistols that were licensed; however, seven rifles and five pistols were found to be registered under a firearm dealership in Pinetown, KwaZulu-Natal. The firearms were transported without the necessary permits.

Illicit mining

On 12 April 2024, operational units responded to reports of conflict between foreign illegal miners and community members in Hlabekisa. The operation led to the arrest of 18 illegal immigrants from Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, suspected of involvement in illicit mining and related acts of intimidation and robbery within the community.

On 10 April 2024, a multidisciplinary, intelligence-led operation resulted in the arrest of 24 illegal miners, aged between 17 and 44 years, comprising nationals from South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho, who faced charges of illegal mining.

On 12 April 2024, another operation was conducted at Molati Village outside Letsitele in the Mopani District. Six males, aged between 24 and 36 years, were arrested. Among them, three Zimbabwean nationals were charged with illegal mining and illegal immigration, while the remaining six were arrested for unlawful possession of mining equipment.

Commercial and cybercrime

On 14 June 2024, Crime Intelligence, Cybercrime and Organised Crime Detectives in Gauteng executed an ad hoc operation in Sandton, Johannesburg. The operation targeted a syndicate involved in the illegal manufacturing and processing of SIM cards and their unlawful registration through RICA (Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act). Upon arrival at the identified premises, 40 foreign nationals, including Zimbabwean males, two Asian nationals and a Malawian, among whom was one minor, were arrested. A total of 53 computers were seized from the location.

Theft of motor vehicles

Between March and December 2024, intelligence-led operations in Limpopo Province focused on vehicles hijacked in Gauteng and destined for smuggling across the Beitbridge-Limpopo River borderline into Mozambique via Zimbabwe. These operations resulted in 32 arrests and the recovery of 37 stolen motor vehicles.

Stock theft

On 20 May 2024, an intelligence-led operation was conducted following reports of stolen livestock from Plot BH2 in Christiana, being transported in a truck toward Jan Kemp, Northern Cape. A Nissan truck was intercepted and 15 cows valued at R225 000, along with the truck valued at R450 000, were seized. Two suspects were arrested for possession of stolen livestock and vehicle, with a combined value of R675 000.

On 14 February 2025, a further intelligence-driven operation targeting stock theft in Qumbu resulted in the arrest of two suspects. Recovered items included livestock valued at R1.38 million, one unlicensed firearm and 38 rounds of unlicensed ammunition.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS OUTCOMES

Significant improvements have been achieved in network operations, with a marked increase in the successful termination of operations aimed at infiltrating and dismantling criminal groupings and syndicates. These achievements have reinforced the effectiveness of intelligence-led policing by enabling law enforcement to proactively disrupt prioritised crime threats before they escalate, thereby enhancing overall public safety and operational efficiency.

Concurrently, security risk and vetting assessments have been strengthened, with significant progess made with the finalisation of critical security clearances, ICT security evaluations and overt mandatory physical security assessments. These measures have bolstered the integrity of personnel and infrastructure, reducing vulnerabilities and safeguarding sensitive operations.

The operationalisation of intelligence reports has also improved both proactively and reactively across district, provincial and national levels. Proactive intelligence reports have facilitated anticipatory responses to emerging threats, enabling strategic deployment of resources to mitigate crime risks effectively. Reactive intelligence reports have supported rapid and informed responses to incidents as they occur, enhancing investigative outcomes and operational coordination.

Together, these advancements in operational execution, security management and intelligence dissemination have substantially improved the SAPS's capacity to combat crime and protect the public through informed, targeted and timely interventions.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	1 888 088	1 888 088	0	1 733 283	1 733 283	0
Intelligence and Information Management	2 813 991	2 813 991	0	2 585 804	2 585 804	0
Total	**4 702 079**	**4 702 079**	**0**	**4 319 087**	**4 319 087**	**0**

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2024/25.

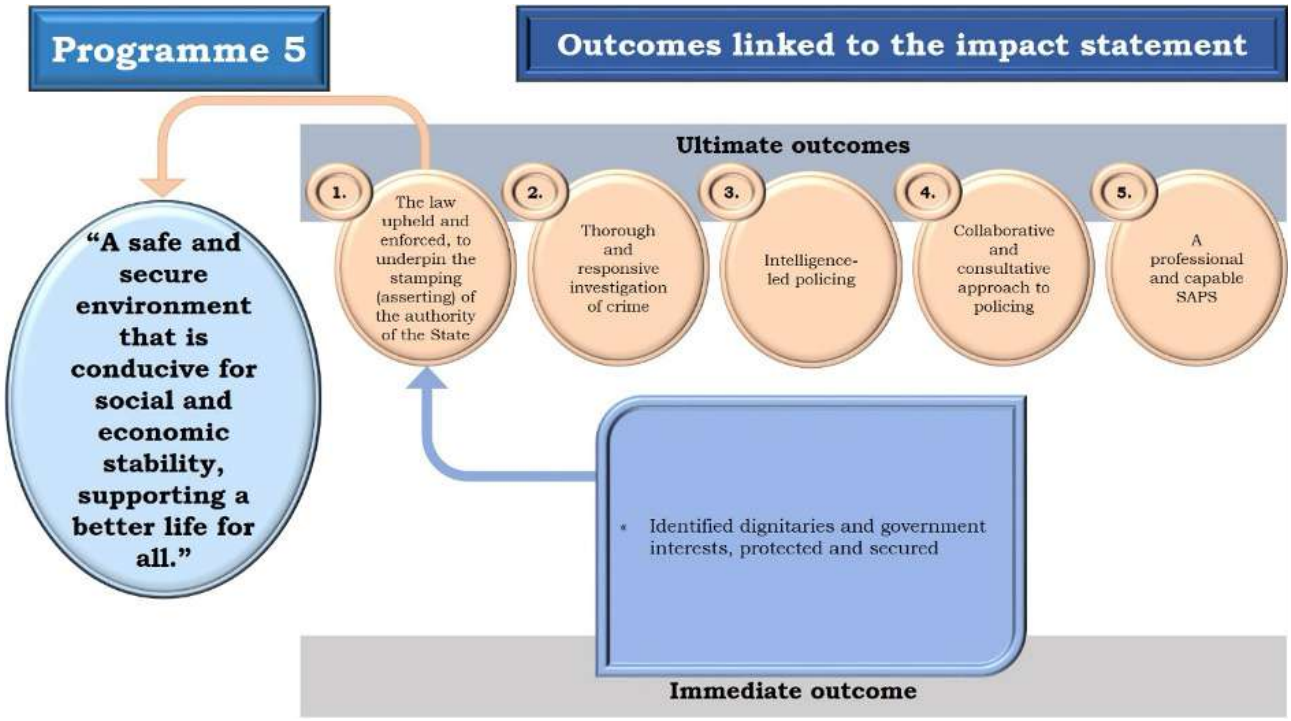
4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The Programme objective is to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in-transit and by protecting the location in which dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president, are present, without any security breaches.

The Protection and Security Services Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- **VIP Protection Services provides** for the protection of the president, deputy president, former presidents, their spouses and other identified dignitaries while in-transit.
- **Static Protection provides** for the protection of other local and foreign dignitaries and the places in which all dignitaries, including people related to the president and deputy president, are present.
- **Government Security Regulator provides** for security regulations and evaluations, the administration of National Key Points (NKPs) and strategic installations.

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



The Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component share joint responsibility for Programme 5. Tables 6 and 7 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets, actual achievements, deviation from planned targets and reason for deviation for the subprogrammes under Programme 5.

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

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 6: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches during in-transit protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static Protection								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings and strategic installations	Percentage of strategic installations audited	52,61% (131 from a total of 249).	49,61% (126 from a total of 254).	51% (127 from a total of 249)	51,81% (129 from a total of 249).	0,81% points	Target achieved. Two Departments, namely, the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Energy merged. However, they still occupied separate buildings that needed to be audited. As a result, two additional buildings were audited.
		Percentage of NKPs evaluated	99,07% (213 from a total of 215).	100% (214 from a total of 214).	100% (214)	100% (213 from a total of 213).	-	Target achieved. The declassification and subsequent discounting of one NKP from the target (Road Traffic Management Cooperation).

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 7: Actual performance against targets, for 2024/25, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: ▪ Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of physical protection[97]	Number of security breaches during physical protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches[98]	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	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 venue security	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences[99]	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	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	Percentage of NKPs evaluated	90% (9 from a total of 10).	100% (11 from a total of 11).	100% (11)	90,91% (10 from a total of 11).	-9,09% points	Target not achieved. One NKP is currently in the process of being declassified and is awaiting the Minister's signature. The property was purchased by a private individual.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The Protection and Security Services Division is a national competency with nine provincial offices located throughout South Africa. The Division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and ad-hoc VIPs, in accordance with the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS) Policy and NKPs, as well as identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). The Division also provides protection to foreign dignitaries who have been identified and are currently in South Africa. The provision of protection to the 10 Parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures) is part of static protection.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

PROVISIONING OF IN-TRANSIT AND STATIC PROTECTION

In-transit protection was provided to 95 national and 127 provincial dignitaries, as well as 14 ad-hoc and 49 foreign dignitaries who visited South Africa during the period under review. A total of 25 196 South African VIP movements were conducted within and outside of South Africa. During the protection of South African VIPs, no security breaches occurred 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 50 special events, 232 provincial events and two major events. These events included the SONA, State of the Province Addresses, national elections, the ANC January 8 Statement and manifesto launch, National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotla.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

PROVISIONING OF IN-TRANSIT AND STATIC PROTECTION

In 2024/25, a total number of 75 664 protection services were provided by 13 Static Units, which included 73 identified VIP residences and 30 strategic installations located throughout South Africa, including nine sub offices. No security breaches occurred during protection duties.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS

In total, 51,81% or 129 from a total of 249 strategic installations planned for in 2024/25 were audited, achieving the annual target of 51%. Overperformance was due to the merger of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, which has not yet relocated to the new facility (Eastern Cape and North West).

In total, 100%, or 214 NKPs were evaluated. One NKP was declassified by the Minister of Police, namely, the Road Traffic Management Corporation, in the Gauteng Province. Therefore, the NKP was discounted from the target.

The following regulatory functions were performed during the under review:

- A total of 2 082 applications for security guards for NKP's were processed. During this process, it was determined that no applicants had criminal records and no applicants were found to be incapable in terms of Regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).

- A total of 215 security service providers and security training providers were evaluated, of which 28 were deregistered.
- A total of 22 new security service providers and one new security training provider were registered.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

In terms of section 83(a) of the Constitution, 1996, the President is the Head of State and head of the National Executive. As per section 91 of the Constitution, the President is the Head of Cabinet and it is under his discretion whom to appoint as Deputy President and the cabinet ministers. It is, therefore, established in terms of section 83(a), read in conjunction with sections 85 and 91, that the President is the Head of the National Executive and, therefore holds the highest executive authority within the country.

The President is elected in terms of section 86 of the Constitution by the National Assembly. Executive ministers are members of the cabinet appointed by the President and each minister is responsible for a specific portfolio and oversees the administration and implementation of national policies within their spheres. The roles and responsibilities of the President and the cabinet is entrenched in section 85 of the Constitution; however, the roles of the President are broad and overarching and the roles and responsibilities of a cabinet minister is limited due to their designation of office.

Cabinet ministers are directly accountable to the President and Parliament. Therefore, the President represents the highest executive authority and their role is critical for the functioning of the government. Any harm to the President can disrupt decision-making, policy implementation and national stability by ensuring the President's safety protects the integrity of democratic governance.

Furthermore, the President is privy to highly sensitive national security information and is responsible for critical decisions in defence, diplomacy and crisis management. Protecting the President safeguards the confidentiality and security of these responsibilities.

The protection of the President and the executive is not merely a matter of personal safety, it is a cornerstone of national stability, governance and security. By ensuring the President's safety, the Presidential Protection Service upholds the functional and symbolic integrity of the nation's leadership, fostering public confidence and continuity of the democratic process. For this reason, the Presidential Protection Service wishes to emphasise that the failure to fulfil its legal obligations will have a significant impact on the safety and security of our nation, affecting all branches of government.

Protecting the President is vital because the President is not only an individual, but also a symbol of national unity, leadership and the functional continuity of government. Presidential Protection Service ensures the stability of governance, preserves national security and upholds public confidence in the government.

Presidential Protection Service has a mandatory legal obligation to protect the interests of the State by providing comprehensive protection packages and details. Comprehensive protection embodies three distinctive dimensions, namely Physical Protection (direct personal protection), Venue Security (asset protection) and Secure Communication (information security). Various support functions of the protective mandate are provided to establish a comprehensive Presidential Protection Service.

Presidential Protection Service protection policies must realistically match the threats against the Presidency and the qualified protected person/s. Presidential Protection Service protection details are provided and are informed by a threat and risk assessment, which are provided by the relevant State intelligence stakeholders.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

PROVISION OF PHYSICAL PROTECTION

Physical protection aims to protect the lives and assets of protected State Protected Persons while they are in-transit, as well as to mitigate risks to their safety and dignity, as the safety of these individuals is vital to the safety and security of the nation. Physical protection was provided to 24 presidential VIPs, who participated in 124 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Depending on the duration of the flight, some of these visits required refuelling pauses. A total of 66 foreign heads of state/government were protected.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

PROVISION OF VENUE SECURITY

Venue Security seeks to create a safe and secure environment for the Presidency and identified VIPs, ensuring that their dignity and resources are protected with diligence and implementing 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 26 identified VIP residences and five offices.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

REGULATED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT IDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The purpose of Security Planning and Compliance is to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance and to prevent any incidents or occurrences that may cause damage or disruption at an NKP in accordance with the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019), as well as ensuring that daily operational deployments adhere to NKP standards. Ten from a total of 11 NKPs were evaluated. One outstanding NKP is in the process of being declassified, awaiting the signature of the Minister. The property was sold to a private person.

ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS OUTCOMES

The successful provision of in-transit and static protection, along with physical and venue security, without any recorded security breaches, has had a direct and positive impact on upholding and enforcing the law. These measures have ensured the safety of high-profile individuals and critical events, reinforcing public confidence in the state's ability to safeguard its leadership, institutions and strategic assets. This seamless execution of protective duties has played a pivotal role in asserting the authority of the state, deterring threats and maintaining stability in high-risk environments.

In addition, the auditing of the targeted number of strategic installations and the comprehensive evaluation of all NKPs have strengthened national security readiness. These processes ensure that vulnerabilities are identified and addressed, compliance with legislative and security standards is maintained and that critical infrastructure remains protected against sabotage, disruption, or other security risks. Together, these outcomes not only protect vital state interests, but also demonstrate the capacity and resolve of the security services to enforce the rule of law and defend the sovereignty of the Republic.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	2 291 061	2 291 061	0	1 991 960	1 991 960	0
Static Protection	1 417 816	1 417 816	0	1 314 836	1 314 836	0
Government Security Regulator	104 826	104 826	0	99 240	99 240	0
Operational Support	300 530	300 530	0	282 485	282 485	0
Total	**4 114 233**	**4 114 233**	**0**	**3 688 521**	**3 688 521**	**0**

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Presidential Protection Service Component underperformed in the following area:

Percentage of NKPs evaluated

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

One NKP is currently in the process of being declassified and is awaiting the Minister's signature. The property was purchased by a private individual.

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

Not applicable

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

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

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2024/25.

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

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

The SAPS do not make any transfer payment to a public entity for the purpose of that public entity to deliver a service, on behalf of Government. Payments to the SASSETA are being made, in terms of the skills levy, of which the SAPS is also a department to benefit, from such.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1 CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND EARMARKED FUNDS PAID/RECEIVED

Not applicable to the Vote: Police.

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of the donor	**UK**
Full amount of the funding	£19,147.00 (Donation in kind).
Period of the commitment	2024-05-27 to 2024-09-30
Purpose of the funding	To support the SAPS in building capacity in areas of cybercrime.
Expected outputs	▪ Finalised National Instruction on search, access and seizure of cyber articles. ▪ Finalised directives in terms of section 24(5) of the Cybercrimes Act. ▪ Combined training manual.
Actual outputs achieved	▪ National Instruction on search, access and seizure of cyber articles ▪ Directives in terms of section 24(5) of the Cybercrimes Act. ▪ Combined training manual.
Amount received in current period	£19,147.00 Pounds
Amount spent by department	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	▪ Technical committee meetings. ▪ Regular meetings and planning between the project manager, consultant and the High Commission. ▪ The budget was managed by the UK.

Name of donor	**United States of America (USA): International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA) - Using Intelligence in Organised Crime**
Full amount of the funding	R75 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-04-22 to 2024-04-26
Purpose of the funding	To fund five members of the SAPS to attend the Using Intelligence in Organised Crime, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for five members to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	Five members were trained successfully.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the United States of America (USA).

Name of donor	**USA: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Africa Centre for Strategic Studies 2024 Emerging Security Sector Leaders Seminar**
Full amount of the funding	R31 700.00
Period of the commitment	2024-06-04 to 2024-06-06
Purpose of the funding	One member of the SAPS to attend the USA: FBI - Africa Center for Strategic Studies 2024 Emerging Security Sector Leaders Seminar, in Washington, USA
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for one member to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the seminar.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Inter-Agency Cooperation in Financial Investigation: Botswana
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-06-10 to 2024-06-14
Purpose of the funding	Two members of the SAPS to attend USA: ILEA - Inter-Agency Cooperation in Financial Investigation, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for two members to be trained.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the training Intervention
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA - Inter Critical Communication Skills Programme
Full amount of the funding	R94 500.00
Period of the commitment	2024-06-24 to 2024-06-28
Purpose of the funding	Three members of the SAPS to attend USA: ILEA - Inter Critical Communication Skills Programme, in Gaborone, Botswana
Expected outputs	Three members to participate in the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	Three members of the SAPS participated in the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	People's Republic of China: Seminar on Fugitive and Tracking
Full amount of the funding	R1 418 750.00
Period of the commitment	2024-06-13 to 2024-06-27
Purpose of the funding	To fund inland transport, accommodation and meals and training-related costs during the seminar for 22 SAPS officials to be trained on in Beijing, Peoples' Republic of China.
Expected outputs	22 officials of the SAPS to participate in the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	22 officials have successfully completed the training Intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Embassy of the Peoples' Republic of China.

Name of donor	African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL): Financial Crimes Investigations Training Course
Full amount of the funding	R29 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-07-01 to 2024-07-05
Purpose of the funding	One member of the SAPS to participate in the Financial Crimes Investigations Training Course, in Harare, Zimbabwe.
Expected outputs	One member to attend the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the AFRIPOL.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Basic Investigations of Computer and Electronic Crimes Programme
Full amount of the funding	R30 740.00
Period of the commitment	2024-07-29 to 2024-08-02
Purpose of the funding	For two officials of the SAPS to participate in the Basic Investigations of Computer and Electronic Crimes Programme, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Two officials to participate in the workshop.
Actual outputs achieved	Two officials have successfully attended the workshop.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Government.

Name of donor	Malaysia: The 48th International Senior Police Officers' Command Course
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-08-26 to 2024-09-13
Purpose of the funding	To fund inland transport, accommodation and meals and training related costs during the course, at the Malaysian Police College, Malaysia.
Expected outputs	One member to participate in the 48th International Senior Police Officers' Command Course: session two, in Malaysia.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the training course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Malaysian Government.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Kidnapping for Ransom Negotiation and Investigations Workshop
Full amount of the funding	R66 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-08-26 to 2024-08-30
Purpose of the funding	Two members of the SAPS to attend a Kidnapping for Ransom Negotiation and Investigations Workshop, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Members to be trained on Kidnapping for Ransom Negotiation and Investigations.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by US Government.

Name of donor	People's Republic of China: Seminar on Police Exchange
Full amount of the funding	R1 181 500.00
Period of the commitment	2024-09-03 to 2024-09-23
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate SAPS members through exchange sessions between the two agencies on issues around transnational crimes.
Expected outputs	16 members of the SAPS to participate in the seminar.
Actual outputs achieved	16 members successfully completed the seminar, in Shenyang, People's Republic of China.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by Embassy of People's Republic of China.

Name of donor	Italy: Workshop on Action to Contrast Drug Trafficking
Full amount of the funding	R68 600.00
Period of the commitment	2024-09-02 to 2024-09-06
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the investigation of narcotics and drug-related crimes.
Expected outputs	Two investigators to attend and complete the course, in Rome, Italy.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by Italy.

Name of donor	Australia: Cybercrime Training Programme
Full amount of the funding	R20 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-09-08 to 2024-09-13
Purpose of the funding	To train one SAPS member on how to investigate cybercrime-related crimes.
Expected outputs	One investigator to attend and complete the course, in Nigeria.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of Australia.

Name of donor	Russia: Specialised Course for Staff Members of African Law-Enforcement Agencies Participating in Peacekeeping Missions
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-09-10 to 2024-10-19
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skill of and prepare members on how to handle peacekeeping missions and other related matters.
Expected outputs	One member to attend and complete the course, in Russia.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of Russia.

Name of donor	Russia: Investigation of Crimes Committed with The Use of IT, Collection of Digital Evidence
Full amount of the funding	R27 300.00
Period of the commitment	2024-09-24 to 2024-10-04
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate a SAPS member on cybercrime investigations and other related crimes.
Expected outputs	One SAPS member to attend and complete the course, in Moscow, Russia.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of Russia.

Name of donor	USA: 2024 FBI National Academy Session 281 Course
Full amount of the funding	R48 688.13
Period of the commitment	2024-09-28 to 2024-12-12
Purpose of the funding	To train a SAPS member on how to investigate Organised Crime through the FBI National Academy.
Expected outputs	One investigator to attend and complete the course, in Quantico, Virginia
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	Malaysia: The International Cybercrime Enforcement Course
Full amount of the funding	R45 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-07 to 2024-10-11
Purpose of the funding	To fund inland transport, accommodation and meals and training-related costs during the course, in Kuala Lamour, Malaysian Police College, Malaysia.
Expected outputs	One member to participate in the international cybercrime enforcement course: session two, in Malaysia.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the training course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Malaysian Government.

Name of donor	UN on Drug Crimes (UNODC): Tri-Lateral Planning Training by SAPS on the Crime Intelligence Gathering Learning Programme
Full amount of the funding	R33 600.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-14 to 2024-11-08
Purpose of the funding	To train SAPS members on how to gather intelligence on organised crimes.
Expected outputs	Three investigators to attend and complete the course, in Pretoria, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	Three members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UNODC.

Name of donor	UK: Senior Investigators Course
Full amount of the funding	R880 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-14 to 2024-11-08
Purpose of the funding	To train 10 SAPS members on how to investigate organised crimes.
Expected outputs	Ten investigators to attend and complete the course in, Cape Town, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	Ten members have successfully completed the training course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UK Government.

Name of donor	**AFRIPOL: Fourth Meeting of the Heads of Training Departments of the AU Member**
Full amount of the funding	R50 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-15 to 2024-10-16
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate one senior officer on issues of transnational organised crimes.
Expected outputs	One senior officer to attend and complete the meeting, in Algeria.
Actual outputs achieved	One senior officer participated successfully during the meeting.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by AFRIPOL.

Name of donor	**International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL): Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention (RNTPU) Unit Law Enforcement Support Programme – NCAT Frontline Officers Course**
Full amount of the funding	R10 944.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-21 to 2024-10-24
Purpose of the funding	To train 61 frontline members of the SAPS on how to handle crime scenes involving radiological-related crimes, in Cape Town, South Africa.
Expected outputs	61 members to attend and complete the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	61 members participated successfully in the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by INTERPOL.

Name of donor	**INTERPOL: RNTPU - Law Enforcement Support Programme: Radiological Crime Scene Awareness**
Full amount of the funding	R9 747.00
Period of the commitment	2024-10-28 to 2024-10-31
Purpose of the funding	To train 16 frontline members of SAPS on how to handle crime scene involving radiological-related crimes, in Cape Town, South Africa.
Expected outputs	16 members to attend and complete the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	16 members participated successfully in the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by INTERPOL.

Name of donor	**Russia: Information Security of Communications Systems**
Full amount of the funding	R60 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-11-05 to 2024-11-14
Purpose of the funding	To capacitate two members of the SAPS on Information Security of Communication Systems, in Voronezh, Russia.
Expected outputs	Two SAPS members to attend and complete the course.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Russian Government.

Name of donor	Italy: Clandestine Laboratory, Precursors, Synthetic Drug and New Psychoactive Substances Course
Full amount of the funding	R42 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-11-09 to 2024-11-17
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the investigation of clandestine laboratory and drug-related crimes.
Expected outputs	One investigator to attend and complete the course, in Rome, Italy.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Italian Government.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Advanced Interviewing for Law Enforcement
Full amount of the funding	R120 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-11-08 to 2024-11-22
Purpose of the funding	Four members of the SAPS to attend Advanced Interviewing for Law Enforcement, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Four members to attend and complete the course.
Actual outputs achieved	Four members have successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): Knowledge Co-Creation Programme in Community Policing
Full amount of the funding	R92 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-11-06 to 2024-11-23
Purpose of the funding	One member of the SAPS to attend Knowledge Co-Creation Programme in Community Policing, in Japan.
Expected outputs	One member to attend and complete the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by JICA at the Embassy of Japan.

Name of donor	INTERPOL: Training Session 1: Spektor and Mobiledit
Full amount of the funding	R56 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-11-25 to 2024-11-28
Purpose of the funding	Two members of the SAPS to attend Spektor and Mobiledit, in Harare, Zimbabwe.
Expected outputs	Two members to attend and complete the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by INTERPOL.

Name of donor	SARPCCO: Examinations: The 8th Intake: Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership
Full amount of the funding	R16 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-12-16 to 2024-12-20
Purpose of the funding	Two members of the SAPS to attend the Examinations for the 8th intake, for Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership.
Expected outputs	Two members to participate in the examination.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members have successfully attended the examinations and completed the first semester modules.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Eswatini Police Force.

Name of donor	USA: ILEA: Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Course
Full amount of the funding	R114 000.00
Period of the commitment	2024-12-02 to 2024-12-06
Purpose of the funding	Four members of the SAPS to attend Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Course, in Botswana.
Expected outputs	Four members to attend the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	Four members have successfully attended the training intervention.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Government of the USA.

Name of donor	UK: Women in Policing Leadership Course
Full amount of the funding	R700 000.00
Period of the commitment	2025-01-27 to 2025-01-31
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skills of 18 female SAPS members on how to investigate organised crimes.
Expected outputs	18 investigators to attend and complete the course, in Cape Town, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	18 members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UK Government.

Name of donor	Italy: Training Course on Combating International Organised Crime
Full amount of the funding	R45 000.00
Period of the commitment	2025-02-11 to 2025-02-28
Purpose of the funding	To improve the investigation skills of a SAPS member on international organised crimes, in Caserta, Italy.
Expected outputs	One investigator to attend and complete the course.
Actual outputs achieved	One member has successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Italian Government.

Name of donor	**UK: Open-Source Intelligence Course (OSINT)**
Full amount of the funding	R850 000.00
Period of the commitment	2025-02-24 to 2025-02-28
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skills of 15 SAPS members on how to investigate OSINT-related cases on organised crimes.
Expected outputs	15 investigators to attend and complete the course, in Pretoria, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	15 members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UK Government.

Name of donor	**UK: Enhanced Negotiator Course for High Threat**
Full amount of the funding	R560 000.00
Period of the commitment	2025-03-03 to 2025-03-07
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skills of 15 SAPS negotiators on how to handle situations of high threats to the government.
Expected outputs	15 negotiators to attend and complete the course, in Pretoria, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	15 members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UK Government.

Name of donor	**UK: Container Targeting Workshop**
Full amount of the funding	R560 000.00
Period of the commitment	2025-03-04 to 2025-03-07
Purpose of the funding	To enhance the skills of 18 SAPS negotiators on how to handle situations of high threats to the government.
Expected outputs	18 members to attend and complete the course, in Durban, South Africa.
Actual outputs achieved	18 members have successfully completed the course.
Amount received in current period	None
Amount spent by the Department	None
Reason for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UK Government.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The SAPS planned to establish five new police stations, during 2024/25. However, due to the slow pace on the delivery of the infrastructure project on the construction of police stations using the brick-and-mortar method, an executive decision was taken during 2024 that the construction of new police stations and the clearing of the backlog of police station projects, whereby the establishment or re-establishment of 10 prioritised police stations, using the alternative building method, through the awarded Pre-Manufactured Collapsible Units Contract, should be prioritised, as part of an overall approach by the SAPS to improving the combating and prevention of crime, and service delivery by the SAPS (ICPCAP).

Due to the slow progression of the contractors of the construction of police stations using brick-and-mortar method, the completion of the establishment of police stations utilising alternative building method aided in overachieving the planned target. The SAPS has initiated the establishment of police stations to support the Access to Policing Strategy by expanding its footprint. This initiative adopts alternative construction approaches, with a particular focus on the brick-and-mortar method. During the 2024/25 period, nine new police stations were established, three of which were constructed using the brick-and-mortar technique as detailed below:

- Phaudi, in Limpopo Province
- Kanana and Dwarsberg, in the North West Province
- Majola, in the Eastern Cape Province
- Sonskyn and Sunrise view, in the Free State Province
- Matlala and The Oaks, in Limpopo Province
- Makhaza, in the Western Cape Province

With regards to the brick-and-mortar projects that could not be completed due to underperformance by the contractors, the following corrective measures were implemented:

- Moyeni, in the Eastern Cape – Penalties have been imposed on the contractor and the recovery plan was approved by the Principal Agent and is being implemented. The anticipated revised practical completion date is schedule for 31 August 2025.
- Tshiame, in the Free State – Due to an unforeseen delay relating to basic service of Eskom connection; the estimated revised completion date is envisaged for 30 August 2025.
- Ennerdale, in Gauteng – The civil/structural engineer suspended his services for three months which affected the supervision of critical work on roof and road works. Settlement was reached and the consultant is back on site. The anticipated revised practical completion date is 30 September 2025.

USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The National Commissioner approved the 2026/27 User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), on 24 March 2025, to ensure compliance with section 9 of the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No 19 of 2007). On 27 March 2025, the approved UAMP was submitted to both the National Treasury and the NDPWI.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEASED POLICE STATIONS

No target was set for 2024/25 for the acquisition of land or leased police stations.

SECURITY UPGRADING OF POLICE STATIONS

The implementation of police station security measures was necessitated by the development of the National Safety Strategy and the National Police Safety Plan. The SAPS developed and approved an Infrastructure Security Plan with the consideration and inclusion of all technological requirements, such as CCTV and access control systems during 2021/22. During 2024/25, between both the Division Supply Chain Management and provincial offices, a total number of 10 previously identified police stations and other police facilities were installed with the provisioning of security features, as shown in the table below.

No	Province	Name	Date completed
1.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2024-05-23
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Plessislaer	2024-08-27
5.	North West	Lomanyaneng	2024-10-31
7.	Northern Cape	Kathu	2024-04-23
9.	Western Cape	Mfuleni	2024-05-22

No	Province	Name	Date completed
2.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	2025-02-13
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	South Port	2025-02-14
6.	North West	Bedwang	2024-12-11
8.	Northern Cape	Kuruman	2024-07-11
10.	Western Cape	Khayelitsha	2024-05-23

8.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The following table depicts the actual progress made on the implementation of the Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan, in 2024/25:

SAPS infrastructure 2024/25 financial year								
Programme	**Category**	**Focus area**		**Total on approved Infrastructure Development Plan 2024/25**	**2024/25 Annual Performance Plan/Annual Operational Plan**	**Projects completed, by 2024/25**	**Progress (%) completed, by 2024/25**	**Deviation (%) of annual planned target (80%) 2024/25**
CAPITAL WORKS	Construction of police stations	Site clearance		6	5	5	100%	20%
		Planning and design		7	9	6	67%	-13%
		Execution	Brick and mortar	5	4	3	75%	-5%
			Park homes	6	6	6	100%	20%
	Repair and upgrades	Planning and design		1	1	1	100%	20%
		Fencing		2	1	1	100%	20%
		Victim-friendly facilities		8	10	21	210%	130%
		Park homes: additional accommodation		16	12	27	225%	145%
		Installation of inverters		16	15	20	133%	53%
		Electrical upgrades		-	-	1	-	-
		Installation of boreholes		19	4	1	25%	-55%
		Installation of air conditioners		11	-	17	-	-
		Security upgrades: execution		15	10	10	100%	20%
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS				**112**	**77**	**119**	**155%**	**75%**
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Maintenance to police stations	Planning and design		4	2	3	150%	70%
		Execution		4	3	2	67%	-13%
	Repairs to cell blocks			46	28	15	54%	-26%
	Maintenance to police academies			4	4	5	125%	45%
TOTAL PLANNED MAINTENANCE				**58**	**37**	**25**	**68%**	**-12%**
Grand total infrastructure projects				***170***	***114***	***144***	***126%***	***46%***

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, IN THE CURRENT YEAR AND THE PROGRESS, IN COMPARISON TO WHAT WAS PLANNED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

CATEGORY TYPE

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

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of five projects were planned for completion and all were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	St Faiths	2025-03-31
3.	Limpopo	Mookgopong Cells	2025-01-23
5.	Western Cape	Lingelethu	2025-03-31

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Limpopo	Villa Nora	2024-12-04
4.	Mpumalanga	Siyabuswa	2024-10-09

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

A total number of seven projects were planned for completion and six were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Bhosiki	2024-10-16
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntshongwe	2025-02-24
5.	Mpumalanga	DunDonald	2024-11-13

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mashayilanga (Kilmun)	2024-11-14
4.	Limpopo	Khubvi	2024-12-03
6.	North West	Ikageng	2025-01-25

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION: BRICK AND MORTAR

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Phaudi	2024-10-30
3.	North West	Kanana	2024-11-29

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	North West	Dwarsberg	2024-08-07

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION (ALTERNATIVE BUILDING METHODS)

A total number of six projects were planned for completion and all were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Majola	2024-10-24
3.	Free State	Sunriseview	2024-04-24
5.	Limpopo	Matlala	2024-04-17

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Free State	Sonskyn	2024-10-23
4.	Limpopo	The Oaks	2024-04-18
6.	Western Cape	Makhaza	2024-05-13

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	2024-11-15

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATION: FENCING

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Western Cape	Makhaza	2024-07-05

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and 21 were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Alldays	2025-02-06
3.	Limpopo	Matlerekeng	2024-12-06
5.	Limpopo	Namakgale	2024-09-09
7.	North West	Groot Marico	2024-12-03
9.	Western Cape	Makhaza	2024-05-13
11.	Limpopo	Phaudi	2024-10-30
13.	Gauteng	Ivory Park	2025-01-31
15.	North West	Christiana	2025-02-12
17.	North West	Bloemhof	2025-02-12
19.	Northern Cape	Windsorton	2025-03-06
21.	North West	Cyferskuil	2025-01-31

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Limpopo	Burgersfort	2024-12-04
4.	Limpopo	Mokwakwaila	2024-07-25
6.	Limpopo	Tubatse	2024-09-09
8.	North West	Lethlabong	2025-02-10
10.	North West	Kanana	2024-11-29
12.	North West	Dwarsberg	2024-08-07
14.	Gauteng	Norkem Park	2025-02-03
16.	North West	Makgobistad	2025-02-11
18.	Northern Cape	Kagisho	2025-03-06
20.	Gauteng	Moroka	2025-03-19

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: ADDITIONAL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

A total number of 12 projects were planned for completion and 27 were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Algoa Park	2024-11-26
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umbumbulu	2024-10-24
5.	Limpopo	Burgersfort	2024-12-04
7.	Limpopo	Mokwakwaila	2024-07-25
9.	Limpopo	Tubatse	2024-09-09
11.	Mpumalanga	Maartenshoop	2024-04-18
13.	North West	Lethlabong	2025-02-10
15.	North West	Bloemhof	2025-02-12
17.	North West	Makgobistad	2025-02-11
19.	Northern Cape	Hopetown	2024-04-24
21.	Gauteng	Ivory Park	2025-01-31
23.	Northern Cape	Windsorton	2025-03-06
25.	Gauteng	Moroka	2025-03-19
27.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dududu	2024-10-24

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Free State	Tweeling	2025-02-13
4.	Limpopo	Alldays	2025-02-06
6.	Limpopo	Matlerekeng	2024-12-06
8.	Limpopo	Namakgale	2024-09-09
10.	Mpumalanga	Acornhoek	2024-04-19
12.	North West	Groot Marico	2024-12-03
14.	Northern Cape	Boetsap	2024-04-25
16.	North West	Christiana	2025-02-12
18.	Limpopo	Ritavi	2024-09-04
20.	Gauteng	Norkem Park	2025-02-03
22.	Limpopo	Mokopong	2025-03-13
24.	Northern Cape	Kagisho	2025-03-06
26.	North West	Cyferskuil	2025-01-31

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INSTALLATION OF INVERTERS

A total number of 15 projects were planned for completion and 19 were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Katkop	2024-12-03
3.	Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	2024-12-04
5.	Free State	Bronville	2024-11-22
7.	Free State	Reddersburg	2024-11-13
9.	Free State	Tweeling	2024-11-26
11.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	2025-03-31
13.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomyama	2024-12-04
15.	Mpumalanga	Acornhoek	2024-12-06
17.	Northern Cape	Campbell	2024-11-18
19.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	2024-12-05

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	2024-12-02
4.	Free State	Arlington	2024-11-12
6.	Free State	Fauresmith	2024-11-13
8.	Free State	Tumahole	2024-11-11
10.	Gauteng	Ekangala	2025-03-28
12.	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhaleni	2025-02-12
14.	Limpopo	Ga-Masemola	2024-11-20
16.	Northern Cape	Brandvlei	2024-11-20
18.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	2024-11-19

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: ELECTRICAL UPGRADES

No projects were planned for completion and one was completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Free State	Rosendal	2024-07-19

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INSTALLATION OF BOREHOLES

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Phaudi	2024-08-14

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS

No projects were planned for completion and 10 were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Roossenekal	2024-04-17
3.	Western Cape	Maitland	2024-05-15
5.	Western Cape	Simon Town	2025-02-25
7.	Western Cape	Camps Bay	2025-02-25
9.	Western Cape	Rondebosch	2025-02-25

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Limpopo	Gravelotte	2024-04-18
4.	Western Cape	Mfuleni	2024-05-15
6.	Western Cape	Woodstock	2025-02-25
8.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein	2025-02-25
10.	Western Cape	Mowbray	2025-02-25

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADES TO POLICE STATIONS: SECURITY UPGRADES: EXECUTION

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and all were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2024-05-23
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Plessislaer	2024-08-27
5.	North West	Lomanyaneng	2024-10-31
7.	Northern Cape	Kuruman	2024-07-11
9.	Western Cape	Khayelitsha	2024-05-23

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	2025-02-13
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	South Port	2025-02-14
6.	Northern Cape	Kathu	2024-04-23
8.	North West	Bedwang	2024-12-11
10.	Western Cape	Mfuleni	2024-05-22

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

FOCUS AREA 1: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE STATIONS: PLANNING & DESIGN

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2024-10-04
3.	Northern Cape	Kathu (R&R)	2025-03-24

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	2024-10-04

FOCUS AREA 1: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Limpopo	Roossenekal	2024-07-05

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	2024-05-30

FOCUS AREA 1: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE STATIONS: REPAIR TO CELL BLOCKS

A total number of 28 projects were planned for completion and 15 were completed.

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Elliot	2025-03-19
3.	Free State	Kopanong	2025-03-31
5.	Limpopo	Bandelierskop	2025-03-28
7.	Limpopo	Naboomspruit	2025-03-31
9.	Mpumalanga	Kinross	2025-01-30
11.	Western Cape	Bellville	2025-03-31
13.	Western Cape	Macassar	2024-05-28
15.	Western Cape	Stanford	2025-02-21

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Eastern Cape	Mdantsane	2025-02-27
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	2024-09-27
6.	Limpopo	Dennilton	2025-03-31
8.	Mpumalanga	Carolina	2025-02-28
10.	Northern Cape	Delportshoop	2025-03-31
12.	Western Cape	Ladismith	2025-03-30
14.	Western Cape	Oudtshoorn	2025-02-26

FOCUS AREA 1: MAINTENANCE TO POLICE ACADEMIES: EXECUTION

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

No	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Addo	2024-09-13
3.	Gauteng	Benoni	2024-08-30
5.	Western Cape	Bishop Lavis	2024-10-03

No	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Gauteng	Atteridgeville	2024-06-14
4.	Gauteng	Moloto	2024-09-06

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS AND WHEN THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

Programme	Category	Focus Area	Province	Name of Station	Expected completion date
Capital Works	Construction of Police Stations	Town Planning Services (Site Clearance)	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	2026-03-31
				Mdeni	2026-03-31
				Mthombe	2026-03-31
				Nemato	2026-03-31
				Ntamonde	2026-03-31
				Alice	2027-03-31
				Chalumna	2027-03-31
				Peddie	2027-03-31
				Kamesh	2027-03-31
				Mount Frere	2027-03-31
				Tabase	2027-03-31
			Free State	Fauresmith	2027-03-31
				Rosendal	2027-03-31
				Villiers	2027-03-31
				Bohlokong	2028-03-31
				Edenville	2028-03-31
			Gauteng	Boschkop	2026-03-31
				Boksburg North	2027-03-31
				Douglasdale	2027-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	2026-03-31
				KwaNocomboshe	2026-03-31
				Lindela	2026-03-31
				Maqonqo Satellite	2026-03-31
				Ngwelezane	2026-03-31
				Mfekayi	2027-03-31
				Mkuze	2027-03-31
				Mountain Rise	2027-03-31
				Ngundwini Satellite	2027-03-31
				Skhemelele Satellite	2027-03-31
				Sokhulu	2027-03-31
				Taylors Halt	2028-03-31
				Umzinto	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Malamulele	2026-03-31
				Villa Nora	2026-03-31
				Vhulaudzi	2028-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Driefontein	2026-03-31
				Balfour (Siyathemba)	2028-03-31
			North West	Bapong	2026-03-31
				Boitekong	2026-03-31
				Mothutlung	2027-03-31
				Sun City	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Komaggas	2026-03-31
				Pabalello	2026-03-31

Programme	Category	Focus Area	Province	Name of Station	Expected completion date
			Western Cape	Philippi Academy	2026-03-31
				Browns Farm Satellite	2027-03-31
				KwaNokuthula	2027-03-31
				KwaNonqaba	2027-03-31
				Struisbaai	2027-03-31
		Planning and Design	Eastern Cape	Chatty	2026-03-31
				Alice	2027-03-31
				Chalumna	2027-03-31
				Gambleville (Kamesh)	2027-03-31
				Peddie	2027-03-31
				Duncan Village	2028-03-31
				Mthombe	2028-03-31
			Free State	Fauresmith	2026-03-31
				Kutlwanong	2026-03-31
				Rosendal	2026-03-31
				Villiers	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Evaton	2027-03-31
				Reigerpark	2027-03-31
				Boschkop	2028-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	2026-03-31
				Mfekayi	2027-03-31
				Sokhulu	2027-03-31
				Umzinto	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2026-03-31
				Malamulele	2027-03-31
				Rakgoadi	2027-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Mariti	2026-03-31
				Bushbuckridge	2027-03-31
				Mayflower	2027-03-31
				Mhluzi	2027-03-31
				Barberton	2028-03-31
				Driefontein	2028-03-31
			North West	Bapong	2027-03-31
				Boitekong	2028-03-31
				Mothutlong	2028-03-31
			Northern Cape	Kommagas	2027-03-31
				Paballello	2027-03-31
			Western Cape	Makhaza	2026-03-31
				Samora Machel	2026-03-31
				Belhar	2027-03-31
				Lingelethu	2027-03-31
				Porterville	2027-03-31
				KwaNokuthula	2028-03-31
				KwaNonqaba	2028-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

		Execution	Eastern Cape	Moyeni	2026-03-31
				Nemato	2026-03-31
				Tafelehashe	2026-03-31
				Huku	2027-03-31
				Mdeni	2027-03-31
				Ntamonde	2027-03-31
				Alice	2028-03-31
				Chalumna	2028-03-31
				Chatty	2028-03-31
				Gambleville (Kamesh)	2028-03-31
				Peddie	2028-03-31
				Tabase	2028-03-31
			Free State	Tshiame	2026-03-31
				Bothaville	2027-03-31
				Fauresmith	2028-03-31
				Rosendal	2028-03-31
				Villiers	2028-03-31
			Gauteng	Ennerdale	2026-03-31
				Kwa-Thema	2027-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	2026-03-31
				Lindela	2026-03-31
				KwaNocomboshe	2026-03-31
				Ngwelezani	2027-03-31
				Nsuze	2027-03-31
				Bhosiki	2028-03-31
				Kilmun	2028-03-31
				Mfekayi	2028-03-31
				Ngundwini	2028-03-31
				Ntshongwe	2028-03-31
				Sokhulu	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Villa Nora	2026-03-31
				Maruleng	2027-03-31
				Moletlane	2027-03-31
				Khubvi	2028-03-31
				Malamulele	2028-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Dun Donald	2028-03-31
				Mariti	2028-03-31
				Mayflower	2028-03-31
			North West	Sun City	2027-03-31
				Bapong	2028-03-31
				Ikageng	2028-03-31
			Northern Cape	Komaggas	2028-03-31
				Pabalello	2028-03-31
			Western Cape	Dysselsdorp	2027-03-31
				Tafelsig	2027-03-31
				Browns Farm Satellite	2028-03-31
				Porterville	2028-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

	Repair and Upgrade	Planning and Design	Free State	Rosendal	2026-03-31
				Fauresmith	2028-03-31
			Gauteng	Tembisa South	2027-03-31
				Tshwane Academy Mess	2028-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	2027-03-31
				Mkuze	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Letsitele VSS	2028-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Badplaas	2027-03-31
				Lydenburg	2028-03-31
			Northern Cape	Brandvlei	2028-03-31
			Western Cape	Sea Point	2027-03-31
				Wynberg	2027-03-31
				Heidelberg	2028-03-31
		Execution	Eastern Cape	Madeira	2026-03-31
				Sterkstroom	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Mookgopong Cells	2026-03-31
		Fencing	North West	Boitekong	2027-03-31
			Western Cape	Philippi Academy	2027-03-31
		Placement of Victim-Friendly Facilities	Eastern Cape	Cala	2026-03-31
				Tsomo	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Moroka	2026-03-31
			North West	Bloemhof	2026-03-31
				Mokopong	2026-03-31
			Northern Cape	Kagiso	2026-03-31
				Windsorton	2026-03-31
		Placement of Additional Accommodation	Eastern Cape	Cala	2026-03-31
				Tsomo	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Moroka	2026-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Siyabuswa	2026-03-31
			North West	Bloemhof	2026-03-31
				Mokopong	2026-03-31
			Northern Cape	Kagiso	2026-03-31
				Windsorton	2026-03-31
			Western Cape	Kleinvlei	2026-03-31
		Installation of Inverters	Eastern Cape	Alice	2026-03-31
				Balfour	2026-03-31
				Baviaanskloof	2026-03-31
				Berlin	2026-03-31
				Chalumna	2026-03-31
				Elands Heights	2026-03-31
				Jeffreys Bay	2026-03-31
				Kamesh	2026-03-31
				KwaNobuhle	2026-03-31
				Mqanduli	2026-03-31
				Pearston	2026-03-31
				Bell	2027-03-31
				Buffalo Flats	2027-03-31
				Dimbaza	2027-03-31
				Duncan Village	2027-03-31
				Hogsback	2027-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

		Installation of Inverters	Eastern Cape	Ida	2027-03-31
			Free State	Kutlwanong	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2026-03-31
				Hammanskraal	2026-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	2026-03-31
				Hilton	2026-03-31
				Louwsburg	2026-03-31
				Msinsini	2026-03-31
				Umkomaas	2026-03-31
				Vryheid	2026-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Mayflower	2026-03-31
			North West	Hebron	2026-03-31
				Mmakau	2026-03-31
				Piet Plessis	2026-03-31
			Northern Cape	Strydenburg	2026-03-31
			Western Cape	Malmesbury	2026-03-31
				Prince Albert	2026-03-31
				Riviersonderend	2026-03-31
		Electrical Upgrades	Eastern Cape	Katkop	2026-03-31
				Lukholweni	2026-03-31
			Free State	Fauresmith	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2027-03-31
			Limpopo	Bandelierskop	2026-03-31
		Installation of Boreholes	Eastern Cape	Ntabathemba	2026-03-31
				Zamuxolo	2026-03-31
			Free State	Tumahole	2026-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Ingwavuma	2026-03-31
			Limpopo	Muyexe	2025-03-31
				Boshoek	2026-03-31
				Jericho	2026-03-31
				Motswedi	2026-03-31
				Vorstershoop	2026-03-31
			Northern Cape	Warrenton	2026-03-31
		Security Upgrades	Eastern Cape	Cofimvaba TRT	2026-03-31
			Gauteng	Kagiso	2026-03-31
				Ivory Park	2027-03-31
				Pretoria Central	2027-03-31
				Mamelodi East	2027-03-31
				Jeppe	2027-03-31
				Alexandra	2028-03-31
				Diepsloot	2028-03-31
				Eldorado Park	2028-03-31
				Loate	2028-03-31
				Roodepoort	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Bandelierskop	2028-03-31
				Driekop	2028-03-31
				Thohoyandou	2028-03-31
				Botlokwa	2028-03-31
			North West	Mothotlung	2026-03-31
				Ikageng	2026-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

			Western Cape	Malmesbury	2026-03-31
				Langebaan	2026-03-31
				Harare	2027-03-31
				Cape Town Central	2027-03-31
				Albertina	2027-03-31
				Kraaifontein	2027-03-31
				Ladismith	2027-03-31
				Khayelitsha	2028-03-31
				Mitchell's Plain	2028-03-31
Planned Maintenance	Maintenance to Police Stations	Planning and Design	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2026-03-31
				Henderson	2027-03-31
				Maclear	2027-03-31
				Duncan Village	2028-03-31
				Hogsback	2028-03-31
				Aliwal North	2028-03-31
			Free State	Edenburg	2028-03-31
			Gauteng	Hammanskraal Academy	2026-03-31
				Ekangala	2028-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	2027-03-31
				Kokstad	2028-03-31
				Dundee	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2028-03-31
				Ga-Masemola	2027-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	2027-03-31
				Sakhile	2028-03-31
			North West	Lomanyaneng	2028-03-31
			Northern Cape	Belmont	2028-03-31
				Delportshoop	2027-03-31
				Phillipstown	2028-03-31
			Western Cape	Bonnievale	2027-03-31
				Kensington	2028-03-31
				Uniondale	2028-03-31
		Execution	Eastern Cape	Indwe	2026-03-31
				Mooiplaas	2028-03-31
			Free State	Brandfort	2026-03-31
				Theunissen	2027-03-31
			Gauteng	Hammanskraal SAPS Roof	2026-03-31
				Morningside (Sandton)	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Zebediela	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Victoria West	2026-03-31
				Kathu	2028-03-31
				Brandfort	2028-03-31
			Western Cape	Table View	2026-03-31
		Repairs to Cell Blocks	Eastern Cape	Peddie	2026-03-31
				Ezibeleni	2026-03-31
				Matatiele	2026-03-31
				Mpisi	2026-03-31
				Hlababomvu	2026-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

		Repairs to Cell Blocks	Eastern Cape	Tylden	2027-03-31
				Duncan Village	2027-03-31
				Elands Height	2027-03-31
				Tamara	2028-03-31
				Balfour	2028-03-31
				Alice	2028-03-31
				Henderson	2028-03-31
			Free State	Sasolburg	2026-03-31
				Wepener	2026-03-31
				Bultfontein	2026-03-31
				Winburg	2026-03-31
				Koppies	2026-03-31
				Lindley	2026-03-31
				Hobhouse	2027-03-31
			Gauteng	Loate	2026-03-31
				Tembisa South	2026-03-31
			KwaZulu-Natal	Nkandla	2026-03-31
				Ingogo	2026-03-31
				Mountain Rise	2026-03-31
				Impendle	2027-03-31
				Empangeni	2028-03-31
			Limpopo	Motetema	2026-03-31
				Lebowakgomo	2026-03-31
				Ritavi	2026-03-31
				Thabazimbi	2027-03-31
				Makuya	2027-03-31
				Marble Hall	2027-03-31
				Roossenekal	2028-03-31
			Mpumalanga	Davel	2026-03-31
				Low's Creek	2026-03-31
				Witbank	2026-03-31
				Piet Retief	2027-03-31
				White River	2027-03-31
				Sakhile	2027-03-31
				Val	2027-03-31
				Sheepmore	2027-03-31
				Carolina	2028-03-31
				Amersfoort	2028-03-31
				Badplaas	2028-03-31
			North West	Atamelang	2026-03-31
				Buffelshoek	2026-03-31
				Khuma	2026-03-31
				Leeudoringstad	2026-03-31
				Piet Plessis	2027-03-31
			Northern Cape	Bathlaros	2026-03-31
				Kuyasa	2026-03-31
				Noupoort	2026-03-31
				Olifantshoek	2026-03-31
				Rietfontein	2027-03-31
Programme	**Category**	**Focus Area**	**Province**	**Name of Station**	**Expected completion date**

			Western Cape	Kensington	2026-03-31
				Montagu	2026-03-31
				Uniondale	2026-03-31
				Villiersdorp	2027-03-31
	Maintenance to Police Academies	Execution	Western Cape	Philippi	2026-03-31

The SAPS Executive Management has taken a decision that the current Infrastructure Delivery Procurement model should be revised and an acceleration strategy be implemented using the alternative procurement model (Build-Operate-Own-Transfer). A total number of 20 police stations which are ready for the Public-Private-Partnership Pilot Programme rollout are as follows:

Province	Name
Eastern Cape	Alice
	Peddie
	Chalumna
	Kamesh
Free State	Kutlwanong
	Villiers
	Rosendal
	Fauresmith
	Reigerpark
Gauteng	Evaton

Province	Name
KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu
	Mfekayi
Limpopo	Malumulele
Mpumalanga	Bushbuckridge
	Mayflower
	Mhluzi
North West	Bapong
Northern Cape	Komaggas
	Paballelo
Western Cape	Porterville

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There are no plans to close or to downgrade any of the existing SAPS facilities.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

A total number of two projects for maintenance and refurbishment of police stations and 15 repairs to cell blocks projects were completed during 2024/25.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

A total number of two projects for maintenance and refurbishment of police stations and 15 repairs to cell blocks projects were completed during 2024/25.

DETAILS AS TO HOW ASSET HOLDINGS HAVE CHANGED, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS, DUE TO THEFT

No disposals were undertaken directly by the SAPS through auctions or demolitions. Newly acquired immovable assets that are ready for transfer are disposed through Section 42 Transfers to the NDPWI. During 2024/25, the Section 42 Transfers as depicted in the table below was submitted to NDPWI, on 5 September 2024 and is pending acceptance:

Financial year	Number of projects	Amount
2023/24	57	R 85 697 016.07

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE

The established teams continued with the objective to review, verify and timeously record all immovable assets procured by the SAPS to ensure that the assets are accurately recorded and marked, accordingly, during 2023/24.

As part of the PAAP to achieve a clean audit, especially as assets are concerned, the SAPS undertook an in-depth immovable assets physical verification process. This exercise affected the current Asset Register, Capital Asset Register and Minor Asset Register where specific individuals conducted the asset verification, confirmed asset identification and verified the condition of the assets. These asset registers were utilised as a verification means to identify assets that are accounted for and those that were not accounted for, assets belonging to NDPWI, assets at devolved police stations acquired before the signing of the Devolution Agreement in 2012 and those that were at non-devolved facilities that were acquired by the former policing agencies. The exercise undertaken has given the SAPS the assurance that the immovable assets are accurately recorded and marked accordingly, during 2024/25.

CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Province	Excellent C5 State	Excellent C5 Leased	Good C4 State	Good C4 Leased	Fair C3 State	Fair C3 Leased	Very Poor C2 State	Very Poor C2 Leased	Total	
Eastern Cape	15	0	8	1	104	3	67	3	Lease	7
									State	194
Free State	6	0	6	0	67	3	8	1	Lease	4
									State	87
Gauteng	7	0	35	1	34	5	4	0	Lease	6
									State	80
KwaZulu-Natal	5	0	4	1	102	21	8	4	Lease	26
									State	119
Limpopo	8	0	2	0	92	3	1	0	Lease	3
									State	103
Mpumalanga	6	0	14	3	90	22	15	2	Lease	27
									State	125
North West	17	0	9	0	129	9	19	1	Lease	10
									State	174
Northern Cape	2	0	65	3	29	0	14	0	Lease	3
									State	110
Western Cape	8	0	36	1	40	6	1	0	Lease	7
									State	85
Total	**74**	**0**	**179**	**10**	**687**	**72**	**137**	**11**	**Lease**	**93**
									State	**1 077**

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The SAPS has through National Treasury established two Transversal Contracts (RT 80 and RT 81) for building material and steel and accessories for cell blocks, during 2024/25. Furthermore, a SOP was developed to govern the execution, monitoring and evaluation of the repair and renovation projects executed by the Infrastructure Maintenance Services.

To accelerate the efforts to address the maintenance backlog, the SAPS identified and prioritised police stations where the detention facilities were closed due to condition for execution of projects to alleviate police vehicles travelling between stations for detention purposes, including the safety of members.

Infrastructure Projects	2023/24			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual appropriation R'000	(Over) / under expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual appropriation R'000	(Over) / under expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	574 683	575 287	- 604	619 142	616 782	2 360
Existing infrastructure assets	40 543	40 041	502	16 928	15 751	1 177
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**615 226**	**615 226**	**102**	**636 070**	**632 533**	**3 537**

IMMOVABLE ASSET DONATIONS

The table below is the Donation Register of all Immovable Assets Donations received during 2024/25 amounting to R 7 782 969.51

No	Province	Town	Date offer was received	Description of item or service	Donation received from	Estimated value	Date Approved
1.	Limpopo	Villa Nora	2024-12-02	Donation of fence and Park Homes	Exxaro Mine	1 900 000.00	2025-01-23
2.	Mpumalanga	Ogies	2024-11-12	Donation of air conditioners	Ntshovelo Mining Resources	27 600.00	2025-02-12
3.	Mpumalanga	Delmas	2024-06-20	Donation of a containers	FL Smith Delmas Manufacturing	66 038.75	2025-03-20
4.	KwaZulu- Natal	28 Park Homes	2023-08-01	Donation of 28 Park Homes	KZN Gaming and Betting Board	5 774 330.76	2025-03-27
5.	Limpopo	Masemola	2024-09-17	Donation of service in kind: K9 Rest Camps	Mulala Business Enterprise	15 000.00	2025-01-06
						7 782 969,51	

PART C

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Good corporate governance recognises that no organisation, including the SAPS, operates in isolation. As the country's principal law enforcement agency, the SAPS maintains accountability as an integral element of society.

Establishing and implementing a governance framework within an institution as complex as the SAPS is a significant undertaking. However, the long-term benefits are substantial. Such a framework ensures the implementation of efficient processes, enhances transparency through the identification and visibility of errors, fosters smoother operations and promotes an ethical and high-performance culture. It also strengthens internal controls, supports institutional legitimacy and ensures regulatory compliance.

The SAPS is firmly committed to upholding the highest standards of governance in managing public funds and resources. To this end, governance structures have been instituted to ensure the effective, efficient and economical use of taxpayer-funded resources. The organisation aligns with the principles of sound corporate governance as outlined in the King IV Report and the PFMA, 1999. Our commitment extends to promoting best practices in risk management, fraud and corruption prevention, ethical conduct and good governance.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has adopted an enterprise integrated risk management approach. This approach is implemented by employees at all levels of the organisation and applied in strategic settings. It is also designed to identify events that could potentially impact the organisation.

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the leadership of the Risk Management Unit within the SAPS, which is tasked with the responsibilities of identifying, reviewing, managing and monitoring risks. This entails the identification and assessment of risks at strategic, operational, compliance, functional and project levels. Additionally, the SAPS conducts fraud and ethics risk assessments. The SAPS's Top Strategic Risk Profile was developed as a result of these processes. The divisional and operational risk registers were compiled and the Risk Management Committee (RMC), the Combined Assurance Forum and Top Management oversee the implementation of risk mitigation strategies on a quarterly basis. Management reports emerging risks to the RMC on a quarterly basis.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

The National Commissioner reviewed and approved the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy of the SAPS. The effective implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the management of risks are the responsibilities of all SAPS employees. The Enterprise Risk Management Policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of each employee category.

THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The Department has adopted a formal approach of identifying and managing risks. Risk identification is detailed in the risk identification and assessment methodology. Risks are identified at strategic, operational, functional and project levels. In order to achieve this, strategic risks are associated with the objectives, outcomes and key performance indicators of each programme, while operational risks are associated with the operational objectives of the business units.

The risk assessment process is a systematic approach used to quantify and qualify the level of risk exposure associated with a specific threat or event that SAPS faces. It also determines the risk treatment strategies that are available to the Department. Risks are assessed according to their likelihood of occurrence and impact on specific objectives. The assessment is performed at the inherent level in the absence of controls and at the residual risk level in the presence of internal controls.

The Department conducted strategic, operational, compliance and fraud risk assessments, as well as ethics risk assessments, during the year under review. The results of risk assessments are formally documented in the risk register and captured in the risk management system (BarnOwl). The table below outlines the Top 10 strategic risks that the SAPS faced, as at 31 March 2025.

No	Risks	Inherent risk rating	Residual risk rating	Risk exposure
1.	High level of corruption	Maximum	High	↓
2.	Threat or damage to South Africa's strategic economic infrastructure	High	Maximum	↑
3.	Cybersecurity risks	Maximum	High	↓
4.	Personnel safety threat	Maximum	High	↓
5.	Illicit criminal governance	Maximum	High	↓
6.	Illegal transactional mobility	High	Medium	↓
7.	Failure to effectively enforce laws	Maximum	Maximum	↔
8.	Failure to acquire and deliver key resources (emerging risk)	Maximum	Maximum	↔
9.	Failure to identify, record and investigate priority threats	Maximum	High	↓
10.	Heightened community unrest	Maximum	Medium	↓

↑	Risk exposure increased.
↓	Risk exposure decreasing.
↔	Risk exposure unchanged/mitigations not yet implemented.

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVISES ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department appointed a RMC that is formally constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector Risk Management Framework. The Committee consisted of five external independent members and four SAPS non-independent executive members. Two independent members resigned. An independent member from outside the public service serves as the Chairperson of the RMC. The table below provides specific details regarding the members of the RMC.

Name	Internal/ external	If internal, position in the Department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms N Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	4
Mr B Gutshwa	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	4
Mr ZP le Roux	External	Independent	1 October 2023	16 October 2024	1
Mr S Nyangintsimbi	External	Independent	1 October 2023	Not applicable	3
Ms AMM Badimo	External	Independent	1 October 2023	2 November 2024	1
Major General DM Molatjana	Internal	DPCI Head: Governance and Corporate Services	27 March 2024	31 January 2025	2
Lieutenant General L Nkhuoa	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	1 April 2023	Not applicable	3
Lieutenant General PP Dimpane	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	1 April 2023	Not applicable	3
Lieutenant General TC Mosikili	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	3 August 2022	Not applicable	1
Lieutenant General SM Sibiya	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	15 August 2023	Not applicable	1

The RMC conducts quarterly reviews and monitors the significant risks faced by the Department. In the event that the risks are found to be at an unacceptable level in accordance with the risk management methodology, risk appetite and tolerance of the SAPS, the Committee ensures that management put appropriate risk mitigation measures in place to address the risks to an acceptable level. Additionally, the Committee advises management in areas where risks are not assessed appropriately at inherent and residual levels. The Committee advises that management re-assess those risk ratings to more appropriate levels.

The SAPS has finalised the Risk Appetite Statement and Tolerance Levels Document during the year under review. The BoC recommended the document for approval and the National Commissioner approved it on 27 May 2024. The implementation of the Risk Appetite and Tolerance Levels will be piloted during 2025/26.

The Committee provides the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee with progress made by management in mitigating the risks previously mentioned, as well as its oversight responsibilities for the Department's risk management activities. The Committee also reports on the Risk Management Unit's progress in implementing the approved Annual Risk Management Implementation Plan.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Accounting Officer delegated the responsibility for SAPS's risk management oversight to the RMC. The Chairperson of the RMC reports to the Audit Committee on the Department's risk management activities so that the Audit Committee can further advices the Department on the adequacy and efficacy of the SAPS's risk management systems.

THE DEPARTMENT SEES PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS, WHETHER THIS HAS TRANSMITTED INTO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE, AND IF NOT, WHAT IT PLANS ON DOING TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM

The Department's risk maturity level is gradually improving, as evidenced by the appointment of the Combined Assurance Forum and the involvement of all assurance providers in the process to provide assurance to all SAPS's governance oversight committees regarding the management of the risks that the SAPS faces. Management utilises the expertise and skills of the Risk Management function to inform decisions to ensure that the priorities are realised with value and return on investment.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION PLAN

The SAPS made significant strides in the implementation of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy and the Ethics Management Strategy. The Ethics Committee maintained its oversight and guidance regarding the implementation of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy and the Ethics Management Strategy, in addition to its continuous monitoring of the Ethics Risk Register and the Fraud and Corruption Risk Register.

The SAPS Fraud and Corruption Risk Register contained 22 fraud risks and 46 mitigating actions that were actively managed and monitored. These risks were reduced to three fraud risks with three mitigating actions, resulting in a 93,47% implementation of mitigating actions and an 86,36% reduction of the identified fraud risks. The Ethics Risk Register had seven ethics risks with 29 mitigating actions that were actively managed and monitored. These were reduced to four ethics risks with five mitigating actions, resulting in an 82,75% implementation of mitigating actions and a 42,85% reduction of the ethics risks.

MECHANISMS IN PLACE TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Ethics Committee convened quarterly and reports of the Ethics Committee were presented to the Risk Management Committee. Key fraud and corruption prevention messages are communicated through the internal communication platforms and ethics awareness and advocacy programmes are conducted throughout the organisation. Employees are encouraged to report any unethical behaviour, fraud, or corruption through the SAPS service complaints hotline, the MySAPS App, Crime Stop and the Public Service Commission National Anti-Corruption Hotline.

HOW THESE CASES ARE REPORTED AND ACTION TAKEN

A policy that includes whistle blower protection and a zero-tolerance stance to whistle blower harassment was drafted to prevent fraud and corruption. Allegations of fraud and/or corruption are thoroughly investigated and a register of alleged fraud and corruption incidents is maintained. In the event that any employee is found to have engaged in unethical behaviour, corruption, or fraud, consequence management is instituted.

The DPCI is committed to the development and maintenance of a culture that prioritises accountability, integrity and a zero tolerance to fraud and corruption. The Directorate's approach to fraud risk is underpinned by a series of structured, compliant, and integrated mechanisms.

This work is informed by the Public Service Regulations, 2016, National Instruction 18 of 2019: Integrity Management in the SAPS, the Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014) and the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The legislative foundation for the activities of the Risk and Integrity Management Section is established by these prescripts, which collectively promote ethical conduct, transparency and lawful behaviour within the public sector.

Prevention

The Risk and Integrity Management Section conducted a wide range of integrity-focused interventions during 2024/25 as a proactive measure to promote an ethical culture and prevent misconduct:

- Ethics workshops: A total of 19 workshops were conducted, nationally. These engagements served to enhance awareness of the SAPS and DPSA Codes of Conduct, enforce ethical norms and encourage accountability within the Directorate.
- Minimum Information Security Standard Workshops: A total of 19 workshops were conducted throughout the same footprint, thereby reaching various members. The purpose of these workshops was to sensitise personnel on the importance of information security and the responsible management of sensitive data.
- Disclosure of financial interests: In order to ensure transparency and prevent illicit enrichment, all DPCI personnel submitted annual financial interest declarations. Additionally, these declarations were verified to identify potential red flags, inconsistencies and potential financial misconduct.
- Applications for additional remunerative work: The Directorate processed and approved 97 applications for members to engage in additional remunerative work, thereby ensuring that National Instruction 18 of 2019 and Public Administration Management Act provisions prohibit unauthorised engagement in outside employment or business with the State are adhered to.
- Security screening: A total of 3 704 security screenings were conducted during the recruitment and promotion processes to prevent the infiltration of criminal elements and mitigate internal threats. In order to confirm the integrity of candidates, these screenings accessed numerous intelligence databases.
- Gift and sponsorship declarations: In accordance with ethical standards, all members were required to declare any gifts or sponsorships they had received in order to prevent any perception of bias, conflict of interest, or undue influence.

Detection

The Risk and Integrity Management Section is instrumental in the systematic integrity testing programmes that are implemented to detect unethical behaviour and safeguard the integrity of the DPCI. Section 17E of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) authorises the following activities:

- Polygraph testing: As a proactive measure, 319 members (integrity-related) from various provinces and components underwent polygraph examinations. Re-vetting procedures were implemented for members who failed the examination and restricted placements were recommended when necessary.
- Drug and alcohol testing: Personnel were subjected to random drug and alcohol testing when they were called upon for official duties, reporting for duty, or on duty. These measures ensure the Directorate's public image and operational effectiveness are not compromised by substance misuse.

Investigation and resolution

The Risk and Integrity Management Section's Complaints Management and Investigation Subsection is responsible for the investigation of all allegations of unethical conduct, such as fraud, corruption and service delivery complaints. These investigations are conducted in accordance with National Instruction 6 of 2017: Service Complaints against the SAPS, the Anti-Corruption Strategy and relevant sections of the SAPS Act, as follows:

- Service delivery complaints: A total of 58 complaints were investigated against of the DPCI, of which 54 were finalised. These investigations ensure accountability and restore public trust in the Directorate's operations.
- Investigations of unethical conduct: A total of 23 cases of unethical conduct were dealt with during 2024/25, with 20 of them concluded. Disciplinary or criminal actions were recommended to the respective Provincial Heads and Commanders in substantiated matters.
- Source of complaints: Complaints were received from various stakeholders, including the Office of the Public Service Commission, the Inspectorate, the National Head of the DPCI and members of the public.

The outcome of these investigations directly contribute to the improvement of institutional governance, bolster internal controls and reaffirm the DPCI's unwavering stance against all forms of misconduct.

During 2024/25, the Directorate's efforts are indicative of a maturing integrity management environment, which is characterised by robust action against non-compliance, effective preventative strategies and improved detection mechanisms. The DPCI's commitment to offering a clean and capable service is evidenced by the integration of ethics awareness, robust vetting, lifestyle audits and thorough investigations of complaints. The DPCI is firm in its commitment to fighting corruption both within and beyond its borders by consistently implementing the Fraud Prevention Plan, which is informed by relevant legislative prescripts. This ensures that those responsible for upholding the law are beyond reproach.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A Certification of Procurement Regularisation checklist was developed and implemented for procurement practitioners to use when evaluating bids and quotations. The Departmental price quotation forms have been modified to enhance the compliance verification process that the procurement practitioner must perform before awarding the quotation.

Quarterly forums are held with the management of provincial offices and support offices of national divisions to provide guidance, address challenges and monitor performance targets.

There were no members of Division Supply Chain Management who were also directors of a public or private company during 2024/25 who conducted business with the state. The DPSA and SAPS Integrity Management submitted an annual list of personnel engaged in the aforementioned activities, while the Supply Chain Management Division submitted a nil return.

Members of the Specification Committee, Bid Evaluation Committee and Bid Adjudication Committee comprises of members from the various divisions.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

All SAPS employees are required to sign the Code of Conduct, annually. The Code of Conduct serves as the foundation for the ethical standards and conduct that SAPS employees are expected to adhere to. The Code of Conduct is prominently displayed in common areas of all SAPS buildings. Misconduct is identified as a violation of the Code of Conduct and appropriate consequence management procedures are implemented in accordance with the relevant prescripts.

6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Safety, Health and Environmental management seeks to promote a safe and healthy working environment by implementing a framework that enables the SAPS to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and improve overall performance.

SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued assets and clients. We consult with our clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and Section 24 of the South African Constitution, 1996, which states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. The SAPS ensures compliance through the following:

MEDICAL SURVEILANCE

A total of 10 362 authorisations were processed and 4 217 were certified.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

No Section 24 incidents were reported or investigated.

SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

A total number of 26 Bid Specification and Bid Evaluation Committees were attended, seven policy/guidelines were drafted, one mandatory agreement was drafted and 36 safety and construction project files were reviewed.

INFORMAL TRAINING

No informal training was conducted.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECITONS/AUDITS CONDUCTED

A total of 11 premises were inspected, during 2024/25.

No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected
1.	Gauteng	Pretoria Museum	2024-05-15
3.	Gauteng	Government Printing Works	2024-09-04
5.	Gauteng	SAPS Denneboom Rail	2024-09-06
7.	Gauteng	Norkem Park SAPS	2024-11-21
9.	Gauteng	Pumulani Single Quarters	2025-02-06
11.	Eastern Cape	Madeira SAPS	2025-02-20

No	Province	Name of the building	Date inspected
2.	Western Cape	Makhaza SAPS	2024-05-15
4.	Gauteng	Akasia SAPS	2024-09-09
6.	Head Office	Telkom Towers	2024-09-26/27 and 2024-10-02
8.	Gauteng	Ivory Park SAPS	2024-12-04
10	Eastern Cape	Indwe SAPS	2025-02-19

7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

BRIEFINGS BY THE SAPS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
10 July 2024	PCoP	Briefing on the SAPS 2023/24 Budget and Annual Performance Plan.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by 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. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 26 November 2024.
12 July 2024	Ad-Hoc Committee	Briefing on the SAPS 2023/24 Budget and Annual Performance Plan – Crime Intelligence.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
17 July 2024	Select Committee on Security and Justice (SCoSJ)	Briefing on the SAPS 2024/25 Budget and Annual Performance Plan.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by 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, as reflected in the report, dated 21 August 2024.
23 August 2024	Portfolio Committee on Basic Education	Induction Workshop on the Basic Education sector.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by 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.
27 to 28 August 2024	National Council of Provinces	Three Sphere Planning Session.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
4 September 2024	PCoP	Committee Deliberation of recorded SAPS Crime Statistics (4th Quarter 2023/24 and 1st Quarter 2024/25).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
10 September 2024	Portfolio Committee on Basic Education	Briefing/presentation on Gender Equality in Education Monitoring Framework in respect of progress in ending school related GBV, gender equality in primary and secondary schools, promoting gender-sensitive classroom environments, Sanitary Towel Distribution Programmes and the Graduates Alive Campaign.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
11 September 2024	PCoP	Briefing by Statistics South Africa on the 2023/24 Victims of Crime Survey and continuation Committee Deliberation of recorded SAPS Crime Statistics (4th Quarter 2023/24 and 1st Quarter 2024/25).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
18 September 2024	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the Intervention Plan to combat extortion.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
20 September 2024	PCoP	Oversight visit, SAPS Academy, Philippi.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, on the oversight visit, SAPS Academy, Philippi, dated 30 October 2024.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting as reflected in the report, dated 27 May 2025.
9 October 2024	PCoP	Briefing by the AGSA on the Financial Statements and Audit Outcomes of the Annual Reports of the Departments and the Entities. Consideration of the 2023/24 Annual Reports of the SAPS and IPID.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
10 October 2024	Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Briefing by the SAPS on the Telkom Towers project and oversight visit to Telkom Towers.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
16 October 2024	PCoP	Consideration of the 2023/24 Annual Report of the National Forensic Oversight and Ethics Board (DNA Board) and 2023/24 Annual Report of the Office of the DPCI Judge.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
22 to 23 October 2024	SCoSJ	Oversight visit to Beitbridge Border Facility and Thohoyandou Police Station.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Responses were provided, during the oversight visit.
13 November 2024	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the use of technology to combat crime, including modernising the Central Firearm Register.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
20 November 2024	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the capacitation of Specialised Units, briefing by the NDPWI on the Capital Works Project in the policing portfolio, feedback by the SAPS on Forensic and Criminal Investigation to Philippi Training Academy in the Western Cape, briefing by SAPS on operations of the Extortion Hotline, both Provincial and National Hotline.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
27 November 2024	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the Safer Festive Season and Deliberations on the 2nd Quarter Crime Statistics and Extortion.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
27 November 2024	SCoSJ	Briefing the SAPS on the Domestic Violence Act Implementation Report, October 2023 to March 2024.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The SCoSJ submitted minutes with recommendations.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided to the recommendations.
11 December 2024	Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies	Oversight visit to the SITA.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
12 February 2025	PCoP	Briefing by SAPS Internal Audit and Audit Committee on the PAAP and on the rationale for closing the Component: Inspectorate.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
19 February 2025	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the outcome of the 2024/25 Safer Festive Season Operations, extortion-related crimes during and after the festive season and the continuation of the SAPS briefing on capacitation to the Detective Service.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
25 to 26 February 2025	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development	Briefing by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on the annual reports on the implementation of the Child Justice Act and on the annual reports on the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
28 March 2025	Standing Committee on the Auditor-General	Briefing by the DPCI and the Special Investigating Unit on the processing of matters referred to it by the AGSA.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.

8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts Resolutions for the reporting period.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

<table>
<tr><th>Nature of the qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance</th><th>Financial year in which it first arose</th><th>Progress made in clearing/ resolving the matter.</th></tr>
<tr><td>

Programme 2 – Visible Policing

Missing indicators
The department contributes to the country's priority 6 on social cohesion and safer communities in terms of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). However, some of the indicators to measure performance on this objective were omitted from the approved planning documents. Consequently, the achievement of these indicators was not planned and accounted for, which undermines transparency and accountability on the progress towards achieving the MTSF objective.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Reasons provided by accounting officer for non-inclusion</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women</td><td rowspan="2">The indicator is planned to be reported on in the annual report under statistical indicators. However, the indicators included as part of statistical indicators are not measuring the outcome of the indicators.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage reduction in the number of crime against children</td></tr>
</table>

Various indicators
Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for three indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially more. Consequently, it is likely that achievement against the target was better than reported.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Reported achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered</td><td>Maintain the number of stolen/ robbed vehicles recovered at 31 124</td><td>30 650 vehicles were recovered, including 29 812 identified vehicles, 666 unidentified vehicles and 172 cross-border vehicles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations</td><td>Reduced by 10,30% to 80 991</td><td>Reported contact crimes increased, by 0,4% from 90 291, in 2022/23, compared to 90 669, in 2023/24.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes</td><td>12,15% (590 803)</td><td>Reported contact crimes increased, by 3,8% from 654 761, in 2022/23, compared to 679 460, in 2023/24</td></tr>
</table>

Various indicators
Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the underachievement on the targets were more than reported, and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Reported achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes</td><td>17 456</td><td>4 562</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs</td><td>4 883</td><td>1 637</td></tr>
</table>

</td><td>2023/24</td><td>

The PAAP for 2023/24 was developed after an in-depth analysis of audit results and consultation with business owners from various organisational tiers. The National Commissioner approved the plan for implementation on 26 August 2024.

The PAAP is divided into three phases: Phase 1 - Awareness, Phase 2 - Daily measures to ensure the accuracy, validity and completeness of recorded transactions and Phase 3, Validation of transactions recorded in a quarter.
Each phase addresses each audit finding in the AGSA report by implementing multiple measures that are designed to prevent and rectify the findings.

Strategic Management initiated and implemented the Adopt-a-District Project through collaboration with the AGSA, Internal Audit and selected provinces.
The implementation of the project, together with the PAAP, showed a significant improvement in the 2024/25 audit, with some improvement required for investigative leads.

The 2024/25 PAAP is currently being revised for approval and immediate implementation. The primary objective is to enhance the reported performance information for the financial year 2025/26 by focusing more on investigative leads.

SAPS Internal Audit conducts an audit assessment of the PAAP to determine its level of implementation and impact. The recommendations offered are aimed at improving the development and implementation of the PAAP.

</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Nature of the qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance</th><th>Financial year in which it first arose</th><th>Progress made in clearing/ resolving the matter.</th></tr>
<tr><td>

Programme 3: Detective Services

Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) leads finalised

An achievement of 44,44% was reported against a target of 28%. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially less than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was lower than reported.

Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames

An achievement of 19,31% was reported against a target of 10%. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially more than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was better than reported.

Various indicators

Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for seven indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the underachievement on the targets were more than reported, and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)	164	145 arrests in 222 cases investigated.
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 113 calendar days	70%	41,28%
Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	48%	57,54% (1 625 from a total of 2 824).
Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	45,80%	60,34% (394 from a total of 653).
Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	40,20%	55,92% (439 from a total of 785).
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	25,31%
Percentage of Ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	95%	95,07%

</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Accounting Officer reviewed and approved the organisational structure for the 2019/20 financial year in order to enhance governance. This structure included the establishment of the Internal Control Unit within the Financial Management Services environment. The structure was implemented during the 2022/23 financial year by capacitating the Unit with minimal personnel and focused its efforts within the Financial Management environment by assessing controls surrounding activities that directly impacted financial reporting.

Due to the Unit's incomplete capacity, combined assurance was maintained in order to optimise and integrate all assurance services and functions, thereby ensuring an effective control environment, supporting the integrity of information and providing reasonable assurance regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of controls.

Providing a secondary function to facilitate the attainment of objectives, the Unit operates within the first line of defence. The Unit's involvement in the governance structures that have been established contributed positively towards the effective deliverance of service and the improvement of operations.

The Unit is currently in the process of finalising the development of the Internal Control Framework and assisting the organisation by ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, safeguarding of assets and promoting the reliability and accuracy of financial information. It was capacitated at the senior management level by the end of 2024/25.

The Unit's responsibilities include the provision of recommendations to improve controls based on internal control deficiencies that have been identified, as well as the function of an early-warning system for control breakdown or risk exposures prior to an assessment and/or evaluation by internal or external audit. In order to ensure accurate financial reporting, the Unit reviewed controls related to contingent liabilities and provisions during the year under review.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

KEY ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Function is designed to strengthen SAPS's ability to create, protect and sustain value by providing the Audit Committee and senior management with independent, risk-based and objective assurance, advice, insight and foresight.

The Internal Audit Function derives its mandate from section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA, 1999, which states that "The accounting officer for a department, trading entity or constitutional institution must ensure that, that department, trading entity or constitutional institution has and maintains a system of internal audit under the control and direction of an audit committee".

The Internal Audit Function's vision is to strengthen the quality of governance in the SAPS by providing a professional internal audit service. The new Global Internal Auditing Standards were promulgated by the Institute of Internal Auditors. As a result, the Internal Audit Strategy was subsequently reviewed and aligned with the Standards. The Strategy is expected to be implemented during 2025/26.

The Internal Audit Charter and audit plans for the period under review were reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit Function is structurally positioned within the Office of the National Commissioner and is independent from the activities that it audits. The Internal Audit Function reports administratively to the National Commissioner and functionally to the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Function has unrestricted access to the Audit Committee and Top Management of the SAPS.

For the 2024/25 financial year, the Internal Audit Function was entirely in-sourced. There were no audits or projects that were co-sourced or outsourced.

During 2024/25, 30 posts were requested for advertising. A total of eight Colonel positions (SAPS Act) and two level seven positions (PSA) were advertised and filled. Six additional posts at the level of Captain were advertised for lateral transfers and filled. As of 31 March 2025, the Internal Audit Function consisted of 164 members, including 112 auditors and 62 support personnel. Members were trained externally.

The Internal Audit Function has implemented a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme. The most recent internal assessment was conducted on 9 September 2024. The external assessment was conducted on 11 March 2022 and the outcome was as follows:

- The Internal Audit Function was assessed as partially effective in terms of overall functional effectiveness and achieved a General Conformance rating with the mandatory elements of the International Professional Practices Framework.
- Ninety percent of the audit findings and improvement actions have been fully implemented as of the most recent reporting period. The remaining 10% are currently in progress and are primarily concerned with two areas: (1) the timely execution of the next independent external quality assessment, which is scheduled for 2027 and (2) the procurement of a data analytics tool to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the audit process. The Internal Audit Function is actively pursuing funding and alternative procurement strategies to secure the tool, despite the fact that the latter has been delayed due to budgetary constraints.
- The Audit Committee conducted a comprehensive 360-degree evaluation of the Internal Audit Function on 23 August 2024. Key internal stakeholders, primarily those who receive standing invitations to Audit Committee meetings, provided feedback for this assessment. The evaluation focused on several dimensions, such as the overall quality of services provided by Internal Audit, value addition and effectiveness and efficiency.
- Both internal and external stakeholders awarded the internal Audit Function a combined performance rating of 75%. The updated Internal Audit Strategy is being implemented to address the identified performance shortcomings. This strategy is based on a more systematic and risk-based approach to auditing that is in line with the newly released Global Internal Audit Standards.
- The Internal Audit Function maintained a healthy relationship with the AGSA, National Treasury, Internal Audit Support, the Audit Committee, as well as SAPS Management. The expectations of each category of stakeholders are thoroughly documented and addressed through audits and various stakeholder engagement platforms.

SUMMARY OF AUDIT WORK DONE

All 124 audits that were planned for in 2024/25 were finalised. Additionally, an ad hoc audit was conducted. A total of 79 assurance audits, four consulting audits and 41 follow-up audits were conducted and finalised.

There were no audits that were carried over during 2024/25.

One ad hoc project was initiated and completed in 2024/25.

In 2023/24, a total of 1 085 findings were issued, which were subsequently followed up on in 2024/25. The implementation status was 54% and 421 (38,8%) of the findings were followed up during the reporting period.

The Internal Audit Function undertook internal audit assignments with the objective of improving SAPS's business processes. The audit of police trainee recruitment was a notable occurrence during the period under review. Tests on 60% of the 5 500 recruits who were enrolled in the various police academies were conducted in order to provide assurance to SAPS management that the recruitment process was fair and procedural. Other key value-added initiatives related to the assurance provided on the Annual Financial Statements and performance information prior them being submitted to the AGSA for auditing.

There were no limitations for the period under review.

KEY ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to provide a structured and systematic oversight role for the systems of internal control, risk management, governance, compliance, control and assurance practices across the SAPS. The Audit Committee assists the Accounting Officer in the effective execution of his or her responsibilities with the ultimate aim of the achievement of the organisation's objectives; therefore, it does not replace any management structure, functions, or duties.

AUDIT COMMITTEE COMPOSITION AND MEETING ATTENDANCE

The Audit Committee is constituted in terms of section 77 of the PFMA (read with Regulation 3 of the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA). The Audit Committee performs an oversight and advisory role to the SAPS and is accountable to the Accounting Officer and the Executive Authority to properly consider and evaluate all matters by its Terms of Reference. The table below provides specific details regarding the members of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee consists of six members. The Committee is properly constituted, with a balanced representation of independent members with a diverse and appropriate mix of qualifications, skills and experience. The Committee convened six times during the year with four being ordinary meetings, two special meetings during which the draft Annual Financial Statements and draft Annual Report were considered and one special meeting to consider the AGSA's Draft Audit Report and Draft Management Report.

Name	Qualifications and Certifications	Is the Audit Committee member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes/No)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Mr T Boltman (Chairperson)	CIA, CGAP, CCS, CFE Postgraduate Diploma in Internal Auditing; B.Tech in Internal Auditing; Certificate in Fraud Examination	No (external)	1 September 2023	Not applicable	6
Mr LM Mangquku	CA(SA); Master of Business Leadership; Advanced Company Law I&II; Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Hon); Bachelor in Commerce (Hon) (Accounting).	No (external)	Renewed - 1 May 2024	Not applicable	6
Ms TF Tukisi	CIA BCom	No (external)	1 September 2023	Not applicable	6
Ms U Exner	CRISC;CISA;CGEIT;CISSP CDPSE; Certified Director BCOM Informatics; Executive Development Programme; MPhil IT Governance	No (external)	1 September 2023	Not applicable	6
Ms NX Maluleke	CA(SA); Certified Director; MBA BCom Accounting (Hons), BCom Accounting,	No (external)	1 June 2024	Not applicable	5
Mr P Mukheli	Bcom Bcom Honours	No (external)	1 June 2024	Not applicable	5

REMUNERATION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Remuneration rate (e.g. NT rate, AG rate, DPSA rate, Professional Institution Rate, Other Specify)	Remuneration for the period under review	Number of other ACs served over the reporting period	Number of other governance structures served over the reporting period, whether in this entity or outside this entity, e.g., Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc
Mr T Boltman (Chairperson)	AGSA Rate	R 2 003 873.00	6	1
Mr LM Mangquku	AGSA Rate		7	1
Ms TF Tukisi	AGSA Rate		2	0
Ms U Exner	AGSA Rate		6	3
Ms NX Maluleke	AGSA Rate		1	3
Mr P Mukheli	AGSA Rate		5	1

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, in two parts.

PART 1: AUDIT COMMITTEE REFLECTIONS

The primary purpose of the Audit Committee is to transversally assist the Accounting Officer of the SAPS to fulfil his oversight responsibility. The Audit Committee is an independent oversight structure appointed that has non-executive status who is required to ensure that no conflict of interest may arise with regards to its responsibilities.

The Internal Audit Function reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Accounting Officer. The Chief Audit Executive's role is to lead the Internal Audit Function in providing assurance and advisory services. The Audit Committee ensured that the Internal Audit Function remained free from any conditions that might threaten the unit's ability to carry out its responsibilities in an unbiased manner, including matters of engagement selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing and communication. The Audit Committee conducts an annual evaluation of its performance and there were no challenges that were highlighted.

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 has adopted appropriate formal Terms of Reference as its Audit Committee Charter, aligned to the Global Internal Audit Standards™. We have regulated our affairs in compliance with this Charter and have discharged all responsibilities as contained in the Charter, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

PART 2: AUDIT COMMITTEE FOCUS AREAS

Effectiveness of system of internal controls:

Our review of the findings of audits conducted by Internal Audit and the AGSA, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the Department, revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

From the various reports from internal audit and external audit, the following matters were reported indicating deficiencies in the system of internal control:

- Inadequate management of performance information
- Non-compliance with procurement legislation
- Under-utilisation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System which was reported to be partly due to telecommunications providers not providing infrastructure in some policing areas
- Cybersecurity controls

To address deficiencies noted, the Audit Committee monitors progress made by Management with implementing action plans to address deficiencies.

Effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function:
The Audit Committee approved the Internal Audit Charter which sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Function.

The Committee is satisfied with the performance and effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function.

The Internal Audit Function shares its internal audit plans with the external auditors for inputs and coordinates its activities with other assurance providers, namely the Risk Management Unit. The Audit Committee met with the Chief Audit Executive, the AGSA and the Accounting Officer in separate sessions and there are no unresolved issues of concern.

Activities of the Internal Audit Function:

The Audit Committee approved the Internal Audit Plan for the year under review. Quarterly progress reports were received on the implementation of the Internal Audit Plan, together with significant findings per focus area. Follow-up reviews were conducted as part of the Internal Audit Plan to monitor implementation of recommendations and action plans. All 124 audits that were planned for in 2024/25 were finalised. During the current year 54% of the action plans relating to 2023/24 were finalised, of which 421 have been followed up.

Effectiveness of Risk Management:

Quarterly reports by the Risk and Ethics Management Committee highlighted the management of risks and the implementation of the Combined Assurance Plan. The Audit Committee is satisfied that significant risks identified are covered by the Internal Audit Plan. The External Audit also utilises the risks identified to guide their audit strategy. Both the Audit Committee and Risk and Ethics Management Committee provided assurance and advised Management on the improvement on effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls. Most of the risks identified are managed to an acceptable level in terms of the risk framework. There are; however, some unacceptable risks with external influence that were identified for Management to continuously monitor and take note of.

Adequacy, reliability and accuracy of the financial and performance information:

The Audit Committee is satisfied that Management has managed the risk that may impact the integrity of external reports issued by the Department. The Audit Committee is satisfied with the adequacy, reliability and accuracy of the financial information; however, major concerns regarding the quality of performance information remains.

Accounting and auditing concerns identified as a result of internal and external audits:

Areas raised by internal and external audit are highlighted under the effectiveness of internal control systems. Action plans are developed by management to attend to all areas raised. Follow-up reports on the implementation of action plans are conducted by Internal Audit and presented to the Audit Committee for monitoring of progress on resolving areas of concern. As part of the regular Audit Committee meetings, the Chief Financial Officer is required to brief the Audit Committee on unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure risks that may exist or have materialised. There were no material irregularities that were identified or brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.

Combined assurance:

The Audit Committee oversees the progress reporting by the Risk and Ethics Management Committee on the management and evaluation of risks by the various assurance providers. The Department has implemented a Combined Assurance Framework and has a good maturity level when reviewing the reports on the management of risks.

Evaluation of Draft Annual Financial Statements and Draft Annual Report:

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed with the Accounting Officer and AGSA the Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report and the Annual Report. The Department has prepared quality

Annual Financial Statements; however, the quality of performance information reports remains a concern. The Audit Committee recommended the Draft Annual Financial Statements and the Draft Annual Report be submitted for audit during its meeting held on 28 May 2025.

External Audit (AGSA):

The Audit Committee views the AGSA as being independent and objective when conducting the external audit. The Audit Committee met with the AGSA and there are no unresolved issues of concern.

Auditor-General's Report:

The Audit Committee considered the AGSA's Draft Audit Report and Management Report and the audit opinion reflected in the documents. We noted the findings raised in the report and management's commitment to implement measures to resolve the findings raised.

We have reviewed SAPS' implementation plan regarding audit issues raised in the previous year and noted that although efforts were made to implement the actions therein, it was not effective to resolve the findings and prevent recurrence, thereof.

The Audit Committee accepts the conclusion of the Auditor-General on the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Report and is of the opinion that the Audited Annual Financial Statements and Annual Report be read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

Events after the reporting date:

The Audit Committee noted that the President of South Africa placed the Executive Authority on special leave and appointed an acting Executive Authority.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee wishes to thank the Accounting Officer, Executive Management, Senior Management and all relevant staff for their continued support during the year. Further, the Audit Committee appreciates the assistance and cooperation of Management in the discharge of its responsibility.



Trevor Boltman CIA CGAP CCSA

Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service

31 July 2025

12. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following information is in accordance with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's determination of compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) requirements of the BBBEE Act, 2003 (Act No 53 of 2003).

Has the Department applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	**Response yes/no**	**Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)**
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licenses, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	Preference points claim form in accordance with the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2022, which are issued under the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000).
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of BBBEE?	No	Not applicable

PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

THE STATUS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE DEPARTMENT

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

It is essential that the Department manage its human resources to ensure the effective, economical and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, so that the SAPS can ultimately achieve its primary goals. To ensure that objectives are met by the end of the financial year, an enlistment plan is compiled, annually, in accordance with the allocated budget and the established targets and priorities, which are detailed in the ENE. The estimated establishment target, in accordance with the ENE was 187 878. The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 99,90% or 187 681, as opposed to the target of 187 878. The SAPS has an ideal post requirement that significantly exceeds the wage bill provided. Consequently, the SAPS's ideal post requirement should be reduced to align with the compensation budget, considering the priority environments and ensuring that the Department fulfils its constitutional mandate.

The SAPS enlisted 10 017 entry-level police trainees, in 2024/25 to meet the establishment target, as indicated by the State President in the 2024 SONA.

The SAPS successfully filled 87,66% (4 020) of the (4 586) critical vacant funded posts advertised within the prescribed time frame, in addition to the entry-level enlistment.

The Department's turnover rate has remained relatively consistent over the past four years, with a rate of 3,1% in 2021/22; 3,3% in 2022/23; 3,3% in 2023/24 and 3,2% in 2024/25. The highest number of losses experienced by the SAPS were attributed to retirements, which were followed by resignations. The number of retirements increased from 2 332, in 2023/24 to 2 455, in 2024/25. The number of resignations decreased by 0,68% from 1 748, in 2023/24 to 1 736, in 2024/25. The primary reason for personnel to resign from the Service was the prospect for improved employment and compensation opportunities. The number of deaths decreased by 8,76% from 799, in 2023/24 to 729, in 2024/25. The number of sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees decreased by 68 108 days (3,99%) from 1 705 269 days during January 2023 to December 2023 to 1 637 161 days during January 2024 to December 2024.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

Human resource priorities for the year under review were as follow:

- Enlistment of new entry-level police trainees to capacitate the frontline and detective environments.
- Appointment of forensic analysts (external advertisement).
- Re-enlistment of former police employees (constable/sergeant/warrant officer (production core)) to capacitate detective services.
- Grade progression (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 2/2018).
- Post promotion process.
- Filling of Senior Management Service posts (Levels 13-15) – hereafter referred to as SMS.
- Filling of critical posts on Levels 2-12 for specialised detectives, Visible Policing, the Top 30 HCCS, etc.
- Monetary awards.
- Long service recognition (20/30/40-year service).
- Recognition for improved qualifications.

The human resource priorities (needs of the SAPS) for the 2024/25 financial year far exceeded the funds available. The priorities were aligned with the in-year reduction of the compensation budget. The alignment was done to ensure the SAPS still achieves on its mandate, however, due to the budget reduction there were limited achievements of some of the priorities.

WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The SAPS has a draft Recruitment and Selection Strategy, where, amongst others, the main strategic objectives are to improve the Department's ability to:

- attract and select quality applicants;
- attain integrated employment equity targets in recruitment processes;
- establish a representative workforce, based on the demographics of the RSA; and
- systematically distribute personnel in terms of the strategic priorities of the Department and human resource planning guidelines.

The Recruitment and Selection Strategy was finalised and is in the process of being approved by the Accounting Officer.

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Department has implemented approved performance management and development systems for all employees.

Performance management information is registered on the PERSAL/PERSAP to monitor and confirm compliance of all employees with the relevant performance management prescripts. The date for conducting of performance agreements by employees for the 2024/25 financial year was extended by the DPSA to 31 August 2024 due to the national elections held on 29 May 2024.

Compliance information is also recorded in the Department's Human Resource Tables of SMS functionaries who concluded their performance agreements within the required time frame. In addition, a total of 99,78% (178 916 from a total of 179 315) employees on salary levels 1 to 12 concluded their performance plans for the 2024/25 financial year by 31 August 2024. A total of 99,71% (177 793 from a total of 178 310) employees on salary levels 1 to 12 also finalised their 2023/24 annual performance assessments by 30 September 2024.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

The SAPS's EHW promotes the individual wellness of employees, by advocating that employees should physically, socially, emotionally, occupationally, spiritually and intellectually be able to realise their own potential, cope with the normal stressors of life and be productive within their working environment. A holistically equipped police officer can function optimally in the fight against crime and in their personal lives.

During 2024/25, 136 psychological professionals, 47 Quality of Work Life professionals, 188 social workers and 177 chaplains reached 89 983 employees through its awareness and capacity building programmes. Prioritised programmes included mental health awareness, choose life, dignity, diversity and policing, disability awareness, substance dependency, GBV, dealing with loss and ethical awareness. Of a total of 10 578 programme sessions, 58,91% were priority programme sessions that were presented, amounting to 6 232.

During 2024/25, a total of 23 768 cases were referred to EHW professionals, involving 42 837 employees, with 4 835 commanders consulted and 7 310 family members involved. In total, 71% of cases reported were formally referred, while 37% reflects members approaching EHW professionals for assistance. In the Western Cape, the percentage of formal referrals are higher bearing witness to the low EHW professional to employee ratio in the province. In provinces with a higher number of EHW professionals, voluntary referrals almost made-up half of the total referrals.

The most prominent reasons employees were referred to EHW are, health-related concerns (members on sick leave (2 737), those hospitalised (2 034) and suffering from chronic illnesses (1 186)), while psycho-social concerns also significantly contributed to employees seeking help, driven by stress-related issues (2 389), depression (998) and members trying to deal with trauma (884). Employees desiring to be transferred or who had moved also contributed significantly to EHW reactive counselling with 1 943 seeking guidance on transfers pertaining to family-related matters and 408 who found conflict in the workplace as overbearing. EHW professionals also rendered support to members faced with retirement (618) and coping with alternative placements (556). Family relationships was the third most prominent reason for employees seeking assistance during 2024/25, with 1 018 members seeking help with marital problems and 365 cases of employees needing assistance to cope with divorce.

There has been a significant rise in employees being debriefed after formal traumatic incidents. In the 2023/24 financial year 3 702 employees were debriefed, increasing to 4 299 employees in 2024/25. Only 21 members declined to be debriefed. Multiple Stressor Intervention (MSI) Programmes aimed at developing and nurturing grit, the ability to persevere and remain passionate in the face of distress and resilience and to deal with trauma were presented to 14 839 attendees as part of the organisational strategy in dealing with trauma. The number of MSI's increased with 19% from the previous financial year and over the last three financial years there has been a steady increase in members attending these interventions.

EHW professionals have reported active acting on 191 calls received during standby duties resulting in just over 442 hours spent in containing crises experienced by members. These call-outs include support to members who were attacked while on duty, the conveying of death messages (especially when a member was shot dead), preventing suicide attempts, members having to deal with death in police detainment cells, supporting members injured in motor vehicle accidents, other traumatic incidents and also supporting an employee whose child had died unexpectedly.

The 548 EHW professionals continued to support employees while striving to improve their well-being during 2024/25, sometimes under very difficult circumstances.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

A total of 40 artisans obtained their Trade Certificates during 2024/25. A total of 181 employees were offered new bursaries, 367 continuous bursary holders were awarded bursaries and 151 completed their qualifications.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

The estimated establishment target, in accordance with the ENE was 187 878. The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 99,90% or 187 681.

The SAPS identified immediate measures to be implemented to effect savings during 2024/25. Due to the "forced" savings, several human resource activities had to be deferred beyond the 2024/25 financial year.

The SAPS enlisted 10 017 entry-level police trainees for capacitation of police stations (especially at the Top 30 HCCS), as well as specialised detective units, etc., in 2024/25 to meet the establishment target over the MTEF. The SAPS successfully filled 4 020 critical vacant funded posts advertised, in addition to the entry-level enlistments.

CHALLENGES

Due to the fiscal challenges, the National Treasury under-funded the 2024 public sector wage agreement by R1,5 billion during the 2023/24 financial year. This required drastic measures to be introduced by SAPS to prevent overspending on the Vote: Police and to prevent incurring unauthorised expenditure during that financial year.

The shortfall on compensation of employees at the time, required that some human resource priorities had to be deferred to the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- Enlistment of entry-level police trainees (5 500 for the year 2025/26).
- Re-enlistment of former police members (±200).
- Ad hoc requests for new appointments to address the needs of all business units, in accordance with the approved fixed establishment - subjected to the availability of funds.
- Address underrepresented groups in the SAPS (White, Indian, Coloured and females).
- Amend/increase entry-level job requirements to focus on quality and skills required.
- Appointment of detectives on contract.
- Capacitation of the DPCI.
- Filling of vacant funded posts.
- Implementation of scarce skills allowance.
- Filling of critical vacant posts on supervisory levels through one or more post promotion processes.
- Eradicating the backlog in the grade progression of SAPS Act members (constable to sergeant and sergeant to warrant officer).
- Maintaining adequate staffing levels on the SMS.

SAPS MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK HUMAN RESOURCE PLAN (2020-2025)

The Minister of Public Service and Administration issued an amended directive on the development of and reporting on Human Resource Plans in the Public Service, with effect from 1 April 2021. In accordance with the amended directive all departments had to develop and submit a new Human Resource Plan during 2023. The SAPS developed its MTEF Human Resource Plan for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26 in terms of the amended directive and submitted the approved MTEF HR Plan to the DPSA on 30 June 2023.

In accordance with the accompanying Human Resource Planning guidelines, departments must identify not more than five Strategic Human Resource priorities to be pursued over the MTEF period. The following five outcomes were identified and indicated in the SAPS MTEF Human Resource Plan (2023/24 to 2025/26):

- Implement a strategic recruitment framework targeting specific skills to capacitate specialised environments (Detective Service, Forensic Services, the DPCI, etc.).
- Address underrepresented groups in SAPS (White, Indian, Coloured and females).
- Amend/increase entry-level job requirements to focus on quality and skills required.
- Introduce an online application process.
- Vetting of recruited personnel.
- Review current training and stipend.
- Amend Regulatory Framework.

In accordance with the mentioned directive, departments are also required to report on the progress made towards achieving the indicated outcomes included in the MTEF Human Resource Plan. Progress must be reported to the DPSA by means of the prescribed Human Resource Planning Implementation Report template. The SAPS has continuously complied with the prescribed directives. The 2024/25 Human Resource Planning Implementation Report has to be submitted by the end of May 2025.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final, audited personnel-related expenditure, by programme (table 3.1.1) and by salary band (table 3.1.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs, in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the Department.

Table 3.1.1 - Personnel cost by programme, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	21 787 353	14 478 072	2 591 739	66,5	486	29 819
Crime Prevention	60 423 843	48 740 596	0	80,7	458	106 399
Detective Services	22 596 017	19 390 897	0	85,8	512	37 903
Crime Intelligence	4 702 079	4 362 977	0	92,8	552	7 903
Protection Services	4 114 233	3 667 873	0	89,2	648	5 657
Total	**113 623 525**	**90 640 415**	**2 591 739**	**79,8**	**483**	**187 681**

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel cost by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	1 545 288	1,7	151	10 218
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	27 569 945	30,4	368	75 014
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	52 314 892	57,7	561	93 318
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 900 772	8,7	950	8 314
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1 309 518	1,4	1 603	817
Total	**90 640 415**	**100**	**483**	**187 681**

The following tables provide a summary, per programme (table 3.1.3) and salary band (table 3.1.4), of expenditure incurred, as a result of salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

Table 3.1.3 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	9 456 604	65,3	62 586	0,4	596 387	4,1	1 909 986	13,2	14 478 072
Crime Prevention	30 113 341	61,8	552 985	1,1	1 885 026	3,9	6 472 266	13,3	48 740 596
Detective Services	12 455 426	64,2	129 282	0,7	718 072	3,7	2 519 895	13,0	19 390 897
Crime Intelligence	2 789 973	63,9	23 789	0,5	156 075	3,6	604 489	13,9	4 362 977
Protection Services	1 967 610	53,6	646 484	17,6	116 582	3,2	335 595	9,1	3 667 873
Total	**56 782 954**	**62,6**	**1 415 126**	**1,6**	**3 472 142**	**3,8**	**11 842 231**	**13,1**	**90 640 415**

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	876 992	56,8	5 047	0,3	96 836	6,3	747 829	48,4	1 545 288
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	16 965 816	61,5	255 214	0,9	1 288 912	4,7	5 148 389	18,7	27 569 945
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	32 926 029	62,9	1 071 894	2,0	1 971 650	3,8	5 435 644	10,4	52 314 892
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 120 643	64,8	82 971	1,1	113 499	1,4	464 802	5,9	7 900 772
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	893 474	68,2	0	0,0	1 245	0,1	45 567	3,5	1 309 518
Total	**56 782 954**	**62,6**	**1 415 126**	**1,6**	**3 472 142**	**3,8**	**11 842 231**	**13,1**	**90 640 415**

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 2025

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	30 337	29 819	1,7	0
Crime Prevention	103 297	106 399	-3,0	0
Detective Services	43 573	37 903	13,0	0
Crime Intelligence	7 016	7 903	-12,6	0
Protection Services	3 655	5 657	-54,8	0
Total	**187 878**	**187 681**	**0,1**	**0**

Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band, at the end of the period, 31 March 2025

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	10 202	10 218	-0,2	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	75 174	75 014	0,2	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	93 281	93 318	0,0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 325	8 314	0,1	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	894	814	8,9	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	3	3	0,0	0
Total	**187 878**	**187 681**	**0,1**	**0**

*Note: As at 31 March 2025, a total of 517 positions per salary band 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 2025

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aeroplane Pilot	18	17	5,6	0
Aircraft Maintenance Mechanic	6	6	0,0	0
Architect	5	5	0,0	0
Civil Engineer	3	3	0,0	0
Clinical Psychologist	53	50	5,7	0
Counselling Psychologist	62	36	41,9	0
Criminologist	2	2	0,0	0
Electrical Engineer	7	7	0,0	0
Electronics Engineer	3	3	0,0	0
Forensic Technician	69	69	0,0	0
Helicopter Pilot	59	24	59,3	0
Legal Administration Officer	203	203	0,0	0
Mechanical Engineer	67	11	83,6	0
Middle Manager: Engineering Sciences-Related	30	30	0,0	0
Middle Manager: Legal-Related	57	57	0,0	0
Middle Manager: Life Sciences-Related	26	26	0,0	0
Middle Manager: Social Science-Related	42	42	0,0	0
Professionals not elsewhere classified (Forensic Analyst)	508	477	6,1	0
Psychometrist	58	49	15,5	0
Quantity Surveyor	6	6	0,0	0
Security and custodian personnel	142 948	142 610	0,2	0
Telecommunications Network Engineer	115	115	0,0	0
Urban and Regional Planner	0	0	0,0	0
Total	**144 347**	**143 848**	**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. A new occupational classification system has been approved by the Minister of Public Service and Administration and implemented in government on 1 February 2024. Critical occupations in SAPS have been addressed in occupational classes of aeroplane pilot, aircraft maintenance mechanic, architect, civil engineer, clinical psychologist, counselling psychologist, criminologist, electrical engineer, electronics engineer, forensic technician, helicopter pilot, legal administration officer, mechanical engineer, middle manager: engineering sciences-related, middle manager: legal-related, middle manager: life sciences-related, middle manager: social science-related, professionals not elsewhere classified (forensic analyst), psychometrist, quantity surveyor, security and custodian personnel (functional personnel), telecommunications network engineer and urban and regional planner. The critical occupations (occupational classes) do not reflect all the positions filled in the SAPS, but only those that are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of the SAPS's core functions. As at 31 March 2025, a total of 499 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

3.3 FILLING OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies, as it relates to SMS employees, by SMS band. It also provide information on the advertising and the filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 - SMS post information, as at 31 March 2025

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)	707	651	92	56	7,9
Band B (Level 14)	159	136	86	23	14,5
Band C (Level 15)	26	25	96	1	3,8
Band D (Level 16)	2	2	100	0	0,0
Total	**894**	**814**	**91**	**80**	**8,9**

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2024

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)	707	632	89	75	10,6
Band B (Level 14)	159	145	91	14	8,8
Band C (Level 15)	26	28	108	-2	-7,7
Band D (Level 16)	2	2	100	0	0,0
Total	**894**	**807**	**90**	**87**	**9,7**

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	54	39	0
Band B (Level 14)	25	3	1
Band C (Level 15)	2	0	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	**81**	**42**	**1**

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Not applicable

Table 3.3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts, within 12 months, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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 level 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated, during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.4.1 - Job evaluation by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	10 218	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	75 014	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	93 318	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 314	1 142	13,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	817	228	27,9	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	**187 681**	**1 370**	**0,7**	**0**	**0,0**	**0**	**0,0**

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded, since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation	0

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2024)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	429	9 967	178	41,5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	75 976	46	1 008	1,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	97 057	89	3 828	3,9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 990	20	696	7,7
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	893	12	88	9,9
Total	**183 345**	**10 134**	**5 798**	**3,2**

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2023/24, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2024/25, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2024.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupations	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2024)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aeroplane Pilot	19	0	2	10,5
Aircraft Maintenance Mechanic	6	0	0	0,0
Architect	7	0	2	28,6
Civil Engineer	4	0	1	25,0
Clinical Psychologist	52	0	2	3,8
Counselling Psychologist	37	0	1	2,7
Criminologist	3	0	1	33,3
Electrical Engineer	7	0	0	0,0
Electronics Engineer	3	0	0	0,0
Forensic Technician	70	0	1	1,4
Helicopter Pilot	26	0	2	7,7
Legal Administration Officer	218	0	15	6,9
Mechanical Engineer	15	0	4	26,7
Middle Manager: Engineering Sciences Related	29	1	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Legal-Related	57	0	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Life Sciences-Related	26	0	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Social Science-Related	42	0	0	0,0
Professionals not elsewhere classified (Forensic Analyst)	495	1	19	3,8
Psychometrist	50	0	1	2,0
Quantity Surveyor	6	0	0	0,0
Security and custodian personnel	136 564	10 071	4 025	2,9
Telecommunications Network Engineer	124	0	9	7,3
Urban and Regional Planner	0	0	0	0,0
Total	**137 860**	**10 073**	**4 085**	**3,0**

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2023/24, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2024/25, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2024.

Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why employees left the Department, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	729	12,6	0,4	5 798	187 681
Resignation	1 736	29,9	0,9	5 798	187 681
Expiry of contract	46	0,8	0,0	5 798	187 681
Discharged, due to ill-health	362	6,2	0,2	5 798	187 681
Dismissal – misconduct	469	8,1	0,2	5 798	187 681
Retirement	2 455	42,3	1,3	5 798	187 681
Other	1	0,0	0,0	5 798	187 681
Total	**5 798**	**100**	**3,1**	**5 798**	**187 681**

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Total	**0**

Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupations	Employees at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Aeroplane Pilot	17	0	0,0
Aircraft Maintenance Mechanic	6	0	0,0
Architect	5	0	0,0
Civil Engineer	3	0	0,0
Clinical Psychologist	50	1	2,0
Counselling Psychologist	36	0	0,0
Criminologist	2	0	0,0
Electrical Engineer	7	0	0,0
Electronics Engineer	3	0	0,0
Forensic Technician	69	0	0,0
Helicopter Pilot	24	0	0,0
Legal Administration Officer	203	37	18,2
Mechanical Engineer	11	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Engineering Sciences-Related	30	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Legal-Related	57	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Life Sciences-Related	26	0	0,0
Middle Manager: Social Science-Related	42	0	0,0
Professionals not elsewhere classified (Forensic Analyst)	477	14	2,9
Psychometrist	49	0	0,0
Quantity Surveyor	6	0	0,0
Security and custodian personnel	142 610	1 860	1,3
Telecommunications Network Engineer	115	0	0,0
Urban and Regional Planner	0	0	0,0
Total	**143 848**	**1 912**	**1,3**

Table 3.5.6 - Promotions by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	10 218	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	75 014	248	0,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	93 318	3 204	3,4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 314	1 491	17,9
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	817	43	5,3
Total	**187 681**	**4 986**	**2,7**

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 47 appointments, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 47
Major General	1
Brigadier	3
Colonel	1
Lieutenant Colonel	4
Captain	1
Warrant Officer	30
Total	**40**

*Note: During 2024/25, 40 employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 47 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018.

Major General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
District Commissioner: Buffalo City: Eastern Cape	Brigadier	1

Brigadier: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
PPS: Head Office – Physical Protection	Colonel	1
Head: Presidential Protection Service: Head Office	Colonel	2

Colonel: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Presidential Protection Service	Lieutenant Colonel	1

Lieutenant Colonel: 4

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Crime Intelligence: Intelligence Coordination	Captain	1
Presidential Protection Service	Warrant Officer	3

Captain: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
North West: Rustenburg (CSC)	Sergeant	1

Warrant Officer: 30

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Protection and Security Services	Sergeant	1
Visible Policing and Operations (STF)	Sergeant	3
Visible Policing and Operations (STF)	Constable	26

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 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Elementary occupations	2 609	350	17	29	2 894	285	10	19	6 213
Clerical support workers	4 892	568	186	294	12 787	2 172	524	2 188	23 611
Managers	418	39	46	148	446	54	35	116	1 302
Professionals	1 547	218	79	391	1 904	237	103	542	5 021
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	117	5	3	0	5	0	0	0	130
Protective and rescue service workers, social and health sciences supplementary and support personnel	1 298	74	32	11	1 046	40	6	5	2 512
Skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery, craft and related trades workers	732	122	45	141	123	1	0	4	1 168
Technicians and associate technical occupations	1 362	186	94	566	1 591	196	82	522	4 599
Security and custodian personnel	75 607	11 558	2 309	5 639	40 761	5 024	525	1 702	143 125
Total	**88 582**	**13 120**	**2 811**	**7 219**	**61 557**	**8 009**	**1 285**	**5 098**	**187 681**
Employees with disabilities	798	231	87	690	652	160	63	493	3 174

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as at 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	15	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	30
Senior management	307	52	40	74	228	30	16	40	787
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 216	458	287	956	2 304	286	161	646	8 314
Skilled technical and academically qualified	47 518	6 950	1 569	5 592	24 198	3 206	677	3 608	93 318
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	33 641	5 125	861	580	29 623	3 975	417	792	75 014
Unskilled and defined decision making	3 885	534	54	17	5 190	512	14	12	10 218
Total	**88 582**	**13 120**	**2 811**	**7 219**	**61 557**	**8 009**	**1 285**	**5 098**	**187 681**

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Senior management	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	10
Professionally qualified and experienced	7	1	0	0	6	3	0	3	20
Skilled technical and academically qualified	46	3	2	11	17	2	2	6	89
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	21	3	0	3	13	3	0	0	43
Unskilled and defined decision making	3 484	902	150	27	4 471	888	35	13	9 970
Total	**3 563**	**909**	**152**	**41**	**4 514**	**896**	**37**	**22**	**10 134**

Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10
Senior management	255	42	31	56	189	26	13	30	642
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 915	400	244	738	2 074	238	133	505	7 247
Skilled technical and academically qualified	46 897	6 759	1 431	5 103	22 867	2 819	517	2 500	88 893
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	21 718	3 447	606	461	22 838	3 173	334	712	53 289
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 479	170	2	7	2 224	205	7	7	4 101
Total	**73 269**	**10 818**	**2 314**	**6 365**	**50 197**	**6 461**	**1 004**	**3 754**	**154 182**

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Senior management	37	9	5	12	17	3	0	1	84
Professionally qualified and experienced	319	38	33	103	123	20	14	46	696
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 150	340	112	439	435	119	32	201	3 828
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	444	101	10	16	300	90	11	36	1 008
Unskilled and defined decision making	57	14	3	3	75	25	1	0	178
Total	**3 010**	**502**	**163**	**573**	**951**	**257**	**58**	**284**	**5 798**

Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	90	29	0	5	23	7	1	4	159
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	259	50	11	13	48	9	0	2	392
Final written warning	414	86	5	21	79	16	0	5	626
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	195	22	1	15	32	6	1	1	273
Not guilty	970	192	18	35	242	30	6	6	1 499
Suspended without payment	434	57	16	20	92	16	1	3	639
Verbal warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Written warning	213	35	7	6	59	9	0	3	332
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2 575**	**471**	**58**	**115**	**575**	**93**	**9**	**24**	**3 920**

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	214	42	22	40	106	15	6	21	466
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 430	563	206	743	1 302	198	113	392	5 947
Skilled technical and academically qualified	48 515	11 547	1 334	6 120	19 651	3 661	308	1 701	92 837
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	28 330	5 759	673	448	17 184	2 502	134	149	55 179
Unskilled and defined decision making	18 644	5 788	1 394	291	16 485	4 495	233	40	47 370
Non-SAPS members	6	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	13
Total	**98 140**	**23 699**	**3 631**	**7 644**	**54 731**	**10 871**	**794**	**2 303**	**201 813**

3.7 PERFORMANCE

All SMS employees must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS employees, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

Table 3.7.1 - Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as at 31 July 2024

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)	620	616	99,4
Band B (Level 14)	131	131	100
Band C (Level 15)	24	19	79,2
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100
Total	**776**	**767**	**98,8**

Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 July 2024

Reasons
Due to the National Elections which were held on 29 May 2024, the DPSA permitted a deviation from the original due date (31 July) for the concluding of the performance agreements, and the date was extended to 31 August 2024. A total of 819 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP System, as on 31 August 2024. The information does not include employees within the Office of the Minister of Police or who concluded performance agreements with the Minister of Police, except for the National Commissioner of the SAPS. Of the 803 SMS employees, 43 could not reasonably have been expected to conclude performance agreements by the said date, due to the following reasons: ▪ One SMS employee showed good case for not concluding performance agreement by the said date, due to an administrative matter. The SMS employee subsequently signed the performance agreement. ▪ 28 SMS employees were newly appointed. ▪ Two SMS employees were on suspension. ▪ One SMS employee had recently been transferred. ▪ Seven SMS employees were on lengthy sick leave. ▪ Two SMS employees were impacted by organisational restructuring. A separate performance management mechanism was used to deal with this exception. ▪ One SMS employee was on deployment duties out of the country. ▪ One SMS employee was due to retire. Table 3.7.1 reports on the remaining 776 SMS employees that were in a position to conclude performance agreements. Nine of the 776 SMS employees did not conclude performance agreements with their supervisors by 31 August 2024. The following can be reported: ▪ Six SMS employees provided evidence of a timely signing and submission of compliant performance agreements to their supervisor, but the supervisor only signed the performance agreements after the due date (31 August 2024). ▪ Three SMS employees' performance agreements were non-compliant by the due date. All three subsequently signed compliant performance agreements.

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2024

Reasons
No disciplinary action was deemed necessary.

3.8 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Nothing to report on.

3.9 FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign workers in the Department, in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 - Foreign workers, by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	33,3	2	33,3	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Total	**6**	**100**	**6**	**100**	**0**	**0,0**

Table 3.9.2 - Foreign workers, by major occupation, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Major occupation	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Elementary occupations	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Clerical support workers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Managers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Professionals	2	33,3	2	33,3	0	0,0
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Protective and rescue service workers, social and health sciences supplementary and support personnel	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery, craft and related trades workers	2	33,3	2	33,3	0	0,0
Technicians and associate technical occupations	1	16,7	1	16,7	0	0,0
Security and custodian personnel	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	**6**	**100**	**6**	**100**	**0**	**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 2024 to 31 December 2024

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)	32 347	93,4	3 792	2,7	9	23 797	140 351	30 208
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	508 190	92,3	58 759	41,9	9	610 739	140 351	468 845
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	582 545	91,9	71 656	51,1	8	1 036 081	140 351	535 243
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 -12)	45 482	92,8	5 639	4,0	8	147 961	140 351	42 193
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	3 877	95,5	505	0,4	8	19 581	140 351	3 703
Total	**1 172 441**	**92,1**	**140 351**	**100**	**8**	**1 838 159**	**140 351**	**1 080 192**

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent), for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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 employees using incapacity leave	Total number of days with medical certification
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	14 094	100	405	3,6	35	10 422	14 094	11 284
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	120 414	99,9	3 645	32,3	33	145 875	120 288	11 284
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	297 537	99,9	6 503	57,6	46	579 753	297 300	11 284
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	30 224	100	672	6,0	45	98 968	30 222	11 284
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	2 451	100	59	0,5	42	12 312	2 451	11 284
Total	**464 720**	**99,9**	**11 284**	**100**	**41**	**847 330**	**464 355**	**11 284**

Table 3.10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave, for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short-term incapacity	7 762	0	0	Not applicable
Long-term incapacity	2 375	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement, for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	357	1 913	125	Resolved by representations.

Types of illness
Medical and Physiological illnesses

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager), for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
34 772,00	10 days

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave, for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	132 049	26	5 034
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 607 413	23	70 375
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 639 041	27	96 167
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	219 245	27	8 083
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	21 876	27	824
Total	**4 619 624**	**26**	**180 483**

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave, for the period, 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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 2024
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	253
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	328	7	48	29 913
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	6 442	7	977	859 610
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 033	9	221	298 765
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	245	9	26	41 363
Total	**9 048**	**7**	**1 272**	**1 229 904**

The following table summarises payments made to employees, as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.8 - Leave payouts, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2024/25, due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	3 440	74	46 486
Capped and current leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25	709 730	5 026	141 212
Total	**713 170**	**5 100**	**139 837**

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
Operational Environment ▪ Visible Policing ▪ Operational Response Services ▪ Detective Service ▪ Forensic Services ▪ Protection and Security Services **Key and other priority populations** ▪ Members of official deployments. ▪ Operational members i.e. Visible Policing and Operational Response Services ▪ LGBTQI persons ▪ People with mental and physical disabilities	**GOAL 1: TO BREAK DOWN BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS), TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STI) SOLUTIONS** *Objective 1.1 Strengthen SAPS community-led HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs responses* ▪ Build an enabling environment for cohesive and inclusive communities with a focus on key and other priority populations. ▪ Development of a multisectoral and integrated plan to build resilient employees and their immediate families. ▪ Develop an integrated service delivery model scaling up early intervention programme. *Objective 1.2 Reduce stigma and discrimination to advance rights and access to services* ▪ Capacity development. ▪ Implementation of the revised HIV/AIDS and TB policy to address issues of stigma and discrimination. ▪ Mainstream the HIV/AIDS and TB policy to all the Human Resource policies and programmes. *Objective 1.3 Protect and promote human rights and advance access to justice* ▪ Awareness raising campaigns. ▪ Capacity development on HIV/AIDS, TB and human rights.
	GOAL 2: TO MAXIMIZE EQUITABLE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO HIV/ AIDS, TB AND STIs SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS *Objective 2.1 Increase knowledge, attitude and behaviour that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention* ▪ Enhance access to HIV/AIDS and TB screening and other related programmes. ▪ Capacity development. ▪ Awareness campaigns. *Objective 2.2 Ensure that 95% of people living with HIV especially the key and other priority populations know their status and 95% of them are on treatment and 95% of those on treatment receive care and support and achieve long term viral suppression* ▪ Scale up the HIV/AIDS counselling and testing. ▪ Capacity building sessions. ▪ Support structures. ▪ Enhance partnership with medical aid schemes. . *Objective 2.3 Strengthen TB prevention, interventions and support for all SAPS members* ▪ TB education and awareness sessions. ▪ Scale up TB screening services.

Categories of employees identified as being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
	GOAL 3: TO BUILD RESILIENT SYSTEM FOR HIV/AIDS, TB AND STIs THAT ARE INTEGRATED INTO SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PANDEMIC RESPONSE *Objective 3.1 Engage adequate human resources to ensure equitable access services for HIV/AIDS, TB, STIs and other conditions that contribute to these diseases* ▪ Capacity development for the HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs Coordinators on latest developments on HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs.
	GOAL 4: FULL RESOURCE AND SUSTAIN AN EFFICIENT NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN LED BY REVITALISED, INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS *Objective 4.1 Sufficient domestic and external funds are mobilised and allocated to facilitate the efficient implementation of HIV and AIDS/STI/TB (HAST) Programmes and to address the underlying associated risk factors that have direct consequences for these conditions* ▪ Allocation of sufficient financial resources to implement the HAST Programme. *Objective 4.2 Optimisation of the synergies through forging mutually rewarding partnerships and alliances across the entire response value chain* ▪ Establish and sustain partnerships with internal and external organisations to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

Table 3.11.2 - Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management, Lieutenant General L Nkhuoa SAPS Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001 Telephone number: 012 393 1504
Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of the employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The EHW Component of the SAPS consists of four Sections: Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life. These Sections employ a variety of specialists, including social workers, psychologists, psychometrists, chaplains and others. These professionals are primarily responsible for providing psychological, social, physical and spiritual interventions that are holistic in nature to all SAPS employees and their immediate families. Nationally, EHW employs just under 600 professionals who provide care and support services to SAPS employees. The nature of the provided services is both proactive and reactive. The Quality of Work Life Section includes budgeted HIV/AIDS and Disability Management programmes. The HIV/AIDS management programmes receive an annual budget of R1 million, while the Disability Management Programme receives an annual budget of R1 million. This caters for both national and provincial environments.
Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for the employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	X		The EHW Component provides wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, mental health, suicide prevention, spiritually-based programmes, life skills, financial management, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence, as the core elements of its services. The wellness support programmes are being expanded to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are tested voluntarily for HIV/AIDS, TB and other chronic conditions, such as high blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol, as well as body mass index.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Has the Department established (a) committee(s), as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		The Human Resource Management Division of the SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum, which oversees all aspects pertaining to the health and wellness of SAPS employees and their immediate families. The forum is comprised of representatives from various SAPS divisions, such as the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal Services and Supply Chain Management, as well as representatives from organised labour unions (Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union and South African Police Union). The National Wellness Forum is presided over by the Deputy National Commissioner for Support Services. The NDPWI, the DPSA, the Department of Health, Police Medical Aid (POLMED), the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS) and the SAPS Health Risk Manager are also important external role players. A similar structure has been implemented in all provinces. The national and provincial wellness forums are held quarterly and strategic reports regarding the health and wellness of employees are distributed to all stakeholders.
Has the Department reviewed the employment policies and practices of the Department, to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees based on their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/ practices so reviewed.	X		The SAPS's EHW policies and practices have been aligned with the Government's plan, under the auspices of the DPSA. The DPSA's EHW Strategic Framework provides for the development of four policies and operational plans: HIV/AIDS and TB Management, Health and Productivity Management, SHE Management, Quality and Risk Management and Wellness Management.
Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		The revised HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB Policy was approved, in August 2017 and reviewed in December 2024. Since HIV/AIDS is not a reportable disease, SAPS structures adhere to applicable laws, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit HIV/TB-related discrimination against employees.
Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that the Department have achieved.	X		A growing number of SAPS employees participate in the HIV Counselling and Testing Programme. In all provinces, Wellness on Wheels services are available. The EHW Component and other service providers, including POLMED, GEMS and related healthcare providers, formed a partnership to promote health week campaigns within the SAPS. In addition, the Health Risk Manager ensures that HIV testing and counselling sessions are conducted continuously at a larger number of testing sites. Employees are encouraged to make optimal use of the available testing services, in order to determine their general health status, manage it accordingly and register for the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes when necessary. In addition, the SAPS provides care and assistance to all employees who require it through a variety of wellness support groups. Through the Peer Education Programme and the HIV/AIDS and TB Ambassadors, the Department embarks on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers with the aim of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems, including HIV/AIDS and TB.
Has the Department developed measures/ indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		The Department has established a health profile that identifies the wellness status of its employees. This is derived from the health and wellness assessments conducted in collaboration with the EHW Component, POLMED, GEMS and the contracted Health Risk Manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for collecting and analysing of data, in order to establish trends and a profile of the organisation. In addition, there are continuously monitored organisational indicators, such as suicide rates and health trends, regarding referrals and medical boards.

3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Subject matter	Date
Nothing to report on	

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	159	4,1
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	392	10,0
Final written warning	626	16,0
Fine	0	0,0
Suspended action	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	273	7,0
Not guilty	1 499	38,2
Suspended without payment	639	16,3
Verbal warning	0	0,0
Written warning	332	8,5
Total	**3 920**	**100**

Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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.	549	13,3
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.	257	6,2
Regulation 5(3)(c)	Wilfully or negligently mismanaged the finances of the State.	19	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possessed, used or appropriated property of the State or property under the control of the State.	98	2,4
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	169	4,1
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	84	2,0
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	144	3,5
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the Service, to promote the interest of a political party.	10	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.	46	1,1
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	163	4,0
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	336	8,2
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.	35	0,9
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	16	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	8	0,2

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	4	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	5	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.	2	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty, whilst under the influence of liquor.	97	2,4
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.	28	0,7
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	490	11,9
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened the prescribed Code of Conduct of the Service.	464	11,3
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees to unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	18	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	19	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	36	0,9
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.	2	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	10	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	18	0,4
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.	48	1,2
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	104	2,5
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	5	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	118	2,9
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	41	1,0
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.	2	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.	10	0,2

Regulation 5(4) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escapee	14	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	4	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	31	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	31	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	54	1,3
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	6	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	73	1,8
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	14	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	10	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	39	0,9
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hijacking	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	5	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	29	0,7
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	8	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	27	0,7

Regulation 5(4) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	19	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	55	1,3
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	17	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	14	0,3
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.	169	4,1
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.	37	0,9
Total		**4 114**	**100**

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances logged, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	128	14,1
Resolved	783	85,9
Total	**911**	**100**

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes logged with Councils, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
SSSBC	702	75,9
Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council	18	1,9
Commissioner for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration	193	20,9
Private arbitrations	12	1,3
Total	**925**	**100**

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Strike actions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	0 hours
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0,00
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0,00

*Note: During this period one industrial action was recorded on 7 October 2024. No employee participated in the industrial action.

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of employees suspended	161
Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days	143
Average number of days suspended	204,47
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R13 615 245.40

*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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	146	0	1	0	0	0	1	148
	Male	313	0	0	0	0	0	5	318
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1 804	0	90	0	0	3	108	2 005
	Male	3 677	0	114	1	0	2	148	3 942
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	22 938	0	503	3	0	89	1 788	25 321
	Male	63 034	0	683	8	0	154	3 637	67 516
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	17 238	0	226	6	0	43	2 456	19 969
	Male	30 655	0	307	127	0	71	4 050	35 210
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	10 448	0	0	3 495	0	3 690	3 620	21 253
	Male	12 103	0	2	6 502	0	3 074	4 436	26 117
Non-SAPS members	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	10
Total		**162 363**	**0**	**1 926**	**10 142**	**0**	**7 126**	**20 256**	**201 813**

Table 3.13.2 - Employees found competent in training, for the period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational categories	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	145	0	1	0	0	0	1	147
	Male	308	0	0	0	0	0	5	313
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1 737	0	90	0	0	3	108	1 938
	Male	3 569	0	113	1	0	2	148	3 833
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	21 615	0	500	3	0	89	1 786	23 993
	Male	60 779	0	678	8	0	154	3 600	65 219
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	16 288	0	224	6	0	43	2 442	19 003
	Male	29 346	0	302	127	0	71	4 037	33 883
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	10 382	0	0	3 494	0	3 690	3 620	21 186
	Male	12 047	0	2	6 502	0	3 074	4 436	26 061
Non-SAPS members	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	10
Total		**156 223**	**0**	**1 910**	**10 141**	**0**	**7 126**	**20 190**	**195 590**

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	1 313	32,1
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 570	62,9
Permanent disablement	134	3,3
Fatal	67	1,6
Total	**4 084**	**100**

3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 357 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.

3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

Nothing to report on.

PART E

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 497 766	2 041 465
Add: irregular expenditure confirmed	466 097	456 325
Less: irregular expenditure condoned	(66)	(24)
Less: irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	0	0
Less: irregular expenditure recoverable	0	0
Less: irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	0	0
Closing balance	**2 963 796**	**2 497 766**

The opening balance for 2023/24 consist of: R2 041 465 000
2023/24 Annual Financial Statements: Opening balance: R2 038 850 000
Irregular expenditure confirmed in 2024/25 relating to prior 2023/24: R4 082 000
Prior year error on 2023/24 opening balance: (R1 467 000)

Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed relating to 2023/24: R456 325 000
Irregular expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to 2023/24: R275 315 000
Add irregular expenditure confirmed in 2024/25 relating to 2023/24: R179 799 000
Prior year error on 2023/24 confirmed balance: R1 211 000

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	0	164 629
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	0	15 170
Irregular expenditure for the current year	466 097	276 526
Total	**466 097**	**456 325**

b) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination and investigation)

Description[100]	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	52 801	273 487
Irregular expenditure under determination	2 963 796	2 314 141
Irregular expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total[101]	**3 016 597**	**2 587 628**

c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	(66)	(24)
Total	**(66)**	**(24)**

d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

None

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

None

f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

None

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

None

h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

None

i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	2024/25
		R'000
Corrective counselling	12	275 409
Discipline in progress	21	646 103
No disciplinary steps taken	8	910
Total	**41**	**922 422**

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	193 889	201 645
Add: fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	336	931
Less: fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(342)	(533)
Less: fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(1 129)	(8 154)
Closing balance	**192 754**	**193 889**

Revised opening balance for 2023/24 consist of: R201 645 000
2023/24 Opening balance: R201 611 000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2024/25 relating to prior 2023/24: R38 000
Prior year error prior 2023/24 (R4 000)

Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed relating to 2023/24: R931 000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2023/24 relating to 2023/24: R837 000
Add Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed in 2024/25 relating to 2023/24: R105 000
Prior year error for 2023/24 (R11 000)

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment	0	12
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	0	92
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	336	827
Total	**336**	**931**

b) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description[102]	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	155	27
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	192 754	193 761
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total[103]	**192 909**	**193 788**

c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	(342)	(533)
Total	**(342)**	**(533)**

d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(1 129)	(8 154)
Total	**(1 129)**	**(8 154)**

e) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	2024/25
		R'000
Corrective counselling	8	27
Discipline in progress	184	850
Final written warning	2	4
No disciplinary steps taken	50	342
Service termination	3	6
Verbal warning	10	17
Written warning	13	20
Total	**270**	**1 266**

1.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

None

Reconciling notes

None

b) Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

None

1.4 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO MATERIAL LOSSES IN TERMS OF THE PFMA SECTION 40(3)(B)(I) & (III))

a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct
None

b) Details of other material losses
None

c) Other material losses recovered
None

d) Other material losses written off
None

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	**528 643**	**12 859 684**
Invoices paid ***within*** 30 days or agreed period	527 340	12 771 074
Invoices paid ***after*** 30 days or agreed period	1 303	88 610
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period ***(unpaid and without dispute)***	0	0
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period ***(unpaid and in dispute)***	0	0

The Department processed and paid more than 500 thousand invoices to a value exceeding R12 billion for the 2024/25 financial year. Therefore, the 1 303 invoices paid after 30 days, represents an insignificant deviation of 0,25%. This translates to 99,75% of invoices still being paid within the 30-day period from receipt of an invoice. On average, invoices are being paid within 5,86 days from receipt of an invoice.

No invoices older than 30 days remained unpaid at the end of a month for all twelve months of the 2024/25 financial year. Invoices paid after 30 days, were inter alia due to suppliers changing banking details, which was subsequently not verified by the Central Supplier Database/Safety Net, incorrect deliveries from suppliers, incorrect invoicing from suppliers when compared to the quotation and the order form issued, duplicate invoice numbering from suppliers, etc. Consequence management was implemented when it was found that an official of the Department did not process an invoice timeously.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1 PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Maintenance and repairs of MacDonald's and Douglas Helicopters	Heli-fix LL	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1/90TT (23)	75 000
Maintenance and repairs of Beechcraft King Air 9c and Cessna Airplanes	Absolute Aviation	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/91TT (23)	75 000
Maintenance and support of Automated Ballistic Identification Solution	Ultra Electronic Forensic	Preferred supplier	19/4/56	42 070
Open Internet Data Line (NATJOC)	Telkom SA	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1	631
Radio Frequency Spectrum Licenses	ICASA	Sole provider	19/4/56(01/05/2024)	6 555
Consumables utilised in the Semi-Automated Forensic DNA Processing System (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/128TD (23)	30 153
Consumables utilised in the Semi-Automated Forensic DNA Processing System (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/128TD (23)	1 725
Service and maintenance for 70 X-Ray Machines to sole supplier, Xscann Technologies (Pty) Ltd, for a period of three years to the SAPS: Protection and Security Services	Xscann Technologies (Pty) Ltd	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/93TA (23)	12 696
Procurement of a MacBook for the Deputy Minister of Police	iStore Queens Waterfront	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1	54
Approval of appointment of preferred supplier: Appointment of Forensic Accountant to render specialised service: Pietermaritzburg CAS 289/05/2020: CIS: Detective and Forensic Services: Head Office	Integrated Forensic Accounting Services (Pty) Ltd	Preferred service provider	19/1/9/1	468
Consumables utilised in the Semi-Automated Forensic DNA Processing System (RI and CI) for the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/128TD (23)	994
Archiving and retrieval documents and boxes: Forensics	Iron Mountain	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1	3 687
Maintenance and support of Multi-Channel Digital, Voice Recorder, Recording Analogue, Digital, VOIP and IPT for the SAPS 10111 Centres and Radio Rooms Nationally	Voice Logger	Preferred supplier	19/1/9/1/92TR (23)	51 041
Request to establish a contract with a preferred supplier for Automated Ballistic Identification Solution	Ultra Forensic Technology	Preferred supplier	19/4/56(03/10/2024)	3 858 (per month)
Application for appointment of preferred supplier: Price Waterhouse Cooper Incorporated to continue with the Forensic Accounting Investigation of Sandringham CAS 79/09/2020: DPCI	Price Waterhouse Cooper	Preferred supplier	19/1/1 (01/2024)	1 930
Application for procurement of a venue and accommodation for the Policing Summit: 8 to 10 April 2025	Peermont Global (Pty) Ltd	-	3/1/8/6/1 (340/2024)	2 503
Approval of deviation Eskom electrical connection: Makhaza Police Station: Western Cape	Eskom	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1	1 078
Approval of deviation Eskom electrical connection: Majola Police Station: Eastern Cape	Eskom	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1	1 081

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract
				R'000
Approval of deviation Eskom electrical connection: Boetsap Police Station: Northern Cape	Eskom	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1	1 180
Approval of deviation Eskom electrical connection: Mbizeni Police Station: Eastern Cape	Eskom	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1	9 262
Approval of deviation Eskom electrical connection: Katkop Police Station: Eastern Cape	Eskom	Sole supplier	19/1/9/1	3 884
Total				**324 850**

3.2 CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Appointment of Professional Architect as a Lead Consultant	Takgalang Consulting	Variation Order No 1	19/1/9/1 72TB (22)	9 427	32	Not applicable
Appointment of contractor for supply, replacement maintenance of general electrical services and maintenance of standby generators	Geshom Construction	Variation order	19/1/9/1 67TB (22)	4 213	30	Not applicable
Construction of new Police Station: Tshiame	CSZN Construction	Variation orders 1 to 5	19/1/9/1 40TB (21)	53 084	47	Not applicable
Completion of outstanding work at Dwarsberg Police Station	Shaicon Tendering Services	Variation order	19/1/9/1 120TB (22)	7 594	211	Not applicable
Total				**R74 318**	**R320**	

PART F

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 28: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 304 to 382, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and the 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 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999).

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards*) (IESBA code), as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE OUTCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL LITIGATION

7. With reference to note 18 to the financial statements, the department is the defendant in a number of lawsuits. The department is opposing the claims, as it believes that they are invalid. The ultimate outcome of the matters could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard and the requirements of the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) 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.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. 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.

11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page xx, forms part of my auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms, thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

13. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programmes	Page numbers	Purpose
Visible Policing	97 to 106	To enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders
Detective Services	149 to 157 and 176 to 177	To enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records

14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

15. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives.
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included.
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements.
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated.
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents.
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable.
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

16. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

17. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes are as follows:

VISIBLE POLICING

MISSING INDICATORS

18. The department contributes to the country's priority 6 on Social Cohesion and Safer Communities in terms of the MTSF. However, some of the indicators to measure performance on this objective were omitted from the approved planning documents. Consequently, the achievement of these indicators was not planned and accounted for, which undermines transparency and accountability on the progress towards achieving the MTSF objective.

Indicator	Reasons provided by accounting officer for non-inclusion
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	The indicator is planned to be reported on in the annual report under statistical indicators
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against children	The indicator is planned to be reported on in the annual report under statistical indicators

NUMBER OF VEHICLES RECOVERED

19. An achievement of 28 726 was reported against a target of 28 668. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially more than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was better than reported.

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED CRIMES ALLOCATED TO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TASK TEAMS

20. An achievement of 5 764 was reported against a target of 2 112 or less. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially more than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the underachievement on the target was more than reported.

NUMBER OF IDENTIFIABLE SAPS-OWNED FIREARMS RECOVERED

21. An achievement of 244 was reported against a target of 268. However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially less than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the underachievement on the target was more than reported.

PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF REPORTED CONTACT CRIMES AT THE TOP 30 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME STATIONS

22. An achievement of 4,7% was reported against a target of 12,3%. I could not determine if the reported achievement was correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.

VARIOUS INDICATORS

23. Some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; or, where it was, I identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	14,5%	2,2%
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases allocated to EITTs	1 288	1 888

DETECTIVE SERVICES

PERCENTAGE OF CASES OF IDENTIFIED CRIMES AT SPECIFIED CONSTRUCTION SITES, INVESTIGATED BY ORGANISED CRIME INVESTIGATIONS, IN RESPECT OF WHICH ARRESTS ARE MADE

24. An achievement of 54,10% was reported against a target of 50% but the audit evidence showed the actual achievement to be 64,71%. The achievement against the target was better than reported.

PERCENTAGE OF CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES) NOT YET FINALISED, EXCEEDING THE PRESCRIBED TIME FRAMES

25. An achievement of 33,09% was reported against a target of backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries). However, the audit evidence did not support this achievement. I could not determine the actual achievement, but I estimated it to be materially more than reported. Consequently, it is likely that the achievement against the target was better than reported.

VARIOUS INDICATORS

26. Some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; and, where it was, I identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Detection rate for contact crimes	48,75%	47,55%
Detection rate for contact crimes against children (below 18 years)	61,99%	63,85%

VARIOUS INDICATORS

27. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree with what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the underachievement on the targets were more than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 113 calendar days	70%	45,25%
Percentage of DNA intelligence finalised within 90 days	80%	24,03%

VARIOUS INDICATORS

28. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the achievements against the targets were lower than reported.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	50%	62,35%
Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	47%	56,69%

VARIOUS INDICATORS

29. Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree with what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I estimated them to be materially more. The targets were still achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	47%	63,91%
Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) leads finalised	38,6%	44,55%

OTHER MATTERS

30. I draw attention to the matters below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

31. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or underachievement's. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.

32. The tables that follow provide information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key service delivery indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 76 to 84, 97 to 106, 149 to 157, 176 to 177, 190 to 192 and 198 to 200.

VISIBLE POLICING

Targets achieved: 70%
Budget spent 100%

Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of quarterly reports, addressing identified crimes at specified construction sites by the EITTs	4	0
Number of arrests of identified crimes at specified construction sites for cases allocated to EITTs	9	0
Number of reported cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes allocated to EITTs	2 112 or less	5 764
Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered	Increase to 268 (10%)	244
Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan, within the National Policing Strategy	4	0
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reduce by 14,5% (578 294)	Decreased by 2,2% to 664 758
Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project	4	1
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 HCCS	Reduce by 12,3% to 79 482	Decreased by 4,7% to 86

DETECTIVE SERVICES

Targets achieved: 70%
Budget spent 100%

Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 35 calendar days	75%	31,96%
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 113 calendar days	70%	45,25%

Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	33,09%
Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames	10%	34,93%
Percentage of ballistics intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised within 35 calendar days	95%	92,26%
Percentage of biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 90 calendar days	80%	24,03%
Detection rate for contact crimes	48,75%	47,55%
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups that are related to prioritised crime threats neutralised with arrests	50%	42,86%
Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders	100%	94,87%

MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

33. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for Visible Policing and Detective Service Programmes. Management did not correct some of the misstatements and I reported material findings in this regard.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

34. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

35. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the AGSA. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

36. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

37. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

38. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by Section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 9.1.1. Most of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with Preferential Procurement Regulations.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

39. Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders based on evaluation criteria that were not stipulated and or differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.3(a) and (b). Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

40. The accounting officer is responsible for the other 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 on in this auditor's report.

41. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

42. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

43. The other information I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report are the audit committee report, foreword by the minister and deputy minister's statement. The report of the accounting officer is expected to be made available to us after 31 July 2025.

44. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

45. When I do receive and read the outstanding 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

46. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

47. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

48. Management did not implement adequate controls to ensure the effective implementation of the post audit action plan by the right level of management to improve audit outcomes on performance information.

49. Management did not adequately track or monitor the implementation of post audit action plans related to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This has contributed to the recurrence of material findings previously reported.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

50. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit and on the status of material irregularities as previously reported in the auditor's report.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES IDENTIFIED DURING THE AUDIT

DELAY IN FINALISING THE FORENSIC EXAMINATION, WHICH RESULTS IN DELAY IN PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES.

51. The accounting officer has not conducted a comprehensive assessment of the human resources required to effectively execute the mandate of the FSL, as required by Section 21(1)(a) of the SAPS Employment Regulations. Consequently, the current staffing levels are insufficient to manage the increasing volume of exhibits requiring forensic analysis.

52. The FSL unit of the SAPS is responsible for processing evidence collected at crime scenes and victims and conducting expert forensic analyses. It supports investigations and prosecution by applying scientific principles, methods, and techniques to generate leads and provide reliable evidence to investigators and the courts.

53. Courts rely on forensic evidence, such as DNA, fingerprints, and ballistics to adjudicate criminal cases. This evidence must be accurately linked to suspects or persons of interest. The FSL is the only unit within the criminal justice system mandated to produce reports that establish these critical links. Delays in the analysis of exhibits can compromise the rights of victims and may result in cases being struck off the court roll or remaining unresolved.

54. A key requirement for successful prosecution is the availability of a 212-statements, issued by the FSL after analysing case exhibits. Delays in issuing these statements have severe consequences, particularly for victims of GBVF. These delays also hinder SAPS from fulfilling its constitutional mandate.

55. Between the 2021/22 and 2024/25 financial years, the number of case exhibits received by the FSL increased by an average of 14%. Notably, there was a 60% increase in backlog cases between the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. Despite this growth, staffing levels have not increased proportionately.

56. As a result, forensic analysts are unable to complete the examination of exhibits within the prescribed 113-day timeframe, as outlined in the technical indicator description of the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan. This human resource capacity constraint poses a significant risk to the department's ability to fully execute and achieve its constitutional mandate.

57. The non-compliance is therefore likely to result in substantial harm to the public sector institution if appropriate actions are not taken to address the cause of the staffing shortfalls within the FSL environment. The extent of the harm could, however, not be determined with absolute certainty.

58. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 6 June 2025 and invited him to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter. A written submission was received on 7 July 2025, with additional information provided on 21 July 2025.

59. The accounting officer approved the filling of 75 positions on 14 May 2024, of which 60 were filled as at 31 March 2025. Furthermore, a new recruitment strategy has been committed to, which includes the hiring of graduates with relevant qualifications.

60. I will follow up on this material irregularity during my next audit.

STATUS OF PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

PAYMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF NETWORK ASSETS NOT RECEIVED

61. The department requested to participate in a SITA contract number RFB 1221/2014 for the design, supply, installation and maintenance of network equipment for a period of one year for Hewlett Packard and Huawei products. The department was granted approval by SITA on 17 February 2016.

62. The department issued a purchase order to the preferred supplier, as per the SITA contract, on 9 March 2016 for the procurement and maintenance of network assets (hardware and hi-care of NNUP15/16) at its head office in Telkom Towers for an amount of R153 107 839 (inclusive of value-added tax).

63. This amount included support and maintenance for three years for an amount of R54 844 599. According to the certificate of service entitlement, the support and maintenance period was from 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2019. The supplier invoiced the department with invoice number DPI30143903 on 31 March 2016 for maintenance and support services. The full invoice amount was paid by the department on the same day it was received (31 March 2016).

64. On 31 March 2016, a departmental official certified on the invoice that the services as indicated on the invoice had been delivered. However, as at 31 March 2023, the supplier had not installed all equipment and other hardware as part of the contract. The actions of the official resulted in the contravention of Section 45(b) of the PFMA. This payment is likely to result in a material financial loss to the department if not recovered.

65. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 28 March 2024 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and to be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded to the notification on 30 April 2024 and highlighted that a formal investigation into the matter by the department's forensic investigation unit was completed on 10 August 2021. The investigation report's recommendations included the following:

- Criminal charges be laid against, among others, the supplier and implicated officials.
- A legal opinion be obtained on the recovery of a total amount of R174 681 745,17 that was invoiced and received by the supplier for services not rendered on the cabling of Telkom Towers, including support and maintenance.

66. The accounting officer referred the forensic report to a legal services provider on 12 December 2022, which recommended the following in a letter dated 17 January 2023:

- In relation to the criminal charges to be laid based on the recommendations from the forensic investigation report, it is clear that there is prima facie evidence of possible corruption or collusion between the service providers that were appointed in the same contract and between service providers and members. Due to the complexity and the different investigative institutions that will possibly be involved in the investigation of these matters, it is recommended that the Divisional Commissioner: Detective Service be consulted to obtain their guidance in taking the matter forward.
- In relation to the corrective action that is to be instituted, an investigation officer will be appointed in terms of SAPS disciplinary Regulation 8 to determine if the grounds of misconduct are of a serious nature, and whether the holding of a disciplinary hearing is justifiable.

67. As advised by the legal unit, the matter was referred to the Divisional Commissioner: Detective Service on 9 May 2023 for further advice, who referred the matter to the DPCI on 26 October 2023. The final report on this investigation is expected to be completed by December 2025.

68. I will follow up on this material irregularity during my next audit.

CLAIMS PAID TO CLAIMANTS WHO WERE DETAINED FOR LONGER THAN 48 HOURS WITHOUT APPEARING IN FRONT OF A LOWER COURT

69. Person who were arrested with or without warrant for allegedly offence were not brought before a lower court as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than 48 hours after the arrest, as required by Section 50(1)(a) and (c) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977).

70. The department made payments for claims from detainees who sued the department for having been detained longer than the prescribed period without appearing in court, in contravention of Section 50(1)(a) and (c) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977). These claims are settled either through court processes or out of court. In addition to the actual amount paid for these claims, an amount is disclosed as part of contingent liabilities that represents unconfirmed claims that are still going through internal or court processes.

71. The payments resulting from the claims against the department are likely to result in a material financial loss, as disclosed in note 7 to the annual financial statements.

72. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 28 March 2024 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter.

73. The accounting officer has implemented the following actions in the current year:

- The IPM System, which is the integrated and standardised system to record civil claims and optimise process flow. The IPM project is developed in module/release, Release 1 to 8. The IPM system development is 100% completed and is currently in the process of implementation in 96 police stations. Training is provided by Technology Management System at all 96 police station where the system is being implemented. Human Resource Development is in the process of developing the official IPM Leaning Programme.
- Conducted contingent liability case analysis and root cause analysis on civil claims and findings on the case analysis were identified. The plan is to finalise the guideline/checklist for implementation to address the identified findings in the third quarter of 2025/26.

74. The accounting officer has further committed to follow up on the progress of corruption cases referred to the DPCI (Serious Commercial Crime Investigation Unit) within SAPS and the Special Investigation Unit. The investigations are still in progress as indicated in the accounting officer's letter dated 7 July 2025.

75. I will follow up on this material irregularity during my next audit.

INEFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF 10111 CALL CENTRES

76. The SAPS 10111 Call Centres serve as the national emergency service call centre and as a medium of communication between the department and the community to lodge emergency complaints. The 10111 Call Centres and the police station/flying squads are considered essential links in the total process of effective and efficient policing and for service delivery to meet community emergency needs.

77. Significant deficiencies were identified in the call-taking process. The national average rate of abandoned calls was calculated to be 26,44%, with some centres recording an average response time ranging from 8 to 35 minutes.

78. A lack of sufficient resources has been noted as one of the causes of the many dropped or abandoned calls. This is in contravention of SAPS employment Regulation 21(1)(a) and 21(1)(d). With the 10111 Call Centres not operating as intended, the department might not be able to effectively attend to community emergency incidents, which, in turn, poses a risk to the safety of citizens and is likely to result in substantial harm to the public.

79. However, the extent of harm cannot be determined with absolute certainty. The non-compliance is therefore likely to result in substantial harm to the public, if appropriate actions are not taken to address the cause of deficiencies identified at various call centres.

80. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 7 February 2024 and invited him to make a written submission on the actions taken and to be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded on 4 March 2024 and indicated that the following actions had been taken or were planned:

- The accounting officer approved a 10111 project plan as a strategy to rectify the deficiencies noted at the 10111 call centres
- A 10111 project steering committee and technical committee were established to drive and implement actions included in the project plan.
- The revised fixed establishment for 2024/25 was in the process of being finalised, which provided for 535 new constables to be allocated to 10111 Call Centres.

81. The progress at the date of this audit report was as follows:

- Development of wrap-up codes – the unified communication solution and the new incident management were upgraded to allow for the classification of calls and the blacklisting of prank callers. A quotation for the planned upgrades was received from SITA, and a submission was made to the Division Supply Chain Management on 22 April 2025 for Bid Adjudication Committee approval. As the quotation expired on 15 May 2025, a formal request was submitted to SITA to extend its validity period. The new incident management solution was advertised through SITA in February 2025 and the Bid Evaluation Committee is currently busy with the bid evaluation process.
- The national instruction on rapid response and radio equipment vehicles has successfully undergone legal vetting by the Division Legal Services and has been submitted, through the appropriate channels, to the National Commissioner for approval.
- Capacitation of all 10111 Call Centres – a total of 535 new recruits were allocated nationwide. Of these, 497 reported for duty across the respective provinces, while 38 failed to report as expected.

82. I will follow up on the progress of these actions during my next audit.

BREACH OF CONTRACT, WHICH RESULTED IN AN ARBITRATION AWARD AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE PAYMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE SUPPLIER

83. Resources of the department were not utilised economically, as required by Section 45(b) of the PFMA.

84. The supplier approached the court on 10 August 2016 and summons were served to the department on 28 September 2016 for a breach of contract. The matter was referred to court and it was determined that it would be resolved through arbitration.

85. On 9 April 2019, the arbitrator made a final arbitral award and ordered the department to pay the claimant an amount of R24 494 080.64, plus interest, amounting to R7 000 507, effective from the summons date to the date of payment.

86. Due to the arbitration award being in favour of the supplier and the department neglecting to cancel the contract in terms of the agreement, a payment was made to the supplier for goods and services that were not ordered, delivered and used by the department. This meant that financial resources were not effectively, efficiently and economically used as the payments made were in vain, in contravention of Section 45(b) of the PFMA.

87. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 27 January 2023 and invited them to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded to the notification on 12 April 2023 and confirmed that the matter was investigated in terms of Regulation 8(1) of SAPS Disciplinary Regulations. The outcome of the investigation concluded that the employee did not act in the best interest of the department. The employee was subsequently dismissed on 11 August 2020. The accounting officer also stated that the employee did not forfeit state protection, and no recovery was instituted, and no member was found liable for the interest portion. I determined that the accounting officer is not taking appropriate actions to recover the financial loss suffered by the department.

88. I notified the accounting officer on 14 September 2023 of the following recommendation, which should have been implemented by 15 April 2024.

- Appropriate action should be taken based on the investigation outcome, after the assessment made by the State Attorney to determine whether the responsible official is liable in law for the losses suffered by the department for the purpose of recovery, as required by Treasury Regulation 12.7.1 and 12.7.4.

89. The accounting officer submitted a written response with substantiating documentation on the implementation of the recommendation on 18 March 2024. In the response, the accounting officer indicated that a legal opinion was requested from the Office of the State Attorney and the department is still awaiting the legal opinion. On this basis, the accounting officer requested an extension to 30 June 2024 to provide the said legal opinion.

90. On 11 July 2024, the accounting officer provided a status update on the legal opinion requested from Office of the State Attorney and indicated that Office of the State Attorney appointed counsel on 26 June 2024 to provide the legal opinion. Further delays were experienced in receiving the legal opinion and the accounting officer provided an update on 26 September 2024, indicating that the delay in receiving the opinion was escalated to the Office of the Solicitor-General. I granted the accounting officer additional time up to 14 April 2025 to address the delays with the Office of the State Attorney.

91. On 25 April 2025, the accounting officer submitted a final response on the implementation of the recommendation, and we noted shortcomings, which we duly communicated to the accounting officer on 18 June 2025. We received a supplementary response and substantiating documentation on 4 July 2025 in which the accounting officer indicated that the legal opinion from counsel was still awaited to conclude on the prospects of the recovery of the financial loss from the responsible person and therefore legal proceedings have not been instituted yet. The accounting officer further indicated that, pending the legal opinion, the department has taken steps for broader internal reform, including probity audits, revised contract management protocols, improved monitoring controls and embedding accountability for contract oversight in senior managers' performance agreements.

92. On 24 July 2025, an updated response, which included the legal opinion from counsel was received. The legal opinion aimed to assess the liability and recovery prospects for the financial loss suffered. The legal opinion concluded that, although the responsible person identified caused the financial loss and could potentially be held liable, the financial loss prescribed in April 2022 already under Section 11(d) of the Prescription Act, 1969 (Act No 68 of 1969) and legal proceedings are therefore not recommended due to lack of prospects of success. On this basis, the accounting officer concluded that no further action would be taken to pursue the recovery of the financial loss and the matter is therefore finalised.

93. The actions taken by the accounting officer to implement the recommendation are deemed appropriate and have addressed the material irregularity and the matter is therefore resolved.

Pretoria

31 July 2025

Auditor - General.

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the 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.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION – SELECTED LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Sections 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulations 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulations 17; 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Sections 11(6)(a); 12(5); 16(1); 16(3)(a)(i); 16(3)(a)(ii)
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury Instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraphs 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4
National Treasury Instruction No 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury Supply Chain Management Instruction No 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury Supply Chain Management Instruction No 3 of 2021/22	Paragraphs 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury Supply Chain Management Instruction No 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury Supply Chain Management Instruction No 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Sections 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulations 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Appropriation per Programme										
		2024/25							2023/24	
		Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme										
1.	**Administration**	21 968 878	0	(181 525)	21 787 353	21 787 353	0	100,0%	20 366 297	20 366 296
2.	**Visible Policing**	60 220 133	0	203 710	60 423 843	60 423 843	0	100,0%	56 101 240	56 101 240
3.	**Detective Services**	22 588 503	0	7 514	22 596 017	22 596 017	0	100,0%	21 000 490	21 000 490
4.	**Crime Intelligence**	4 747 361	0	(45 282)	4 702 079	4 702 079	0	100,0%	4 319 087	4 319 087
5.	**Protection and Security Services**	4 098 650	0	15 583	4 114 233	4 114 233	0	100,0%	3 688 521	3 688 521
Total		**113 623 525**	**0**	**0**	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**100,0%**	**105 475 635**	**105 475 634**
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance										
Add:	Departmental receipts				805 960				750 424	
	Aid assistance				1 256 336				498 188	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)					**115 685 821**				**106 724 247**	
Add:	Aid assistance					777 587				323 773
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)						**114 401 112**				**105 799 407**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	**109 334 103**	**(933 491)**	**(39 199)**	**108 361 413**	**108 361 413**	**0**	**100,0%**	**100 976 132**	**100 976 131**
Compensation of employees	**91 160 603**	**0**	**(520 188)**	**90 640 415**	**90 640 415**	**0**	**100,0%**	**83 795 136**	**83 795 136**
Salaries and wages	69 393 823	759 002	(227 970)	69 924 855	69 924 855	0	100,0%	65 656 339	65 656 339
Social contributions	21 766 780	(759 002)	(292 218)	20 715 560	20 715 560	0	100,0%	18 138 797	18 138 797
Goods and services	**18 173 500**	**(933 491)**	**480 989**	**17 720 998**	**17 720 998**	**0**	**100,0%**	**17 180 996**	**17 180 995**
Administrative fees	117 971	4 704	0	122 675	122 675	0	100,0%	121 964	121 963
Advertising	12 818	(4 185)	0	8 633	8 633	0	100,0%	9 926	9 926
Minor assets	108 918	(42 325)	(406)	66 187	66 187	0	100,0%	145 592	145 592
Audit costs: External	41 072	(1 896)	0	39 176	39 176	0	100,0%	43 564	43 564
Bursaries: Employees	8 140	512	0	8 652	8 652	0	100,0%	9 589	9 589
Catering: Departmental activities	21 598	(4 385)	(142)	17 071	17 071	0	100,0%	19 521	19 521
Communication (G&S)	332 012	9 336	(2 118)	339 230	339 230	0	100,0%	351 299	351 299
Computer services	2 966 184	(262 739)	(290 813)	2 412 632	2 412 632	0	100,0%	2 108 150	2 108 150
Consultants: Business and advisory services	22 892	(433)	15 082	37 541	37 541	0	100,0%	41 693	41 693
Laboratory services	5 013	(2 967)	0	2 046	2 046	0	100,0%	2 585	2 585
Legal services	765 433	(276 264)	0	489 169	489 169	0	100,0%	346 105	346 105
Contractors	411 713	(32 688)	(42 068)	336 957	336 957	0	100,0%	362 681	362 681
Agency and support / outsourced services	584 970	(12 287)	75 235	647 918	647 918	0	100,0%	856 365	856 365
Entertainment	2 388	(1 444)	0	944	944	0	100,0%	724	724

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	5 010 870	(63 950)	124 568	5 071 488	5 071 488	0	100,0%	4 950 559	4 950 559
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	296 836	39 111	0	335 947	335 947	0	100,0%	225 008	225 008
Inventory: Other supplies	155 180	(97 581)	0	57 599	57 599	0	100,0%	73 874	73 874
Consumable supplies	424 170	93 319	23626	541 115	541 115	0	100,0%	616 227	616 227
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	259 832	(64 098)	(5 362)	190 372	190 372	0	100,0%	265 446	265 446
Operating leases	3 564 780	21 736	79 774	3 666 290	3 666 290	0	100,0%	3 404 045	3 404 045
Property payments	1 569 885	(2 775)	226 584	1 793 694	1 793 694	0	100,0%	1 528 404	1 528 404
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 277	(1 148)	0	129	129	0	100,0%	743	743
Travel and subsistence	1 306 195	(210 659)	246 960	1 342 496	1 342 496	0	100,0%	1 511 111	1 511 111
Training and development	22 036	(13 901)	0	8 135	8 135	0	100,0%	7 056	7 056
Operating payments	143 224	813	30 069	174 106	174 106	0	100,0%	162 235	162 235
Venues and facilities	18 093	(11 433)	0	6 660	6 660	0	100,0%	8 731	8 731
Rental and hiring	0	4 136	0	4 136	4 136	0	100,0%	7 799	7 799
Transfers and subsidies	**1 325 069**	**516 321**	**39 199**	**1 880 589**	**1 880 589**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 557 065**	**1 557 065**
Provinces and municipalities	**64 173**	**(7 845)**	**2 680**	**59 008**	**59 008**	**0**	**100,0%**	**59 103**	**59 103**
Municipalities	64 173	(7 845)	2 680	59 008	59 008	0	100,0%	59 103	59 103
Departmental agencies and accounts	**55 917**	**625**	**0**	**56 542**	**56 542**	**0**	**100,0%**	**53 554**	**53 554**
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	55 917	625	0	56 542	56 542	0	100,0%	53 554	53 554

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Non-profit institutions	**1 000**	**0**	**0**	**1 000**	**1 000**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 000**	**1 000**
Households	**1 203 979**	**523 541**	**36 519**	**1 764 039**	**1 764 039**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 443 408**	**1 443 408**
Social benefits	721 697	129 947	35 355	886 999	886 999	0	100,0%	779 802	779 802
Other transfers to households	482 282	393 594	1 164	877 040	877 040	0	100,0%	663 606	663 606
Payment for capital assets	**2 964 353**	**387 695**	**-**	**3 352 048**	**3 352 048**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 918 376**	**2 918 376**
Buildings and other fixed structures	**636 070**	**32 607**	**0**	**668 677**	**668 677**	**0**	**100,0%**	**663 351**	**663 351**
Buildings	636 070	(3 075)	0	632 995	632 995	0	100,0%	616 780	616 780
Other fixed structure	0	35 682	0	35 682	35 682	0	100,0%	46 571	46 571
Machinery and equipment	**2 281 587**	**162 903**	**4 113**	**2 448 603**	**2 448 603**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 123 520**	**2 123 520**
Transport equipment	1 707 650	(33 444)	(95 992)	1 578 214	1 578 214	0	100,0%	1 451 693	1 451 693
Other machinery and equipment	573 937	196 347	100 105	870 389	870 389	0	100,0%	671 827	671 827
Biological assets	**6 000**	**(497)**	**(4 113)**	**1 390**	**1 390**	**0**	**100,0%**	**6 875**	**6 875**
Software and other intangible assets	**40 696**	**192 682**	**0**	**233 378**	**233 378**	**0**	**100,0%**	**124 630**	**124 630**
Payment for financial assets	**0**	**29 475**	**0**	**29 475**	**29 475**	**0**	**100,0%**	**24 062**	**24 062**
Total	**113 623 525**	**0**	**0**	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**100,0%**	**105 475 635**	**105 475 634**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Detail per programme 1 - Administration

Appropriation per Economic Classification										
Sub Programme		2024/25							2023/24	
		Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1	MINISTRY	63 303	0	(9 640)	53 663	53 663	0	100,0%	49 411	49 411
1.2	MANAGEMENT	111 173	0	(556)	110 617	110 617	0	100,0%	94 959	94 959
1.3	CORPORATE SERVICES	21 794 402	0	(171 329)	21 623 073	21 623 073	0	100,0%	20 221 927	20 221 926
Total for sub programmes		**21 968 878**	**0**	**(181 525)**	**21 787 353**	**21 787 353**	**0**	**100,0%**	**20 366 297**	**20 366 296**

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**20 253 560**	**(834 916)**	**(361 146)**	**19 057 498**	**19 057 498**	**0**	**100,0%**	**18 259 930**	**18 259 929**
Compensation of employees	**14 551 797**	**0**	**(73 725)**	**14 478 072**	**14 478 072**	**0**	**100,0%**	**13 718 471**	**13 718 471**
Salaries and wages	10 746 475	432 998	(1 002)	11 178 471	11 178 471	0	100,0%	10 951 476	10 951 476
Social contributions	3 805 322	(432 998)	(72 723)	3 299 601	3 299 601	0	100,0%	2 766 995	2 766 995
Goods and services	**5 701 763**	**(834 916)**	**(287 421)**	**4 579 426**	**4 579 426**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 541 459**	**4 541 458**
Administrative fees	25 356	4 441	0	29 797	29 797	0	100,0%	31 883	31 882
Advertising	4 776	(1 490)	0	3 286	3 286	0	100,0%	5 362	5 362
Minor assets	42 347	(19 704)	0	22 643	22 643	0	100,0%	47 219	47 219
Audit costs: External	41 072	(1 896)	0	39 176	39 176	0	100,0%	43 564	43 564
Bursaries: Employees	8 140	512	0	8 652	8 652	0	100,0%	9 589	9 589
Catering: Departmental activities	3 475	(1 524)	0	1 951	1 951	0	100,0%	2 862	2 862
Communication (G&S)	65 280	4 655	(967)	68 968	68 968	0	100,0%	73 893	73 893

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	2 873 705	(217 141)	(290 813)	2 365 751	2 365 751	0	100,0%	2 064 005	2 064 005
Consultants: Business and advisory services	15 102	607	0	15 709	15 709	0	100,0%	13 111	13 111
Legal services	765 348	(276 179)	0	489 169	489 169	0	100,0%	346 105	346 105
Contractors	162 255	(22 830)	0	139 425	139 425	0	100,0%	172 136	172 136
Agency and support / outsourced services	356 524	(107 668)	0	248 856	248 856	0	100,0%	461 186	461 186
Entertainment	1 603	(1 316)	0	287	287	0	100,0%	266	266
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	438 492	(63 946)	4 772	379 318	379 318	0	100,0%	388 338	388 338
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	296 836	39 111	0	335 947	335 947	0	100,0%	225 008	225 008
Inventory: Other supplies	148 827	(92 065)	0	56 762	56 762	0	100,0%	73 696	73 696
Consumable supplies	55 297	(18 613)	0	36 684	36 684	0	100,0%	77 691	77 691
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	62 342	(37 309)	0	25 033	25 033	0	100,0%	73 021	73 021
Operating leases	44 242	14 128	0	58 370	58 370	0	100,0%	43 981	43 981
Property payments	12 059	999	0	13 058	13 058	0	100,0%	17 297	17 297
Transport provided: Departmental activity	193	(193)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	6	6
Travel and subsistence	205 677	(10 956)	(308)	194 413	194 413	0	100,0%	310 166	310 166
Training and development	14 394	(11 246)	0	3 148	3 148	0	100,0%	5 064	5 064
Operating payments	45 256	(7 578)	(105)	37 573	37 573	0	100,0%	51 722	51 722

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Venues and facilities	13 165	(8 577)	0	4 588	4 588	0	100,0%	3 708	3 708
Rental and hiring	0	862	0	862	862	0	100,0%	580	580
Transfers and subsidies	**709 569**	**448 538**	**(16)**	**1 158 091**	**1 158 091**	**0**	**100,0%**	**927 953**	**927 953**
Provinces and municipalities	**10 344**	**(1 831)**	**(16)**	**8 497**	**8 497**	**0**	**100,0%**	**9 440**	**9 440**
Municipalities	10 344	(1 831)	(16)	8 497	8 497	0	100,0%	9 440	9 440
Departmental agencies and accounts	**55 917**	**625**	**0**	**56 542**	**56 542**	**0**	**100,0%**	**53 554**	**53 554**
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	55 917	625	0	56 542	56 542	0	100,0%	53 554	53 554
Households	**643 308**	**449 744**	**0**	**1 093 052**	**1 093 052**	**0**	**100,0%**	**864 959**	**864 959**
Social benefits	236 424	41 568	0	277 992	277 992	0	100,0%	244 868	244 868
Other transfers to households	406 884	408 176	0	815 060	815 060	0	100,0%	620 091	620 091
Payment for capital assets	**1 005 749**	**356 903**	**179 637**	**1 542 289**	**1 542 289**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 154 352**	**1 154 352**
Buildings and other fixed structures	**636 070**	**31 351**	**0**	**667 421**	**667 421**	**0**	**100,0%**	**659 125**	**659 125**
Buildings	636 070	(3 537)	0	632 533	632 533	0	100,0%	615 330	615 330
Other fixed structures	0	34 888	0	34 888	34 888	0	100,0%	43 795	43 795
Machinery and equipment	**328 257**	**169 051**	**179 637**	**676 945**	**676 945**	**0**	**100,0%**	**394 340**	**394 340**
Transport equipment	109 741	(52 656)	(2 089)	54 996	54 996	0	100,0%	69 623	69 623
Other machinery and equipment	218 516	221 707	181 726	621 949	621 949	0	100,0%	324 717	324 717
Biological assets	726	(497)	0	229	229	0	100,0%	314	314
Software and other intangible assets	40 696	156 998	0	197 694	197 694	0	100,0%	100 573	100 573
Payment for financial assets	**0**	**29 475**	**0**	**29 475**	**29 475**	**0**	**100,0%**	**24 062**	**24 062**
Total	**21 968 878**	**0**	**(181 525)**	**21 787 353**	**21 787 353**	**0**	**100,0%**	**20 366 297**	**20 366 296**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1.1 Ministry

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**58 859**	**(389)**	**(7 266)**	**51 204**	**51 204**	**0**	**100,0%**	**48 165**	**48 165**
Compensation of employees	37 835	0	(5 886)	31 949	31 949	0	100,0%	25 575	25 575
Goods and services	21 024	(389)	(1 380)	19 255	19 255	0	100,0%	22 590	22 590
Transfers and subsidies	**21**	**389**	**(16)**	**394**	**394**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1**	**1**
Provinces and municipalities	21	0	(16)	5	5	0	100,0%	1	1
Households	0	389	0	389	389	0	100,0%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	**4 423**	**0**	**(2 358)**	**2 065**	**2 065**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 245**	**1 245**
Machinery and equipment	4 423	0	(2 358)	2 065	2 065	0	100,0%	1 245	1 245
Total	**63 303**	**0**	**(9 640)**	**53 663**	**53 663**	**0**	**100,0%**	**49 411**	**49 411**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1.2 Management

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**105 504**	**(5 122)**	**(556)**	**99 826**	**99 826**	**0**	**100,0%**	**91 339**	**91 339**
Compensation of employees	81 006	0	(5 328)	75 678	75 678	0	100,0%	68 481	68 481
Goods and services	24 498	(5 122)	4 772	24 148	24 148	0	100,0%	22 858	22 858
Transfers and subsidies	**2 085**	**1 201**	**0**	**3 286**	**3 286**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 304**	**1 304**
Provinces and municipalities	39	46	0	85	85	0	100,0%	90	90
Households	2 046	1 155	0	3 201	3 201	0	100,0%	1 214	1 214
Payment for capital assets	**3 584**	**3 921**	**0**	**7 505**	**7 505**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 316**	**2 316**
Machinery and equipment	3 584	3 921	0	7 505	7 505	0	100,0%	2 316	2 316
Total	**111 173**	**0**	**(556)**	**110 617**	**110 617**	**0**	**100,0%**	**94 959**	**94 959**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1.3 Corporate Services

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**20 089 197**	**(829 405)**	**(353 324)**	**18 906 468**	**18 906 468**	**0**	**100,0%**	**18 120 426**	**18 120 425**
Compensation of employees	14 432 956	0	(62 511)	14 370 445	14 370 445	0	100,0%	13 624 415	13 624 415
Goods and services	5 656 241	(829 405)	(290 813)	4 536 023	4 536 023	0	100,0%	4 496 011	4 496 010
Transfers and subsidies	**707 463**	**446 948**	**0**	**1 154 411**	**1 154 411**	**0**	**100,0%**	**926 648**	**926 648**
Provinces and municipalities	10 284	(1 877)	0	8 407	8 407	0	100,0%	9 349	9 349
Departmental agencies and accounts	55 917	625	0	56 542	56 542	0	100,0%	53 554	53 554
Households	641 262	448 200	0	1 089 462	1 089 462	0	100,0%	863 745	863 745
Payment for capital assets	**997 742**	**352 982**	**181 995**	**1 532 719**	**1 532 719**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 150 791**	**1 150 791**
Buildings and other fixed structures	636 070	31 351	0	667 421	667 421	0	100,0%	659 125	659 125
Machinery and equipment	320 250	165 130	181 995	667 375	667 375	0	100,0%	390 779	390 779
Biological assets	726	(497)	0	229	229	0	100,0%	314	314
Software and other intangible assets	40 696	156 998	0	197 694	197 694	0	100,0%	100 573	100 573
Payment for financial assets	**0**	**29 475**	**0**	**29 475**	**29 475**	**0**	**100,0%**	**24 062**	**24 062**
Total	**21 794 402**	**0**	**(171 329)**	**21 623 073**	**21 623 073**	**0**	**100,0%**	**20 221 927**	**20 221 926**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing

Sub programme	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1 CRIME PREVENTION	46 322 419	0	(133 185)	46 189 234	46 189 234	0	100,0%	43 001 637	43 001 637
2.2 BORDER SECURITY	2 535 043	0	(145 025)	2 390 018	2 390 018	0	100,0%	2 290 619	2 290 619
2.3 SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS	6 420 524	0	218 417	6 638 941	6 638 941	0	100,0%	6 067 618	6 067 618
2.4 FACILITIES	4 942 147	0	263 503	5 205 650	5 205 650	0	100,0%	4 741 366	4 741 366
Total for sub programmes	**60 220 133**	**0**	**203 710**	**60 423 843**	**60 423 843**	**0**	**100,0%**	**56 101 240**	**56 101 240**

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**58 525 653**	**(21 564)**	**267 311**	**58 771 400**	**58 771 400**	**0**	**100,0%**	**54 581 316**	**54 581 316**
Compensation of employees	**48 931 693**	**0**	**(191 097)**	**48 740 596**	**48 740 596**	**0**	**100,0%**	**45 018 380**	**45 018 380**
Salaries and wages	37 248 551	341 991	(94 411)	37 496 131	37 496 131	0	100,0%	34 949 787	34 949 787
Social contributions	11 683 142	(341 991)	(96 686)	11 244 465	11 244 465	0	100,0%	10 068 593	10 068 593
Goods and services	**9 593 960**	**(21 564)**	**458 408**	**10 030 804**	**10 030 804**	**0**	**100,0%**	**9 562 936**	**9 562 936**
Administrative fees	51 426	(499)	0	50 927	50 927	0	100,0%	49 481	49 481
Advertising	1 872	2 852	0	4 724	4 724	0	100,0%	1 836	1 836
Minor assets	51 438	(19 175)	0	32 263	32 263	0	100,0%	78 156	78 156
Catering: Departmental activities	15 625	(2 087)	0	13 538	13 538	0	100,0%	14 619	14 619
Communication (G&S)	189 059	4 418	0	193 477	193 477	0	100,0%	191 767	191 767
Computer services	3 148	201	0	3 349	3 349	0	100,0%	1 994	1 994

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 120	(525)	0	595	595	0	100,0%	2 269	2 269
Laboratory services	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,0%	24	24
Contractors	204 941	(20 153)	(42 987)	141 801	141 801	0	100,0%	141 006	141 006
Agency and support / outsourced services	188 901	92 659	70 595	352 155	352 155	0	100,0%	341 068	341 068
Entertainment	252	71	0	323	323	0	100,0%	202	202
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 855 821	17 425	41 027	2 914 273	2 914 273	0	100,0%	2 781 369	2 781 369
Inventory: Other supplies	5 736	(4 899)	0	837	837	0	100,0%	10	10
Consumable supplies	125 223	112 585	0	237 808	237 808	0	100,0%	288 437	288 437
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	128 081	(26 028)	(1 409)	100 644	100 644	0	100,0%	125 058	125 058
Operating leases	3 452 099	9 246	79 906	3 541 251	3 541 251	0	100,0%	3 303 480	3 303 480
Property payments	1 547 772	(522)	226 584	1 773 834	1 773 834	0	100,0%	1 506 824	1 506 824
Transport provided: Departmental activity	806	(726)	0	80	80	0	100,0%	645	645
Travel and subsistence	743 065	(194 181)	84 692	633 576	633 576	0	100,0%	697 617	697 617
Training and development	176	(171)	0	5	5	0	100,0%	242	242
Operating payments	24 372	6 576	0	30 948	30 948	0	100,0%	27 665	27 665
Venues and facilities	3 027	(1 488)	0	1 539	1 539	0	100,0%	4 089	4 089
Rental and hiring	0	2 857	0	2 857	2 857	0	100,0%	5078	5078

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Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	**398 288**	**21 102**	**22 461**	**441 851**	**441 851**	**0**	**100,0%**	**378 441**	**378 441**
Provinces and municipalities	**38 234**	**(4 125)**	**2 511**	**36 620**	**36 620**	**0**	**100,0%**	**35 713**	**35 713**
Municipalities	38 234	(4 125)	2 511	36 620	36 620	0	100,0%	35 713	35 713
Non-profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%	1 000	1 000
Households	359 054	25 227	19 950	404 231	404 231	0	100,0%	341 728	341 728
Social benefits	283 656	42 228	18 854	344 738	344 738	0	100,0%	299 968	299 968
Other transfers to households	75 398	(17 001)	1 096	59 493	59 493	0	100,0%	41 760	41 760
Payment for capital assets	**1 296 192**	**462**	**(86 062)**	**1 210 592**	**1 210 592**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 141 483**	**1 141 483**
Buildings and other fixed structures	**0**	**462**	**0**	**462**	**462**	**0**	**100,0%**	**751**	**751**
Buildings	0	462	0	462	462	0	100,0%	751	751
Machinery and equipment	**1 290 918**	**0**	**(81 949)**	**1 208 969**	**1 208 969**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 134 171**	**1 134 171**
Transport equipment	1 145 359	19 947	(55 275)	1 110 031	1 110 031	0	100,0%	990 736	990 736
Other machinery and equipment	145 559	(19 947)	(26 674)	98 938	98 938	0	100,0%	143 435	143 435
Biological assets	**5 274**	**0**	**(4 113)**	**1 161**	**1 161**	**0**	**100,0%**	**6 561**	**6 561**
Total	**60 220 133**	**0**	**203 710**	**60 423 843**	**60 423 843**	**0**	**100,0%**	**56 101 240**	**56 101 240**

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2.1 Crime Prevention

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**44 768 187**	**(17 743)**	**20 623**	**44 771 067**	**44 771 067**	**0**	**100,0%**	**41 628 885**	**41 628 885**
Compensation of employees	40 890 235	0	(9 504)	40 880 731	40 880 731	0	100,0%	37 642 133	37 642 133
Goods and services	3 877 952	(17 743)	30 127	3 890 336	3 890 336	0	100,0%	3 986 752	3 986 752
Transfers and subsidies	**364 297**	**17 395**	**0**	**381 692**	**381 692**	**0**	**100,0%**	**324 676**	**324 676**
Provinces and municipalities	28 638	(3 921)	0	24 717	24 717	0	100,0%	24 049	24 049
Non profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%	1 000	1 000
Households	334 659	21 316	0	355 975	355 975	0	100,0%	299 627	299 627
Payment for capital assets	**1 189 935**	**348**	**(153 808)**	**1 036 475**	**1 036 475**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 048 076**	**1 048 076**
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	348	0	348	348	0	100,0%	751	751
Machinery and equipment	1 184 661	0	(149 695)	1 034 966	1 034 966	0	100,0%	1 040 764	1 040 764
Biological assets	5 274	0	(4 113)	1 161	1 161	0	100,0%	6 561	6 561
Total	**46 322 419**	**0**	**(133 185)**	**46 189 234**	**46 189 234**	**0**	**100,0%**	**43 001 637**	**43 001 637**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2.2 Border Security

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**2 501 575**	**(3 821)**	**(128 990)**	**2 368 764**	**2 368 764**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 261 094**	**2 261 094**
Compensation of employees	2 385 311	0	(94 411)	2 290 900	2 290 900	0	100,0%	2 171 069	2 171 069
Goods and services	116 264	(3 821)	(34 579)	77 864	77 864	0	100,0%	90 025	90 025
Transfers and subsidies	**6 176**	**3 707**	**2 070**	**11 953**	**11 953**	**0**	**100,0%**	**9 971**	**9 971**
Provinces and municipalities	994	(204)	0	790	790	0	100,0%	806	806
Households	5 182	3 911	2 070	11 163	11 163	0	100,0%	9 165	9 165
Payment for capital assets	**27 292**	**114**	**(18 105)**	**9 301**	**9 301**	**0**	**100,0%**	**19 554**	**19 554**
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	114	0	114	114	0	100,0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	27 292	0	(18 105)	9 187	9 187	0	100,0%	19 554	19 554
Total	**2 535 043**	**0**	**(145 025)**	**2 390 018**	**2 390 018**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 290 619**	**2 290 619**

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2.3 Specialised Interventions

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**6 313 744**	**0**	**112 175**	**6 425 919**	**6 425 919**	**0**	**100,0%**	**5 949 971**	**5 949 971**
Compensation of employees	5 656 147	0	(87 182)	5 568 965	5 568 965	0	100,0%	5 205 178	5 205 178
Goods and services	657 597	0	199 357	856 954	856 954	0	100,0%	744 793	744 793
Transfers and subsidies	**27 815**	**0**	**20 391**	**48 206**	**48 206**	**0**	**100,0%**	**43 794**	**43 794**
Provinces and municipalities	8 602	0	2 511	11 113	11 113	0	100,0%	10 858	10 858
Households	19 213	0	17 880	37 093	37 093	0	100,0%	32 936	32 936
Payment for capital assets	**78 965**	**0**	**85 851**	**164 816**	**164 816**	**0**	**100,0%**	**73 853**	**73 853**
Machinery and equipment	78 965	0	85 851	164 816	164 816	0	100,0%	73 853	73 853
Total	**6 420 524**	**0**	**218 417**	**6 638 941**	**6 638 941**	**0**	**100,0%**	**6 067 618**	**6 067 618**

2.4 Facilities

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**4 942 147**	**0**	**263 503**	**5 205 650**	**5 205 650**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 741 366**	**4 741 366**
Goods and services	4 942 147	0	263 503	5 205 650	5 205 650	0	100,0%	4 741 366	4 741 366
Total	**4 942 147**	**0**	**263 503**	**5 205 650**	**5 205 650**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 741 366**	**4 741 366**

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Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services

Sub programme		2024/25							2023/24	
		Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1	CRIME INVESTIGATIONS	15 499 078	0	41 629	15 540 707	15 540 707	0	100,0%	14 404 097	14 404 097
3.2	CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2 952 600	0	(13 734)	2 938 866	2 938 866	0	100,0%	2 714 092	2 714 092
3.3	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1 725 052	0	(110 432)	1 614 620	1 614 620	0	100,0%	1 502 221	1 502 221
3.4	SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	2 411 773	0	90 051	2 501 824	2 501 824	0	100,0%	2 380 080	2 380 080
Total for sub programmes		**22 588 503**	**0**	**7 514**	**22 596 017**	**22 596 017**	**0**	**100,0%**	**21 000 490**	**21 000 490**

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**21 883 007**	**(65 383)**	**70 074**	**21 887 698**	**21 887 698**	**0**	**100,0%**	**20 263 478**	**20 263 478**
Compensation of employees	**19 500 595**	**0**	**(109 698)**	**19 390 897**	**19 390 897**	**0**	**100,0%**	**17 793 016**	**17 793 016**
Salaries and wages	14 927 611	(3 448)	(16 183)	14 907 980	14 907 980	0	100,0%	13 936 247	13 936 247
Social contributions	4 572 984	3 448	(93 515)	4 482 917	4 482 917	0	100,0%	3 856 769	3 856 769
Goods and services	**2 382 412**	**(65 383)**	**179 772**	**2 496 801**	**2 496 801**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 470 462**	**2 470 462**
Administrative fees	33 604	(82)	0	33 522	33 522	0	100,0%	33 260	33 260
Advertising	5 503	(5 113)	0	390	390	0	100,0%	2 665	2 665
Minor assets	10 471	(1 858)	0	8 613	8 613	0	100,0%	15 141	15 141
Catering: Departmental activities	2 045	(753)	0	1 292	1 292	0	100,0%	1 789	1 789
Communication (G&S)	64 501	854	0	65 355	65 355	0	100,0%	70 829	70 829

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Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	89 227	(45 878)	0	43 349	43 349	0	100,0%	41 135	41 135
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 524	(369)	15 082	21 237	21 237	0	100,0%	26 303	26 303
Laboratory services	5 013	(2 967)	0	2 046	2 046	0	100,0%	2 561	2 561
Legal services	85	(85)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Contractors	40 466	11 267	1 864	53 597	53 597	0	100,0%	44 693	44 693
Agency and support / outsourced services	39 345	2 856	4 640	46 841	46 841	0	100,0%	53 864	53 864
Entertainment	322	(91)	0	231	231	0	100,0%	123	123
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 499 344	(9 099)	44 320	1 534 565	1 534 565	0	100,0%	1 533 211	1 533 211
Inventory: Other supplies	617	(617)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	168	168
Consumable supplies	228 464	(675)	24 094	251 883	251 883	0	100,0%	234 828	234 828
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	54 429	(83)	559	54 905	54 905	0	100,0%	54 227	54 227
Operating leases	51 782	(1 932)	0	49 850	49 850	0	100,0%	39 808	39 808
Property payments	6 736	(2 059)	0	4 677	4 677	0	100,0%	2 626	2 626
Transport provided: Departmental activity	125	(125)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	19	19
Travel and subsistence	181 689	(4 095)	71 827	249 421	249 421	0	100,0%	241 133	241 133
Training and development	7 466	(2 484)	0	4 982	4 982	0	100,0%	1 750	1 750
Operating payments	53 011	(839)	17 386	69 558	69 558	0	100,0%	68 827	68 827
Venues and facilities	1 643	(1 167)	0	476	476	0	100,0%	910	910
Rental and hiring	0	11	0	11	11	0	100,0%	592	592

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Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	**167 830**	**35 053**	**16 710**	**219 593**	**219 593**	**0**	**100,0%**	**197 316**	**197 316**
Provinces and municipalities	**12 699**	**(1 923)**	**141**	**10 917**	**10 917**	**0**	**100,0%**	**11 217**	**11 217**
Municipalities	12 699	(1 923)	141	10 917	10 917	0	100,0%	11 217	11 217
Households	**155 131**	**36 976**	**16 569**	**208 676**	**208 676**	**0**	**100,0%**	**186 099**	**186 099**
Social benefits	155 131	35 192	16 501	206 824	206 824	0	100,0%	185 140	185 140
Other transfers to households	0	1 784	68	1 852	1 852	0	100,0%	959	959
Payment for capital assets	**537 666**	**30 330**	**(79 270)**	**488 726**	**488 726**	**0**	**100,0%**	**539 696**	**539 696**
Buildings and other fixed structures	**0**	**794**	**0**	**794**	**794**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 475**	**3 475**
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%	699	699
Other fixed structures	0	794	0	794	794	0	100,0%	2 776	2 776
Machinery and equipment	**537 666**	**(6 148)**	**(79 270)**	**452 248**	**452 248**	**0**	**100,0%**	**512 164**	**512 164**
Transport equipment	345 459	679	(30 759)	315 379	315 379	0	100,0%	338 410	338 410
Other machinery and equipment	192 207	(6 827)	(48 511)	136 869	136 869	0	100,0%	173 754	173 754
Software and other intangible assets	**0**	**35 684**	**0**	**35 684**	**35 684**	**0**	**100,0%**	**24 057**	**24 057**
Total	**22 588 503**	**0**	**7 514**	**22 596 017**	**22 596 017**	**0**	**100,0%**	**21 000 490**	**21 000 490**

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3.1 Crime Investigations

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**15 054 125**	**5 104**	**71 740**	**15 130 969**	**15 130 969**	**0**	**100,0%**	**13 936 725**	**13 936 725**
Compensation of employees	13 506 278	0	(37 045)	13 469 233	13 469 233	0	100,0%	12 299 117	12 299 117
Goods and services	1 547 847	5 104	108 785	1 661 736	1 661 736	0	100,0%	1 637 608	1 637 608
Transfers and subsidies	**140 775**	**27 006**	**0**	**167 781**	**167 781**	**0**	**100,0%**	**150 198**	**150 198**
Provinces and municipalities	9 766	(1 628)	0	8 138	8 138	0	100,0%	8 591	8 591
Households	131 009	28 634	0	159 643	159 643	0	100,0%	141 607	141 607
Payment for capital assets	**304 178**	**(32 110)**	**(30 111)**	**241 957**	**241 957**	**0**	**100,0%**	**317 174**	**317 174**
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%	699	699
Machinery and equipment	304 178	(32 110)	(30 111)	241 957	241 957	0	100,0%	316 475	316 475
Total	**15 499 078**	**0**	**41 629**	**15 540 707**	**15 540 707**	**0**	**100,0%**	**14 404 097**	**14 404 097**

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3.2 Criminal Record Centre

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**2 848 782**	**(43 128)**	**(13 734)**	**2 791 920**	**2 791 920**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 578 883**	**2 578 883**
Compensation of employees	2 595 031	0	(15 598)	2 579 433	2 579 433	0	100,0%	2 365 468	2 365 468
Goods and services	253 751	(43 128)	1 864	212 487	212 487	0	100,0%	213 415	213 415
Transfers and subsidies	**9 665**	**7 564**	**0**	**17 229**	**17 229**	**0**	**100,0%**	**16 558**	**16 558**
Provinces and municipalities	1 377	(341)	0	1 036	1 036	0	100,0%	1 065	1 065
Households	8 288	7 905	0	16 193	16 193	0	100,0%	15 493	15 493
Payment for capital assets	**94 153**	**35 564**	**0**	**129 717**	**129 717**	**0**	**100,0%**	**118 651**	**118 651**
Machinery and equipment	94 153	35 564	0	129 717	129 717	0	100,0%	118 651	118 651
Total	**2 952 600**	**0**	**(13 734)**	**2 938 866**	**2 938 866**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 714 092**	**2 714 092**

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3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**1 627 821**	**(27 359)**	**(55 699)**	**1 544 763**	**1 544 763**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 453 086**	**1 453 086**
Compensation of employees	1 299 303	0	(55 699)	1 243 604	1 243 604	0	100,0%	1 172 179	1 172 179
Goods and services	328 518	(27 359)	0	301 159	301 159	0	100,0%	280 907	280 907
Transfers and subsidies	**1 769**	**483**	**0**	**2 252**	**2 252**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 641**	**2 641**
Provinces and municipalities	282	46	0	328	328	0	100,0%	323	323
Households	1 487	437	0	1 924	1 924	0	100,0%	2 318	2 318
Payment for capital assets	**95 462**	**26 876**	**(54 733)**	**67 605**	**67 605**	**0**	**100,0%**	**46 494**	**46 494**
Building and other fixed structure	0	794	0	794	794	0	100,0%	2 776	2 776
Machinery and equipment	95 462	(9 602)	(54 733)	31 127	31 127	0	100,0%	19 661	19 661
Software and other intangible assets	0	35 684	0	35 684	35 684	0	100,0%	24 057	24 057
Total	**1 725 052**	**0**	**(110 432)**	**1 614 620**	**1 614 620**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 502 221**	**1 502 221**

3.4 Specialised Investigations

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**2 352 279**	**0**	**67 767**	**2 420 046**	**2 420 046**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 294 784**	**2 294 784**
Compensation of employees	2 099 983	0	(1 356)	2 098 627	2 098 627	0	100,0%	1 956 252	1 956 252
Goods and services	252 296	0	69 123	321 419	321 419	0	100,0%	338 532	338 532
Transfers and subsidies	**15 621**	**0**	**16 710**	**32 331**	**32 331**	**0**	**100,0%**	**27 919**	**27 919**
Provinces and municipalities	1 274	0	141	1 415	1 415	0	100,0%	1 238	1 238
Households	14 347	0	16 569	30 916	30 916	0	100,0%	26 681	26 681
Payment for capital assets	**43 873**	**0**	**5 574**	**49 447**	**49 447**	**0**	**100,0%**	**57 377**	**57 377**
Machinery and equipment	43 873	0	5 574	49 447	49 447	0	100,0%	57 377	57 377
Total	**2 411 773**	**0**	**90 051**	**2 501 824**	**2 501 824**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 380 080**	**2 380 080**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence

Sub programme		2024/25							2023/24	
		Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1	CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	1 952 838	0	(64 750)	1 888 088	1 888 088	0	100,0%	1 733 283	1 733 283
4.2	INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2 794 523	0	19 468	2 813 991	2 813 991	0	100,0%	2 585 804	2 585 804
Total for sub programmes		**4 747 361**	**0**	**(45 282)**	**4 702 079**	**4 702 079**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 319 087**	**4 319 087**

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**4 655 526**	**(3 616)**	**(26 510)**	**4 625 400**	**4 625 400**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 235 393**	**4 235 393**
Compensation of employees	**4 395 043**	**0**	**(32 066)**	**4 362 977**	**4 362 977**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 978 765**	**3 978 765**
Salaries and wages	3 416 553	(62 981)	(32 066)	3 321 506	3 321 506	0	100,0%	3 129 551	3 129 551
Social contributions	978 490	62 981	0	1 041 471	1 041 471	0	100,0%	849 214	849 214
Goods and services	**260 483**	**(3 616)**	**5 556**	**262 423**	**262 423**	**0**	**100,0%**	**256 628**	**256 628**
Administrative fees	4 268	(77)	0	4 191	4 191	0	100,0%	4 141	4 141
Advertising	89	22	0	111	111	0	100,0%	55	55
Minor assets	2 207	(572)	(406)	1 229	1 229	0	100,0%	2 778	2 778
Catering: Departmental activities	248	(39)	(142)	67	67	0	100,0%	60	60
Communication (G&S)	9 352	119	(1 151)	8 320	8 320	0	100,0%	9 355	9 355
Computer services	83	58	0	141	141	0	100,0%	36	36
Consultants: Business and advisory services	146	(146)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	10	10

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
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Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Legal services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Contractors	1 801	99	(945)	955	955	0	100,0%	1 705	1 705
Agency and support / outsourced services	3	19	0	22	22	0	100,0%	78	78
Entertainment	154	(70)	0	84	84	0	100,0%	92	92
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	129 665	0	2 917	132 582	132 582	0	100,0%	136 982	136 982
Consumable supplies	10 809	(296)	(468)	10 045	10 045	0	100,0%	9 904	9 904
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10 757	(748)	(4 538)	5 471	5 471	0	100,0%	8 507	8 507
Operating leases	11 821	850	0	12 671	12 671	0	100,0%	13 753	13 753
Property payments	1 974	(629)	0	1 345	1 345	0	100,0%	1 136	1 136
Transport provided: Departmental activity	153	(153)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	44	44
Travel and subsistence	59 962	(2 412)	865	58 415	58 415	0	100,0%	54 669	54 669
Operating payments	16 850	443	9 424	26 717	26 717	0	100,0%	13 309	13 309
Venues and facilities	141	(84)	0	57	57	0	100,0%	14	14

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	**39 998**	**3 616**	**0**	**43 614**	**43 614**	**0**	**100,0%**	**38 446**	**38 446**
Provinces and municipalities	**1 484**	**(121)**	**0**	**1 363**	**1 363**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 459**	**1 459**
Municipalities	1 484	(121)	0	1 363	1 363	0	100,0%	1 459	1 459
Households	**38 514**	**3 737**	**0**	**42 251**	**42 251**	**0**	**100,0%**	**36 987**	**36 987**
Social benefits	38 514	3 142	0	41 656	41 656	0	100,0%	36 191	36 191
Other transfers to households	0	595	0	595	595	0	100,0%	796	796
Payment for capital assets	**51 837**	**0**	**(18 772)**	**33 065**	**33 065**	**0**	**100,0%**	**45 248**	**45 248**
Machinery and equipment	**51 837**	**0**	**(18 772)**	**33 065**	**33 065**	**0**	**100,0%**	**45 248**	**45 248**
Transport equipment	43 959	(1 414)	(18 772)	23 773	23 773	0	100,0%	28 984	28 984
Other machinery and equipment	7 878	1 414	0	9 292	9 292	0	100,0%	16 264	16 264
Total	**4 747 361**	**0**	**(45 282)**	**4 702 079**	**4 702 079**	**0**	**100,0%**	**4 319 087**	**4 319 087**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**1 910 729**	**(3 151)**	**(41 331)**	**1 866 247**	**1 866 247**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 706 953**	**1 706 953**
Compensation of employees	1 814 265	0	(29 820)	1 784 445	1 784 445	0	100,0%	1 625 161	1 625 161
Goods and services	96 464	(3 151)	(11 511)	81 802	81 802	0	100,0%	81 792	81 792
Transfers and subsidies	**14 529**	**3 487**	**0**	**18 016**	**18 016**	**0**	**100,0%**	**18 809**	**18 809**
Provinces and municipalities	843	(147)	0	696	696	0	100,0%	798	798
Households	13 686	3 634	0	17 320	17 320	0	100,0%	18 011	18 011
Payment for capital assets	**27 580**	**(336)**	**(23 419)**	**3 825**	**3 825**	**0**	**100,0%**	**7 521**	**7 521**
Machinery and equipment	27 580	(336)	(23 419)	3 825	3 825	0	100,0%	7 521	7 521
Total	**1 952 838**	**0**	**(64 750)**	**1 888 088**	**1 888 088**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 733 283**	**1 733 283**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4.2 Intelligence and Information Management

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**2 744 797**	**(465)**	**14 821**	**2 759 153**	**2 759 153**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 528 440**	**2 528 440**
Compensation of employees	2 580 778	0	(2 246)	2 578 532	2 578 532	0	100,0%	2 353 604	2 353 604
Goods and services	164 019	(465)	17 067	180 621	180 621	0	100,0%	174 836	174 836
Transfers and subsidies	**25 469**	**129**	**0**	**25 598**	**25 598**	**0**	**100,0%**	**19 637**	**19 637**
Provinces and municipalities	641	26	0	667	667	0	100,0%	661	661
Households	24 828	103	0	24 931	24 931	0	100,0%	18 976	18 976
Payment for capital assets	**24 257**	**336**	**4 647**	**29 240**	**29 240**	**0**	**100,0%**	**37 727**	**37 727**
Machinery and equipment	24 257	336	4 647	29 240	29 240	0	100,0%	37 727	37 727
Total	**2 794 523**	**0**	**19 468**	**2 813 991**	**2 813 991**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 585 804**	**2 585 804**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services

Sub programme		2024/25							2023/24	
		Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1	VIP PROTECTION SERVICES	2 176 591	0	114 470	2 291 061	2 291 061	0	100,0%	1 991 960	1 991 960
5.2	STATIC PROTECTION	1 488 712	0	(70 896)	1 417 816	1 417 816	0	100,0%	1 314 836	1 314 836
5.3	GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR	109 158	0	(4 332)	104 826	104 826	0	100,0%	99 240	99 240
5.4	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	324 189	0	(23 659)	300 530	300 530	0	100,0%	282 485	282 485
Total for sub programmes		**4 098 650**	**0**	**15 583**	**4 114 233**	**4 114 233**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 688 521**	**3 688 521**

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**4 016 357**	**(8 012)**	**11 072**	**4 019 417**	**4 019 417**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 636 015**	**3 636 015**
Compensation of employees	**3 781 475**	**0**	**(113 602)**	**3 667 873**	**3 667 873**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 286 504**	**3 286 504**
Salaries and wages	3 054 633	50 442	(84 308)	3 020 767	3 020 767	0	100,0%	2 689 278	2 689 278
Social contributions	726 842	(50 442)	(29 294)	647 106	647 106	0	100,0%	597 226	597 226
Goods and services	**234 882**	**(8 012)**	**124 674**	**351 544**	**351 544**	**0**	**100,0%**	**349 511**	**349 511**
Administrative fees	3 317	921	0	4 238	4 238	0	100,0%	3 199	3 199
Advertising	578	(456)	0	122	122	0	100,0%	8	8
Minor assets	2 455	(1 016)	0	1 439	1 439	0	100,0%	2 298	2 298
Catering: Departmental activities	205	18	0	223	223	0	100,0%	191	191
Communication (G&S)	3 820	(710)	0	3 110	3 110	0	100,0%	5 455	5 455

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	21	21	0	42	42	0	100,0%	980	980
Contractors	2 250	(1 071)	0	1 179	1 179	0	100,0%	3 141	3 141
Agency and support / outsourced services	197	(153)	0	44	44	0	100,0%	169	169
Entertainment	57	(38)	0	19	19	0	100,0%	41	41
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	87 548	(8 330)	31 532	110 750	110 750	0	100,0%	110 659	110 659
Consumable supplies	4 377	318	0	4 695	4 695	0	100,0%	5 367	5 367
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 223	70	26	4 319	4 319	0	100,0%	4 633	4 633
Operating leases	4 836	(556)	(132)	4 148	4 148	0	100,0%	3 023	3 023
Property payments	1 344	(564)	0	780	780	0	100,0%	521	521
Transport provided: Departmental activity	0	49	0	49	49	0	100,0%	29	29
Travel and subsistence	115 802	985	89 884	206 671	206 671	0	100,0%	207 526	207 526
Operating payments	3 735	2 211	3 364	9 310	9 310	0	100,0%	712	712
Venues and facilities	117	(117)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	10	10
Rental and hiring	0	406	0	406	406	0	100,0%	1 549	1 549
Transfers and subsidies	**9 384**	**8 012**	**44**	**17 440**	**17 440**	**0**	**100,0%**	**14 909**	**14 909**
Provinces and municipalities	**1 412**	**155**	**44**	**1 611**	**1 611**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 274**	**1 274**
Municipalities	1 412	155	44	1 611	1 611	0	100,0%	1 274	1 274
Households	**7 972**	**7 857**	**0**	**15 829**	**15 829**	**0**	**100,0%**	**13 635**	**13 635**
Social benefits	7 972	7 817	0	15 789	15 789	0	100,0%	13 635	13 635

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to households	0	40	0	40	40	0	100,0%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	**72 909**	**0**	**4 467**	**77 376**	**77 376**	**0**	**100,0%**	**37 597**	**37 597**
Machinery and equipment	**72 909**	**0**	**4 467**	**77 376**	**77 376**	**0**	**100,0%**	**37 597**	**37 597**
Transport equipment	63 132	0	10 903	74 035	74 035	0	100,0%	23 940	23 940
Other machinery and equipment	9 777	0	(6 436)	3 341	3 341	0	100,0%	13 657	13 657
Total	**4 098 650**	**0**	**15 583**	**4 114 233**	**4 114 233**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 688 521**	**3 688 521**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

5.1 VIP Protection Services

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**2 119 444**	**(5 784)**	**96 490**	**2 210 150**	**2 210 150**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 965 383**	**1 965 383**
Compensation of employees	1 949 305	0	(18 758)	1 930 547	1 930 547	0	100,0%	1 684 683	1 684 683
Goods and services	170 139	(5 784)	115 248	279 603	279 603	0	100,0%	280 700	280 700
Transfers and subsidies	**4 127**	**5 784**	**44**	**9 955**	**9 955**	**0**	**100,0%**	**9 267**	**9 267**
Provinces and municipalities	887	0	44	931	931	0	100,0%	740	740
Households	3 240	5 784	0	9 024	9 024	0	100,0%	8 527	8 527
Payment for capital assets	**53 020**	**0**	**17 936**	**70 956**	**70 956**	**0**	**100,0%**	**17 310**	**17 310**
Machinery and equipment	53 020	0	17 936	70 956	70 956	0	100,0%	17 310	17 310
Total	**2 176 591**	**0**	**114 470**	**2 291 061**	**2 291 061**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 991 960**	**1 991 960**

5.2 Static Protection

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**1 474 208**	**(928)**	**(65 274)**	**1 408 006**	**1 408 006**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 293 680**	**1 293 680**
Compensation of employees	1 432 861	0	(74 589)	1 358 272	1 358 272	0	100,0%	1 246 971	1 246 971
Goods and services	41 347	(928)	9 315	49 734	49 734	0	100,0%	46 709	46 709
Transfers and subsidies	**3 350**	**928**	**0**	**4 278**	**4 278**	**0**	**100,0%**	**3 696**	**3 696**
Provinces and municipalities	312	102	0	414	414	0	100,0%	311	311
Households	3 038	826	0	3 864	3 864	0	100,0%	3 385	3 385
Payment for capital assets	**11 154**	**0**	**(5 622)**	**5 532**	**5 532**	**0**	**100,0%**	**17 460**	**17 460**
Machinery and equipment	11 154	0	(5 622)	5 532	5 532	0	100,0%	17 460	17 460
Total	**1 488 712**	**0**	**(70 896)**	**1 417 816**	**1 417 816**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 314 836**	**1 314 836**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
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5.3 Government Security Regulator

Economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**105 475**	**(462)**	**(889)**	**104 124**	**104 124**	**0**	**100,0%**	**96 491**	**96 491**
Compensation of employees	100 072	0	(1 381)	98 691	98 691	0	100,0%	90 625	90 625
Goods and services	5 403	(462)	492	5 433	5 433	0	100,0%	5 866	5 866
Transfers and subsidies	**60**	**462**	**0**	**522**	**522**	**0**	**100,0%**	**540**	**540**
Provinces and municipalities	51	(5)	0	46	46	0	100,0%	50	50
Households	9	467	0	476	476	0	100,0%	490	490
Payment for capital assets	**3 623**	**0**	**(3 443)**	**180**	**180**	**0**	**100,0%**	**2 209**	**2 209**
Machinery and equipment	3 623	0	(3 443)	180	180	0	100,0%	2 209	2 209
Total	**109 158**	**0**	**(4 332)**	**104 826**	**104 826**	**0**	**100,0%**	**99 240**	**99 240**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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5.4 Operational Support

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**317 230**	**(838)**	**(19 255)**	**297 137**	**297 137**	**0**	**100,0%**	**280 461**	**280 461**
Compensation of employees	299 237	0	(18 874)	280 363	280 363	0	100,0%	264 225	264 225
Goods and services	17 993	(838)	(381)	16 774	16 774	0	100,0%	16 236	16 236
Transfers and subsidies	**1 847**	**838**	**0**	**2 685**	**2 685**	**0**	**100,0%**	**1 406**	**1 406**
Provinces and municipalities	162	58	0	220	220	0	100,0%	173	173
Households	1 685	780	0	2 465	2 465	0	100,0%	1 233	1 233
Payment for capital assets	**5 112**	**0**	**(4 404)**	**708**	**708**	**0**	**100,0%**	**618**	**618**
Machinery and equipment	5 112	0	(4 404)	708	708	0	100,0%	618	618
Total	**324 189**	**0**	**(23 659)**	**300 530**	**300 530**	**0**	**100,0%**	**282 485**	**282 485**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 7** to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 6** to the Annual Financial Statements.

3 Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

3.1 Per programme:

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	21 787 353	21 787 353	0	0,00%
Visible Policing	60 423 843	60 423 843	0	0,00%
Detective Services	22 596 017	22 596 017	0	0,00%
Crime Intelligence	4 702 079	4 702 079	0	0,00%
Protection and Security Services	4 114 233	4 114 233	0	0,00%
Total	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**0,00%**

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise earmarked funding, in order to defray financial pressures experienced within goods and services. Total virement of 0,51% was also approved by the Accounting Officer between programmes that was well within the 8% threshold.

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure	**108 361 413**	**108 361 413**	**0**	**0,00%**
Compensation of employees	90 640 415	90 640 415	0	0,00%
Goods and services	17 720 998	17 720 998	0	0,00%
Transfers and subsidies	**1 880 589**	**1 880 589**	0	**0,00%**
Provinces and municipalities	59 008	59 008	0	0,00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	56 542	56 542	0	0,00%
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 000	0	0,00%
Households	1 764 039	1 764 039	0	0,00%
Payments for capital assets	**3 352 048**	**3 352 048**	**0**	**0,00%**
Buildings and other fixed structures	668 677	668 677	0	0,00%
Machinery and equipment	2 448 603	2 448 603	0	0,00%
Biological assets	1 390	1 390	0	0,00%
Software and other intangible assets	233 378	233 378	0	0,00%
Payments for financial assets	**29 475**	**29 475**	0	0,00%
Total	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**0,00%**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	113 623 525	105 475 635
Departmental revenue	2	805 960	750 424
Aid assistance		1 256 336	498 188
TOTAL REVENUE		**115 685 821**	**106 724 247**
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	90 640 415	83 795 136
Goods and services	5	17 720 998	17 180 995
Aid assistance	3	739 150	115 803
Total current expenditure		**109 100 563**	**101 091 934**
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1 880 589	1 557 065
Total transfers and subsidies		**1 880 589**	**1 557 065**
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	3 157 107	3 001 716
Intangible assets	8	233 378	124 630
Total expenditure for capital assets		**3 390 485**	**3 126 346**
Payments for financial assets	6	**29 475**	**24 062**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**114 401 112**	**105 799 407**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**1 284 709**	**924 840**
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		0	1
Annual appropriation		0	1
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	13	805 960	750 424
Aid assistance	3	478 749	174 415
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**1 284 709**	**924 840**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		**813 404**	**346 407**
Cash and cash equivalents	**9**	339 781	17 125
Prepayments and advances	**10**	191 019	117 282
Receivables	**11**	256 262	212 000
Aid assistance prepayments	**3**	26 342	0
Non-current assets		**172 351**	**154 920**
Receivables	**11**	172 351	154 920
TOTAL ASSETS		**985 755**	**501 327**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		**722 658**	**265 358**
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	**12**	0	1
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	**13**	0	0
Bank overdraft	**14**	0	29 083
Payables	**15**	69 494	61 859
Aid assistance unutilised	**3**	653 164	174 415
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**722 658**	**265 358**
NET ASSETS		**263 097**	**235 969**
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		263 097	235 969
TOTAL		**263 097**	**235 969**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		235 969	218 190
Transfers:		27 128	17 779
Irrecoverable amounts written off	**6.3**	(22 016)	(16 725)
Debts revised	**11.4**	(39 774)	(34 748)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(143 947)	(124 581)
Debts raised		232 865	193 833
Closing balance		**263 097**	**235 969**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		**115 523 879**	**106 561 963**
Annual appropriated funds received	**1.1**	113 623 525	105 475 635
Departmental revenue received	**2**	640 152	585 820
Interest received	**2.3**	3 866	2 320
Aid assistance received		1 256 336	498 188
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(136 706)	(59 497)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	**12&13**	(805 961)	(805 502)
Current payments		(109 100 563)	(101 091 934)
Payments for financial assets		(29 475)	(24 062)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1 880 589)	(1 557 065)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	**16**	**3 570 585**	**3 023 903**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	**8**	(3 390 485)	(3 126 346)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	**2.4**	161 942	162 284
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		(17 431)	(7 029)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(3 245 974)**	**(2 971 091)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		27 128	17 779
Net cash flows from financing activities		**27 128**	**17 779**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		351 739	70 591
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(11 958)	(82 549)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**17**	**339 781**	**(11 958)**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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.

Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

At commencement of the finance lease term, finance lease assets acquired are recorded and measured at:

- the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower,
- the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Finance lease assets acquired prior to 1 April 2024, are recorded and measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

9 Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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.

Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services, or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.

12 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

13 Financial assets

13.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

14 Impairment of financial assets.

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

15 Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16 Capital assets

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

16.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements

16.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

17 Provisions and Contingents

17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

17.2 Contingent 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17.3 Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised incurred in the current year.

19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

20 Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

21 Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

23 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

24 Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

25 Inventories *(Effective from date determined by the Accountant-General)*

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

26 Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions)
is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1. Annual Appropriation

		2024/25				2023/24	
		Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/ not received
	Programmes	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
1)	Administration	21 787 353	21 787 353	0	20 366 297	20 366 297	0
2)	Visible Policing	60 423 843	60 423 843	0	56 101 240	56 101 240	0
3)	Detective Services	22 596 017	22 596 017	0	21 000 490	21 000 490	0
4)	Crime Intelligence	4 702 079	4 702 079	0	4 319 087	4 319 087	0
5)	Protection and Security Services	4 114 233	4 114 233	0	3 688 521	3 688 521	0
	Total	**113 623 525**	**113 623 525**	**0**	**105 475 635**	**105 475 635**	**0**

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	**2.1**	443 791	399 329
Fines, penalties and forfeits	**2.2**	50 716	56 290
Interest, dividends and rent on land	**2.3**	3 866	2 320
Sales of capital assets	**2.4**	161 942	162 284
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	**2.5**	145 645	130 201
Departmental revenue collected		**805 960**	**750 424**

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

Sales of goods and services produced by the department		**433 319**	**394 740**
Administrative fees		57 820	53 072
Other sales		375 499	341 668
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		10 472	4 589
Total	**2**	**443 791**	**399 329**

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

Fines		835	662
Forfeits		49 881	55 628
Total	**2**	**50 716**	**56 290**

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest		3 866	2 320
Total	**2**	**3 866**	**2 320**

2.4 Sale of capital assets

Tangible assets		**161 942**	**162 284**
Machinery and equipment	**30.1**	161 936	162 277
Biological assets	**30.1**	6	7
Total	**2**	**161 942**	**162 284**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

			2024/25	2023/24
2.5	**Transactions in financial assets and liabilities**	*Note*	**R'000**	**R'000**
	Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		145 645	130 201
	Total	**2**	**145 645**	**130 201**

2.6.1 Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind *(not included in the main note or sub note)*

ANNEXURE 4

Gifts	0	0
Donations	69 577	52 573
Sponsorships	0	0
	69 577	**52 573**

			2024/25	2023/24
		Note	**R'000**	**R'000**
3	**Aid Assistance**			
	Opening Balance		174 415	0
	Prior period error		0	0
	As restated		174 415	0
	Transferred from statement of financial performance		478 749	174 415
	Transferred to/from retained funds		0	0
	Paid during the year		(26 342)	0
	Closing Balance		**626 822**	**174 415**

			2024/25	2023/24
		Note	**R'000**	**R'000**
3.1	**Analysis of balance by source**			
	Aid assistance from RDP		0	0
	Aid assistance from other sources		0	0
	CARA Funds		626 822	174 415
	Closing Balance	**3**	**626 822**	**174 415**

			2024/25	2023/24
		Note	**R'000**	**R'000**
3.2	**Analysis of balance**			
	Aid assistance receivable		0	0
	Aid assistance prepayments (Not expensed)		(26 342)	0
	Aid assistance unutilised		653 164	174 415
	Aid assistance repayable		0	0
	Closing balance	**3**	**626 822**	**174 415**
	Aid assistance not requested/not received		0	0

The department received approval and subsequent allocation of CARA funds which is intended to serve as a focused approach to address Illicit mining operations, related crimes and procurement of capital assets.

The Modified Cash Standard is amended to no longer permit prepayments and advances expensed as from 1 April 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.3 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	*Note*	2023/24 R'000
Total prior period errors		0

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
3.4 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification			
Current		739 150	115 803
Capital		38 437	207 970
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Total aid assistance expenditure	**8**	**777 587**	**323 773**

4. Compensation of employees

4.1 Salaries and wages

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Basic salary		56 782 954	53 924 889
Performance award		58 935	39 626
Service Based		231 785	109 779
Compensative/circumstantial		2 592 656	2 029 890
Other non-pensionable allowances		10 258 525	9 552 155
Total		**69 924 855**	**65 656 339**

4.2 Social contributions

Employer contributions

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Pension		8 852 961	8 387 896
Medical		11 842 231	9 731 890
Official unions and associations		20 368	19 011
Total		**20 715 560**	**18 138 797**
Total compensation of employees		**90 640 415**	**83 795 136**
Average number of employees		**184 497**	**184 159**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

			2024/25	2023/24
5.	**Goods and services**	*Note*	**R'000**	**R'000**
	Administrative fees		122 675	121 963
	Advertising		8 633	9 926
	Minor assets	**5.1**	66 187	145 592
	Bursaries (employees)		8 652	9 589
	Catering		17 071	19 521
	Communication		339 230	351 299
	Computer services	**5.2**	2 412 631	2 108 150
	Consultants: Business and advisory services		37 541	41 693
	Laboratory services		2 046	2 585
	Legal services		489 169	346 105
	Contractors		336 957	362 681
	Agency and support/outsourced services		647 918	856 365
	Entertainment		944	724
	Audit cost - external	**5.3**	39 176	43 564
	Fleet services		5 071 488	4 950 559
	Inventory	**5.4**	393 546	298 882
	Consumables	**5.5**	731 487	881 673
	Operating leases		3 666 290	3 404 045
	Property payments	**5.6**	1 793 695	1 528 404
	Rental and hiring		4 136	7 799
	Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		129	743
	Travel and subsistence	**5.7**	1 342 496	1 511 111
	Venues and facilities		6 660	8 731
	Training and development		8 135	7 056
	Other operating expenditure	**5.8**	174 106	162 235
	Total		**17 720 998**	**17 180 995**

Reclassification of Rental and Hiring related expenditure within Goods and Services required a comparative amount to be disclosed.

5.1	**Minor Assets**			
	Tangible capital assets		66 187	145 592
	Machinery and equipment	**5**	**66 187**	**145 592**

5.2	**Computer services**			
	SITA computer services		1 261 564	984 117
	External computer service providers		1 151 067	1 124 033
	Total	**5**	**2 412 631**	**2 108 150**

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
5.3	**Audit cost - External**			
	Regularity audits		39 080	42 143
	Investigations		96	1 421
	Total	**5**	**39 176**	**43 564**
5.4	**Inventories**			
	Clothing material and accessories		335 947	225 008
	Other supplies	**5.4.1**	57 599	73 874
	Total	**5**	**393 546**	**298 882**
5.4.1	**Other Supplies**			
	Ammunition and security supplies		57 599	73 874
	Total		**57 599**	**73 874**

		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
5.5	**Consumables**			
	Consumable supplies		**541 115**	**616 227**
	Uniform and clothing		93 248	104 930
	Household supplies		73 811	75 616
	Building material and supplies		20 000	28 581
	Communication accessories		129	19
	Other consumables		353 927	407 081
	Stationery, printing and office supplies		190 372	265 446
	Total	**5**	**731 487**	**881 673**
5.6	**Property payments**			
	Municipal services		1 660 161	1 411 082
	Property management fees		78 197	66 110
	Other		55 337	51 212
	Total	**5**	**1 793 695**	**1 528 404**
5.7	**Travel and subsistence**			
	Local		1 238 556	1 387 378
	Foreign		103 940	123 733
	Total	**5**	**1 342 496**	**1 511 111**
5.8	**Other operating expenditure**			
	Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		20 252	16 241
	Resettlement costs		58 420	61 164
	Other		95 434	84 830
	Total	**5**	**174 106**	**162 235**

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
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**	67	38
	Debts written off	**6.3**	29 408	24 024
	Total		**29 475**	**24 062**
6.1	**Other material losses**			
	Nature of other material losses			
	Incident **Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings**			
	Total	**6**	**0**	**0**
6.2	**Other material losses written off**			
	Nature of losses			
	Cash : Cashier		3	2
	Advances		0	20
	Erroneous payments		64	16
	Total	**6**	**67**	**38**

		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
6.3	**Debts written off**			
	Nature of debts written off			
	Recoverable revenue written off			
	Salary related debt		15 578	14 782
	Property related debt		5 646	1 776
	Admin related debt		270	152
	Fruitless and Wasteful		522	15
	Total		**22 016**	**16 725**
	Other debt written off			
	Salary related debt		7 277	7 490
	Property related debt		59	(192)
	Admin related debt		21	0
	Fruitless and Wasteful		35	1
	Total		**7 392**	**7 299**
	Total debt written off	**6**	**29 408**	**24 024**

Debts written off are in terms of the departmental policies as per Treasury Regulations 11.4.3.

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
7.	**Transfers and subsidies**			
	Provinces and municipalities	**7.1**	59 008	59 103
	Departmental agencies and accounts	**7.2**	56 542	53 554
	Non-profit institutions	**7.3**	1 000	1 000
	Households	**7.4**	1 764 039	1 443 408
	Total		**1 880 589**	**1 557 065**
7.1	**Provinces and municipalities**			
	Fines and penalties		268	561
	Vehicle licences		58 740	58 542
	Total	**7**	**59 008**	**59 103**
7.2	**Departmental agencies and accounts**			
	Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		56 542	53 554
	Total	**7**	**56 542**	**53 554**
7.3	**Non - Profit Institutions**			
	South African Police Service Education Trust		1 000	1 000
	Total	**7**	**1 000**	**1 000**
7.4	**Households**			
	Employee social benefit		886 999	779 802
	Claims against the State (Households)		819 794	620 388
	Payment as an act of grace		0	0
	Medical expenses detainees		57 246	43 218
	Total	**7**	**1 764 039**	**1 443 408**

			2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
7.5	**Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)**	**ANNEXURE 9**		
	Gifts		0	0
	Donations		3 706	1 560
	Sponsorships		0	0
	Total		**3 706**	**1 560**

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
8	**Expenditure for capital assets**			
	Tangible assets		**3 157 107**	**3 001 716**
	Buildings and other fixed structures	**30**	668 677	663 351
	Machinery and equipment	**30**	2 487 040	2 331 490
	Biological assets	**30**	1 390	6 875
	Intangible assets		**233 378**	**124 630**
	Software	**31.1**	233 378	124 630
	Total		**3 390 485**	**3 126 346**

8.1 **Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2024/25**

	2024/25		
	Voted Funds	**Aid assistance**	**Total**
	R'000	**R'000**	**R'000**
Tangible assets	**3 118 670**	**38 437**	**3 157 107**
Buildings and other fixed structures	668 677	0	668 677
Machinery and equipment	2 448 603	38 437	2 487 040
Biological assets	1 390	0	1 390
Intangible assets	**233 378**	**0**	**233 378**
Software	233 378	0	233 378
Total	**3 352 048**	**38 437**	**3 390 485**

8.2 **Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2023/24**

	2023/24		
	Voted Funds	**Aid assistance**	**Total**
	R'000	**R'000**	**R'000**
Tangible assets	**2 793 746**	**207 970**	**3 001 716**
Buildings and other fixed structures	663 351	0	663 351
Machinery and equipment	2 123 520	207 970	2 331 490
Biological assets	6 875	0	6 875
Intangible assets	**124 630**	**0**	**124 630**
Software	124 630	0	124 630
Total	**2 918 376**	**207 970**	**3 126 346**

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8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets		2024/25	2023/24
Tangible assets	*Note*	**R'000**	**R'000**
Machinery and equipment		100 178	145 934
Total		**100 178**	**145 934**

9. Cash and cash equivalents		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	**R'000**	**R'000**
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		322 119	0
Cash on hand		17 394	16 890
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		268	235
Total		**339 781**	**17 125**

10. Prepayments and advances		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	**R'000**	**R'000**
Staff advances		340	61
Travel and subsistence		92 274	105 796
Prepayments (Not expensed)	**10.2**	47 179	0
Advances paid (Not expensed)	**10.1**	51 226	11 425
Total		**191 019**	**117 282**
Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances			
Current Prepayments and advances		191 019	117 282
Non current Prepayments and advances		0	0
Total		**191 019**	**117 282**

The Modified Cash Standard is amended to no longer permit prepayments and advances expensed as from 1 April 2024.

			2024/25				
10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)	Note	Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2025
	10	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
National departments		8 541	(15 969)	(895)	36 965	28 642
Public entities		0	0	0	21 425	21 425
Other institutions		2 884	(32 743)	(8 420)	39 438	1 159
Total		**11 425**	**(48 712)**	**(9 315)**	**97 828**	**51 226**

The total amount of R9,315 million under Add/Less:Other represent categories such as: advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

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			2023/24				
		Note	Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2024
	Advances paid (Not expensed)	**10**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
	National departments		525	(34 937)	(30)	42 983	8 541
	Other institutions		1 994	(56 143)	(10 926)	67 959	2 884
	Total		**2 519**	**(91 080)**	**(10 956)**	**110 942**	**11 425**

			2024/25				
		Note	Balance as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2025
10.2	**Prepayments (Not expensed)**	**10**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
	Listed by economic classification						
	Capital assets		0	0	0	47 179	47 179
			0	**0**	**0**	**47 179**	**47 179**

		2023/24				
	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2024
Prepayments (Not expensed)	**10**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Listed by economic classification						
Capital assets		0	0	0	0	0
Total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

11.	**Receivables**		2024/25			2023/24		
			Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
			R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Claims recoverable	**11.1**	136 522	9	**136 531**	100 501	0	**100 501**
		ANNEXURE 2						
	Staff debt	**11.2**	112 023	163 133	**275 156**	103 495	146 940	**250 435**
	Other debtors	**11.3**	7 717	9 209	**16 926**	8 004	7 980	**15 984**
	Total		**256 262**	**172 351**	**428 613**	**212 000**	**154 920**	**366 920**

			2024/25	2023/24
11.1	**Claims recoverable**	*Note*	R'000	R'000
	National departments		108 187	74 769
	Provincial departments		28 165	25 088
	Public entities		179	644
	Total	**11**	**136 531**	**100 501**

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
11.2	**Staff debt**			
	Salary related debt		221 181	198 376
	Administration related debt		29 124	30 954
	Inventory/property related debt		24 851	21 105
	Total	**11**	**275 156**	**250 435**
11.3	**Other receivables**			
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		623	736
	Administration related debt		444	658
	Salary related debt		846	189
	Inventory/property related debt		15 013	14 401
	Total	**11**	**16 926**	**15 984**
11.4	**Debts revised**			
	Capital increase		(5 700)	(4 705)
	Capital decrease		45 415	39 353
	Interest correction		59	100
	Total		**39 774**	**34 748**
12.	**Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**			
	Opening balance		1	55 078
	Transfer from statement of financial performance		0	1
	Paid during the year		(1)	(55 078)
	Closing balance		**0**	**1**
13.	**Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**			
	Opening balance		0	0
	Transfer from statement of financial performance		805 960	750 424
	Paid during the year		(805 960)	(750 424)
	Closing balance		**0**	**0**
14.	**Bank Overdraft**			
	Consolidated Paymaster General Account		0	29 083
	Total		**0**	**29 083**
15.	**Payables – current**			
	Clearing accounts	**15.1**	4 698	780
	Other payables	**15.2**	64 796	61 079
	Total		**69 494**	**61 859**
15.1	**Clearing accounts**	**15**		
	Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		4 698	780
	Total		**4 698**	**780**

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		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
15.2	**Other payables**	**15**		
	External receivables		6 388	5 857
	Debt related payables		2 587	2 473
	Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		55 717	48 351
	Service Terminations		99	4 060
	Persal Related		5	338
	Total		**64 796**	**61 079**
16.	**Net cash flow available from operating activities**			
	Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		1 284 709	924 840
	Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		**2 285 876**	**2 099 063**
	(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(44 262)	(27 180)
	(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(100 079)	(26 910)
	Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		7 635	(5 407)
	Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(161 942)	(162 284)
	Expenditure on capital assets		3 390 485	3 126 346
	Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(805 961)	(805 502)
	Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
	Net cash flow generated by operating activities		**3 570 585**	**3 023 903**
17.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes**			
	Consolidated Paymaster General account		322 119	(29 083)
	Cash on hand		17 394	16 890
	Cash with commercial banks		268	235
	Total		**339 781**	**(11 958)**

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18. Contingent liabilities		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Liable to	**Nature**			
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	**ANNEXURE 1**	337	337
Claims against the department	Private parties	**ANNEXURE 5**	6 984 093	7 051 245
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		**ANNEXURE 3**	1 421 573	717 128
Total			**8 406 003**	**7 768 710**

Included in Claims against the Department are civil claims against the State that have not been settled which consist of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents,vehicle collisions and others. Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amount disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the estimated settlement value as at year end. The restated figure on Claims against the department relates to adjustments and when summons are received by the department in prior years but only captured in the current year.

19. Capital Commitments	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Building and other fixed structures		429 890	627 278
Machinery and equipment		131 783	184 206
Biological assets		0	0
Intangible assets		575	1 391
Total Commitments		**562 248**	**812 875**

20. Accruals and payables not recognised	2024/25			2023/24
20.1 Accruals	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	315 976	31 505	347 481	398 057
Transfers and subsidies	22 963	52 610	75 573	84 306
Capital assets	44 702	31 926	76 628	85 414
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	**383 641**	**116 041**	**499 682**	**567 777**

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Listed by programme level		
Administration	229 815	232 462
Visible Policing	242 335	256 022
Detective Services	18 980	60 538
Crime Intelligence	1 853	2 573
Protection and Security Services	6 699	16 182
Total	**499 682**	**567 777**

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20.2 Payables not recognised

	2024/25			2023/24
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	1 029 250	346 814	1 376 064	1 625 814
Transfers and subsidies	4 142	17 080	21 222	30 919
Capital assets	133 171	749	133 920	305 401
Other	0	1 806	1 806	4 560
Total	**1 166 563**	**366 449**	**1 533 012**	**1 966 694**

	2024/25	2023/24
Listed by programme level	R'000	R'000
Administration	764 477	717 481
Visible Policing	630 721	1 031 896
Detective Services	101 785	150 825
Crime Intelligence	10 256	33 923
Protection and Security Services	25 773	32 569
Total	**1 533 012**	**1 966 694**

		2024/25	2023/24
Included in the above totals are the following:		R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with departments	**ANNEXURE 3**	577 088	1 174 999
Confirmed balances with other government entities		643 231	297 047
Total		**1 220 319**	**1 472 046**

	2024/25	2023/24
21. Employee benefits	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	3 659 101	3 490 902
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	2 475 980	2 356 953
Capped leave commitments	2 263 957	2 598 394
Long Service Awards	120 601	130 728
Total	**8 519 639**	**8 576 977**

Negative leave amounting to R118,3 million included in the Leave entitlement, represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits as a result of the following

At the beginning of the calendar year, an official is allocated 22 or 30 annual leave days for the whole year which is pro rated from month to month. In cases where officials take leave that is more than the leave accumulated for a particular period, the leave will result in the pro-rated days of that particular period being exceeded hence the negative balance

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22. Lease Commitments

22.1 Operating leases

	2024/25	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	98 225	98 225
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	74 202	74 202
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	**172 427**	**172 427**

	2023/24	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	60 755	60 755
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47 952	47 952
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	**108 707**	**108 707**

22.2 Finance leases

	2024/25	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	93 994	93 994
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	83 463	83 463
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	**177 457**	**177 457**

	2023/24	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	42 990	42 990
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	81 207	81 207
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	**124 197**	**124 197**

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		2024/25	2023/24
23.	**Accrued departmental revenue**	**R'000**	**R'000**
	Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	750	3 555
	Fines, penalties and forfeits	453	347
	Interest, dividends and rent on land	0	0
	Sale of capital assets	0	5
	Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	108	162
	Total	**1 311**	**4 069**

23.1	**Analysis of accrued departmental revenue**		
	Opening balance	4 069	446
	Less: amounts received	4 069	446
	Add: amounts recognised	1 311	4 069
	Closing balance	**1 311**	**4 069**

		2024/25	2023/24
24.	**Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**	**R'000**	**R'000**
	Unauthorised expenditure - current year	0	0
	Irregular expenditure - current year	466 097	456 325
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	336	931
	Closing balance	**466 433**	**457 256**

Included in the restated amount are prior period errors and expenditure relating to previous financial year and confirmed in the current year as well as changes in assessment status.

25. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

Private Security Industry Regulator Authority

Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.

The amounts incurred for PSIRA,CSPS and IPID cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.

26. Key management personnel

	2024/25	2023/24
Description	**R'000**	**R'000**
Political Office Bearers	6 603	4 781
Officials:		
Board of Commissioners	81 796	77 787
Family members of key management personnel	17 831	16 268
Total	**106 230**	**98 836**

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27. Impairment

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Staff debtors	32 932	39 580
Other debtors	2 026	2 526
Total	**34 958**	**42 106**

28. Provisions

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Civil claims	188 003	209 916
Retention fee	40 333	45 576
Total	**228 336**	**255 492**

28.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2024/25		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	209 916	45 576	**255 492**
Increase in provision	61 762	22 784	**84 546**
Settlement of provision	(284 021)	(28 027)	**(312 048)**
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	200 346	0	**200 346**
Closing balance	**188 003**	**40 333**	**228 336**

Civil claims against the State are inclusive of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others, where uncertainty as to when the amounts will be paid exists. Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather a reasonable estimated amount to be paid. The restated figure on Claims against the department relates to adjustments and when summons are received by the department in prior years but only captured in the current year.

Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior year

	2023/24		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	242 763	12 450	**255 213**
Increase in provision	18 548	43 026	**61 574**
Settlement of provision	(225 202)	(9 900)	**(235 102)**
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	173 807	0	**173 807**
Closing balance	**209 916**	**45 576**	**255 492**

29 Non-adjusting events after reporting date

On 13 July 2025, the President of the Republic of South Africa placed the Executive Authority of the Department of Police on special leave. Acting Executive Authorities were appointed in the interim.

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30 Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	**41 662**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41 662**
Heritage assets	41 662	0	0	0	**41 662**
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**27 856 516**	**0**	**2 213 299**	**2 036 915**	**28 032 900**
Transport assets	17 955 723	0	1 446 523	1 754 640	**17 647 606**
Computer equipment	2 904 468	0	280 699	80 696	**3 104 471**
Furniture and Office equipment	439 225	0	13 732	6 321	**446 636**
Other machinery and equipment	6 557 100	0	472 345	195 258	**6 834 187**
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	**42 949**	**0**	**1 878**	**9 739**	**35 088**
Biological assets	42 949	0	1 878	9 739	**35 088**
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	**136 106**	**0**	**40 017**	**2 256**	**173 867**
Finance lease assets	136 106	0	40 017	2 256	**173 867**
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**28 077 233**	**0**	**2 255 194**	**2 048 910**	**28 283 517**

Included in Machinery and Equipment closing balance are assets that are in the process of being disposed and will only be removed from the asset register after the disposal process has been completed and control over the assets has been relinquished.

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation	**Note**	**Number**	**Value R'000**
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:	**30**		
Machinery and equipment		3 857	80 754
Biological assets		3	24
Total		3 860	80 778

Included in Machinery and equipment and Biological assets closing balances are assets that are under investigation as a result of the disposal administration processes that are still to be finalised.

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30.1 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	**41 848**	**0**	**0**	**186**	**41 662**
Heritage assets	41 848	0	0	186	**41 662**
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**26 989 605**	**8 278**	**2 371 604**	**1 512 971**	**27 856 516**
Transport assets	17 550 622	(580)	1 819 584	1 413 903	**17 955 723**
Computer equipment	2 901 953	3 043	51 133	51 661	**2 904 468**
Furniture and office equipment	409 056	360	34 815	5 006	**439 225**
Other machinery and equipment	6 127 974	5 455	466 072	42 401	**6 557 100**
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	**41 994**	**95**	**7 254**	**6 394**	**42 949**
Biological assets	41 994	95	7 254	6 394	**42 949**
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	**0**	**0**	**136 106**	**0**	**136 106**
Finance lease assets	0	0	136 106	0	**136 106**
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**27 073 447**	**8 373**	**2 514 964**	**1 519 551**	**28 077 233**

Included in the Movable Tangible Capital assets is a change in accounting policy made in terms of the MCS requirements whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

30.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2023/24
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to prior 2023/24 (affecting the opening balance)		**8 373**
Heritage assets		0
Transport assets		(580)
Computer equipment		3 043
Furniture and office equipment		360
Other machinery and equipment		5 455
Biological assets		95
Relating to 2023/24		**32 117**
Transport assets		318
Computer equipment		9 566
Furniture and Office equipment		4 425
Other Machinery and equipment		17 770
Biological assets		38
Total		**40 490**

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30.2 Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25					
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 604 255	0	0	**1 604 255**
Additions	0	0	12 665	0	0	**12 665**
Disposals	0	0	52 210	0	0	**52 210**
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	**0**	**0**	**1 564 710**	**0**	**0**	**1 564 710**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	496 959	0	0	**496 959**
Total number of minor assets	**0**	**0**	**496 959**	**0**	**0**	**496 959**

Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24					
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 734 818	0	0	**1 734 818**
Prior period error	0	0	1 051	0	0	**1 051**
Additions	0	0	38 400	0	0	**38 400**
Disposals	0	0	170 014	0	0	**170 014**
Total minor assets	**0**	**0**	**1 604 255**	**0**	**0**	**1 604 255**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	509 551	0	0	**509 551**
Total number of minor assets	**0**	**0**	**509 551**	**0**	**0**	**509 551**

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30.2.1 Prior period error

	Note	2023/24 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to period prior 2023/2024 (affecting the opening balance)		**354**
Machinery and Equipment		354
Relating to 2023/24		**697**
Machinery and Equipment		697
Total prior period errors		**1 051**

30.3 Movable tangible capital assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25					
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	2 036 915	9 739	2 256	**2 048 910**
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	**0**	**0**	**2 036 915**	**9 739**	**2 256**	**2 048 910**

MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24					
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	186	1 512 971	6 394	0	**1 519 551**
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	**0**	**186**	**1 512 971**	**6 394**	**0**	**1 519 551**

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30.4 Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2024/25			
	Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2024	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2025
	Annexure 7	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Heritage assets		0	0	0	**0**
Machinery and equipment		188 594	1 408	(45 550)	**144 452**
Biological assets		0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL		**188 594**	**1 408**	**(45 550)**	**144 452**

30.4 Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24				
	Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2023	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2024
	Annexure 7	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Heritage assets		0	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment		170 758	(6 217)	152 179	(128 126)	188 594
Biological assets		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		**170 758**	**(6 217)**	**152 179**	**(128 126)**	**188 594**

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31. Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	685 789	0	194 131	0	**879 920**
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**685 789**	**0**	**194 131**	**0**	**879 920**

31.1 Movement for 2023/24

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	619 854	0	65 935	0	**685 789**
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**619 854**	**0**	**65 935**	**0**	**685 789**

Intangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Note	Number	Value
			R'000
Included in the above total of the Intangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:	31		
Software		0	0

31.2 Prior period error

	Note	2023/24
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to period prior 2023/2024 (affecting the opening balance)		**0**
Software		0
Relating to 2023/24		**0**
Software		0
Total		**0**

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31.3 Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		108 741	39 656	0	148 397
TOTAL		**108 741**	**39 656**	**0**	**148 397**

31.4 Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		55 986	(6 061)	58 816	0	108 741
TOTAL		**55 986**	**(6 061)**	**58 816**	0	**108 741**

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32. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**3 966 505**	**0**	**811 959**	**43 910**	**4 734 554**
Dwellings	45 567	0	5 935	2 255	**49 247**
Non-residential buildings	350 714	0	753 360	0	**1 104 074**
Other fixed structures	3 570 224	0	52 664	41 655	**3 581 233**
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**3 966 505**	**0**	**811 959**	**43 910**	**4 734 554**

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
Included in the above total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	**0**	**0**

32.1 Movement for 2023/24

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**4 064 361**	**(33 492)**	**69 892**	**134 256**	**3 966 505**
Dwellings	47 309	(1 618)	0	124	**45 567**
Non-residential buildings	502 509	(78 091)	30 371	104 075	**350 714**
Other fixed structures	3 514 543	46 217	39 521	30 057	**3 570 224**
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**4 064 361**	**(33 492)**	**69 892**	**134 256**	**3 966 505**

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32.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2023/24
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to period prior 2023/2024 (affecting the opening balance)		**(33 492)**
Dwellings		(1 618)
Non-residential buildings		(78 091)
Other fixed structures		46 217
Relating to 2023/24		**(2)**
Dwellings		0
Non-residential buildings		(2)
Other fixed structures		0
Total prior period errors		**(33 494)**

32.2 Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Opening Balance 01 April 2024	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2025
	Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		819 403	559 239	(761 131)	**617 511**
TOTAL		**819 403**	**559 239**	**(761 131)**	**617 511**

	2024/25	2023/24
Accruals and payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP	R'000	R'000
[Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress]	6 359	13 464
Total	**6 359**	**13 464**

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CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening Balance 01 April 2023	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	432 714	0	437 439	(50 750)	**819 403**
TOTAL	**432 714**	**0**	**437 439**	**(50 750)**	**819 403**

32.3 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	12 429	0	0	**12 429**
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	**12 429**	**0**	**0**	**12 429**

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	134 256	0	0	**134 256**
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	**134 256**	**0**	**0**	**134 256**

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33 Changes in accounting policies

Nature of change in accounting policy	Note	Opening Balance before the change 1 April 2023	Adjustment to opening balance	Restated opening Balance after the change 1 April 2023	Adjustment for 2023/24	Restated closing Balance 31 March 2024
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Movable Tangible Capital Assets		0	0	0	136 106	136 106
Intangible Capital Assets		0	0	0	0	0
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets		0	0	0	0	0
Minor Assets		0	0	0	0	0

Included in the opening balances is a change in accounting policy made in terms of the MCS requirements whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

34 Prior period errors

34.1 Correction of prior period errors

		2023/24		
	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Nature of prior period error				
Contingent Liabilities	18	7 270 619	(244 005)	7 026 614
Provisions (Civil Claims)	28	156 889	53 027	209 916
Leave entitlement	21	3 523 458	(32 556)	3 490 902
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	24	837	94	931
Irregular Expenditure	24	275 315	181 010	456 325
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	30	27 900 637	40 490	27 941 127
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets	32	3 999 999	(33 494)	3 966 505
Minor Assets	30	1 603 204	1 051	1 604 255
Net effect		**44 730 958**	**(34 383)**	**44 696 575**

Through continuous improvement of departmental processes and recommendations by the assurance providers as well as the implementation of the post audit action plans, the department identified errors as listed above in line with chapter 4 of the Modified Cash Standards.

Prior year error under Irregular Expenditure relates to accounting methodology of restating confirmed Irregular expenditure to the financial year concerned in terms of the accounting policy.

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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. NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees		0	0
Goods and services		0	0
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Expenditure for capital assets		0	0
Other		0	0
Total		**0**	**0**

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ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2025 - LOCAL

GUARANTOR INSTITUTION	Guarantee in respect of	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guaranteed repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2025	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	HOUSING								
STANDARD BANK			69	0		0	**69**	0	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD			0	0		0	**0**	0	0
ABSA			268	0		0	**268**	0	0
Total			**337**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**337**	**0**	**0**

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ANNEXURE 2

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
The Presidency	0	0	1 417	2 258	1 417	2 258
Department of Defence	0	0	3 376	135	3 376	135
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	66	48	66	48
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	122	82	122	82
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	384	384	384	384
Department of Correctional Services	25	25	222	164	247	189
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	0	39	12	39	12
Department of Basic Education	0	0	52	217	52	217
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	0	31	73	31	73
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	18	53	18	53
Department of Energy	0	0	55	55	55	55
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	0	42	33 558	33 416	33 558	33 458
Department of Health	0	0	335	347	335	347
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	161	205	161	205
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	340	73	340	73
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	0	57 569	30 737	57 569	30 737
Department of Labour	0	0	66	121	66	121
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	1	1	1	1
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	2 368	323	2 368	323
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	0	0	178	105	178	105
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	31	30	31	30
Department of Public Works	0	0	2 161	1 653	2 161	1 653
Department of Social Development	0	0	83	112	83	112
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	2 528	1 167	2 528	1 167
Department of Transport	0	0	122	74	122	74
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	16	7	16	7
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	519	184	519	184
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	69	87	69	87
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	0	415	0	415
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	36	0	0	0	36	0
Statistics South Africa	0	0	1	24	1	24
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	18	19	18	19

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GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	0	0	928	1 003	928	1 003
National Treasury	0	0	38	58	38	58
Department of Small Business	0	0	24	13	24	13
Public Protector	0	0	104	45	104	45
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	171	11	171	11
Department of Tourism	0	0	4	4	4	4
Government Printing Works	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Security Agency (SSA)	0	0	130	683	130	683
Government Communication & Information System	0	0	821	799	821	799
SUB TOTAL	**61**	**67**	**108 126**	**75 197**	**108 187**	**75 264**

PROVINCES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	18206	15 831	18 206	15 831
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	482	418	482	418
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	838	2 451	838	2 451
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	724	206	724	206
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	662	417	662	417
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	43	266	305	266	348
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	44	0	1200	1 831	1 244	1 831
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	35	0	2141	1 082	2 176	1 082
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	851	96	851	96
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1436	1 537	1 436	1 537
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1280	871	1 280	871
SUB TOTAL	**79**	**43**	**28 086**	**25 045**	**28 165**	**25 088**

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OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	58	58	58	58
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	44	57	0	0	44	57
Road Traffic Management Corporative	21	23	0	0	21	23
Special Investigating Unit	0	0	56	12	56	12
SUB TOTAL	**65**	**80**	**114**	**70**	**179**	**150**
TOTAL	**205**	**190**	**136 326**	**100 312**	**136 531**	**100 502**

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ANNEXURE 3

INTER– GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2024/25*	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	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	5 370	6 685	18 199	3 839	23 569	10 524		
Justice and Constitutional Development	29 906	377 804	488 388	207 962	518 294	585 766		
Government Communication and Information System	656	26	607	43	1 263	69		
Public Works	541 156	790 468	593 606	497 386	1 134 762	1 287 854	2025/03/28	280 359
Defence	0	16	20	0	20	16		
TOTAL	**577 088**	**1 174 999**	**1 100 820**	**709 230**	**1 677 908**	**1 884 229**		**280 359**
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
State Information Technology Agency	642 663	292 479	320 726	7 898	963 389	300 377	2025/03/31	90 768
Road Traffic Management Corporation	526	67	27	0	553	67	2025/03/28	611
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	0	4 501	0	0	0	4 501		
Construction Industry Development Board	42	0	0	0	42			
TOTAL	**643 231**	**297 047**	**320 753**	**7 898**	**963 984**	**304 945**		**91 379**
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	**1 220 319**	**1 472 046**	**1 421 573**	**717 128**	**2 641 892**	**2 189 174**		**371 738**

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ANNEXURE 4

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
		0	**0**
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Computer Equipment	0	13
Public & Businesses	Dogs	360	285
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	133	1 205
Public & Businesses	Machinery and Equipment	228	679
Public & Businesses	Transport assets/Service and Equipment	18 752	6 439
Public & Businesses	Travel & Accommodation and Training	15 566	33 184
Public & Businesses	Excellence Awards	14 677	10 111
Public & Businesses	Maintenance & Repairs	84	368
Public & Businesses	Gifts and Promotional Items	1 880	289
Public & Businesses	Fixed Assets and related items	7 783	0
Public & Businesses	Services (Investigation related services)	10 114	0
Subtotal		**69 577**	**52 573**
TOTAL		**69 577**	**52 573**

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ANNEXURE 5

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Claims against the department	7 026 614	2 095 391	(2 143 486)	0	**6 978 519**
Total	**7 026 614**	**2 095 391**	**(2 143 486)**	**0**	**6 978 519**

Included in Claims against the Department are civil claims against the State that have not been settled which consist of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents,vehicle collisions and others.

Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amount disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the estimated settlement value as at year end. The restated figure on Claims against the department relates to adjustments and when summons are received by the department in prior years but only captured in the current year.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 1 April 2024	Details of liability and recoverability		Movement during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	829 423	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12) Claim by the Department Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3) Merits of loss cannot be determined	78 2 019 516 885 321	294 628	**1 124 051**
Total	**829 423**		**519 303**	**294 628**	**1 124 051**

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ANNEXURE 6

INVENTORIES

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		110 281	288 192	**398 473**
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	**0**
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		88 024	339 005	**427 029**
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	**0**
(Less): Disposals		(2 904)	(30)	**(2 934)**
(Less): Issues		(102 139)	(318 492)	**(420 631)**
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	**0**
Add/(Less): Adjustments		1 361	3 502	**4 863**
Closing balance		**94 623**	**312 177**	**406 800**

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		132 053	382 430	**514 483**
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	**0**
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		73 303	240 912	**314 215**
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	**0**
(Less): Disposals		(1 115)	(263)	**(1 378)**
(Less): Issues		(94 487)	(337 102)	**(431 589)**
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	**0**
Add/(Less): Adjustments		527	2 215	**2 742**
Closing balance		**110 281**	**288 192**	**398 473**

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ANNEXURE 7

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**188 594**	**1 408**	**(45 550)**	**144 452**
Transport assets	146 100	1 282	(5 506)	141 876
Computer equipment	0	0	0	0
Furniture and office equipment	462	50	(462)	50
Other machinery and equipment	42 032	76	(39 582)	2 526
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**819 403**	**559 478**	**(801 224)**	**577 657**
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	648 225	529 856	(754 620)	423 461
Other fixed structures	171 178	29 622	(46 604)	154 196
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	**108 741**	**39 656**	**0**	**148 397**
Computer Software	108 741	39 656	0	148 397
TOTAL	**1 116 738**	**600 542**	**(846 774)**	**870 506**

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Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**170 758**	**(6 217)**	**152 179**	**(128 126)**	**188 594**
Transport assets	126 294	(597)	146 697	(126 294)	**146 100**
Computer equipment	0	(80)	80	0	**0**
Furniture and office equipment	1 345	(82)	326	(1 127)	**462**
Other machinery and equipment	43 119	(5 458)	5 076	(705)	**42 032**
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**432 714**	**0**	**437 439**	**(50 750)**	**819 403**
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	**0**
Non-residential buildings	276 693	0	401 022	(29 490)	**648 225**
Other fixed structures	156 021	0	36 417	(21 260)	**171 178**
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	**55 986**	**(6 061)**	**58 816**	**0**	**108 741**
Computer Software	55 986	(6 061)	58 816	0	**108 741**
TOTAL	**659 458**	**(12 278)**	**648 434**	**(178 876)**	**1 116 738**

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ANNEXURE 8

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	1 500	637	0	0	1 500	637
International Relations and Cooperation	27 142	7 904	0	0	27 142	7 904
Subtotal	**28 642**	**8 541**	**0**	**0**	**28 642**	**8 541**
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
ARMSCOR	21 425				21 425	0
Subtotal	**21 425**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21 425**	**0**
OTHER INSTITUTIONS						
Police Actions	281	242	0	0	281	242
Temporary Advances	0	1	0	0	0	1
Purchases	878	2 640	0	0	878	2 640
Subtotal	**1 159**	**2 883**	**0**	**0**	**1 159**	**2 883**
TOTAL	**51 226**	**11 424**	**0**	**0**	**51 226**	**11 424**

ANNEXURE 9

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Made in kind		
Dogs	3 552	1 304
Inventory: Clothing Uniform	1	3
Medical Equipment	0	253
Tyres and tubes	138	0
Gifts & promotional items	15	0
TOTAL	**3 706**	**1 560**

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ANNEXURE 10

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES 3.2 AND 10.1 TO 10.2)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/ or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Reason for prepayment or advance and for it remaining outstanding at year end (more details can be provided in the narrative blocks where necessary)
	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
Prepayments														
Paramount South Africa (PTY) LTD	Engineering Sector	Armoured vehicles	Capital assets	19/1/9/1/85TV(22)		15-03-2023	14-03-2025	Milestone achievement	0	47 179	0	0	47 179	Milestone deliverables for additional vehicles
Paramount South Africa (PTY) LTD (CARA Funds)	Engineering Sector	Armoured vehicles	Capital assets	19/1/9/1/85TV(22)		15-03-2023	14-03-2025	Milestone achievement	0	26 342	0	0	26 342	Delivery of vehicles according to orders of additional vehicles
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS									**0**	**73 521**	**0**	**0**	**73 521**	

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Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/ or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Reason for prepayment or advance and for it remaining outstanding at year end (more details can be provided in the narrative blocks where necessary)
	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
Advances														
Government Communication and Information System	Public Sector	Communication and Advertising Services	National departments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As required	638	2 379	(622)	(895)	1 500	
International Relations and Cooperation	Public Sector	Foreign Liaison Services	National departments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As required	7 903	34 585	(15 347)	0	27 141	
Police Actions	Public Sector	Police activities	Other institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As required	241	3 419	0	(3 379)	281	
Temporary Advances	Public Sector	Police activities	Other institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As required	1	28	0	(29)	0	
Purchases	Public Sector	Police activities	Other institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As required	2 642	35 992	(32 743)	(5 012)	879	
Armscor	Public Sector	Helicopters	Public entities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	21 425	0	0	21 425	
TOTAL ADVANCES									**11 425**	**97 828**	**(48 712)**	**(9 315)**	**51 226**	
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES									**11 425**	**171 349**	**(48 712)**	**(9 315)**	**124 747**	

Amounts under Add/Less:Other represent categories such as: advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

Endnotes

PART B

1 Refer to the SAPS CCS 2021.
2 The 2021 SAPS CSS is available for perusal, upon request.
3 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
4 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
5 The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
6 The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
7 As this was a new performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
8 Performance was amended from four complaints, to no complaints received or responded to.
9 Performance was amended from one complaint, to no complaints received or responded to.
10 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
11 This outcome is related to the outcome that has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024): Improvement in CPI rating.
12 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the private sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 99,14% (3 105 from a total of 3 132).
13 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the public sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 90,61% (29 from a total of 32).
14 This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the JCPS Cluster, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 81,67% (49 from a total of 60).
15 JCPS Cluster cases have been incorporated into the public sector indicator.
16 JCPS Cluster cases have been incorporated into the public sector indicator.
17 JCPS Cluster cases have been incorporated into the public sector indicator.
18 This outcome has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan.
19 As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
20 The performance indicator was revised from "conviction rate for serious commercial crime-related charges" to "conviction rate for serious commercial crime". The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for serious commercial crime, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 90,52% (28 806 from a total of 26 299).
21 As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
22 Forensic investigative leads includes, DNA investigative leads (person-to-crime and crime-to-crime), ballistic and fingerprint leads.
23 This baseline reflects outstanding forensic investigative leads, as at the end of February 2019.
24 Refer to the SAPS Value-add of Crime Intelligence Products Survey 2021.
25 The performance indicator was initiated, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the actual performance, at the end of the third quarter.
26 The number of severe threats may vary from one year, to the next, which necessitates that a targeted percentage, per annum, be provided, which may be revised during the five-year period.
27 This performance indicator was established fully, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the estimated performance for 2019/20, based on the actual performance of the first three quarters and an average of these quarters, representing the 4th Quarter.

28 The prioritised positions are determined, in consultation with the National Commissioner, on an annual basis.
29 The baseline represents the average performance, per year, for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.
30 The five-year target is dependent on the allocation of additional vetting capacity. The actual number will be determined on an annual basis.
31 The baseline represents the average performance for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.
32 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
33 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
34 The performance indicator has been aligned with the GBVF National Strategic Plan.
35 Note that as this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
36 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
37 The SAPS Service Values Barometer includes the levels of satisfaction with the following key policing services: Final resolution of case/incident reported; Accuracy of dealing with an incident or crime report; Timelines of dealing with an incident or crime report; Compassion/empathy of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Attitude of SAPS staff members when dealing with a case/incident; Openness/transparency of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Courtesy/politeness of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident and Professionalism of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident.
38 Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
39 Resources refers to the two primary categories of resources, namely; human resources and vehicles. Additional categories of resources will be added, during the period 2020 to 2025.
40 The baseline is as at 31 March 2020.
41 The baseline is as at 31 March 2020.
42 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
43 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
44 Note that the baseline includes the actual performance from 2015/16 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20.
45 The Capital Works Budget allocated to the SAPS is distributed to fund both projects executed by SAPS and the NDPWI. While the budget is accounted for in totality, all new police stations must be accounted for, but the Deparment erroneously omitted to include the new police stations built by NDPWI, which has contributed to the deviation. In essence a total number of two police stations instead of zero were established in 2020/21 with the inclusion of those executed by NDPWI.
46 The Capital Works Budget allocated to the SAPS is distributed to fund both projects executed by SAPS and the NDPWI. While the budget is accounted for in totality, all new police stations must be accounted for, but the Deparment erroneously omitted to include the new police stations built by NDPWI, which has contributed to the deviation. In essence a total number of four police stations instead of two were established in 2021/22 with the inclusion of those executed by NDPWI.
47 The Capital Works Budget allocated to the SAPS is distributed to fund both projects executed by SAPS and the NDPWI. While the budget is accounted for in totality, all new police stations must be accounted for, but the Deparment erroneously omitted to include the new police stations built by NDPWI, which has contributed to the deviation. In essence a total number of four police stations instead of two were established in 2023/24 with the inclusion of those executed by NDPWI.
48 Note that the baseline includes 2017/18, 2018/19 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20, as the performance indicator was introduced in 2017/18.
49 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
50 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
51 Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.

PROGRAMME 1

52 Please note that this output, which relate to the outcome: The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, should be read with the outputs that are reflected under the Sub-programme - Crime Prevention.
53 The Capital Works Budget allocated to the SAPS is distributed to fund both projects executed by SAPS and the NDPWI. While the budget is accounted for in totality, all new police stations must be accounted for, but the Deparment erroneously omitted to include the new police stations built by NDPWI, which has contributed to the deviation. In essence a total number of four police stations instead of two were established in 2023/24 with the inclusion of those executed by NDPWI.
54 The police stations that are targeted for completion in 2024/25 are: Moyeni; Tshiame (Makgolokweng); Ennerdale; Phaudi and Kanana.

55 The SAPS took a resolution in 2024 that the construction of new facilities and the clearing of backlog of police station projects, whereby the establishment or re-establishment of 10 prioritised police stations, using the alternative building method, through the awarded Collapsible Mobile Units Contract (park homes), should be prioritised, as part of an overall approach by the SAPS to improving the combating and prevention of crime and service delivery by the SAPS.
56 The medium-term targets are to be confirmed by the Division: Technology Management Services, annually.
57 The SAPS has a significant external dependency on SITA, with regard to this performance indicator.
58 The medium-term targets are to be confirmed by the Division: Technology Management Services, annually.
59 The annual and quarterly targets for the percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
60 The forensic investigations referred to, in this instance, are those performed within the SAPS, by the Component: Internal Audit.
61 The annual and quarterly targets of forensic investigations completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage, due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.

PROGRAMME 2

62 Please note that three reports are quarterly reports that are due on 15 June 2024, 15 October 2024, 15 January 2025 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2025.
63 These will specifically be cases that are allocated to the EITTs, to enable the measurement of the indicator.
64 These will specifically be cases that are allocated to the EITTs, to enable the measurement of the indicator.
65 Please note that this output, which relate to the outcome: The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, should be read with the outputs that are reflected under the Sub programme – Specialised Interventions and Border Security.
66 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the Annual Operational Plans of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.
67 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the Annual Operational Plans of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.
68 The SAPS will address disaggregated data for this performance indicator in the Annual Report. The Division cannot plan the percentage of firearm applications to be finalised in terms of gender, age or disability, taking into consideration all the challenges relating to the Central Firearm Register environment, such as, *inter alia*, systems, forms and registers.
69 Please note that three reports are quarterly reports that are due on 15 June 2024, 15 October 2024, 15 January 2025 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2025.
70 The performance indicator will focus only on escapes directly form police custody and will not include escapes in terms of the Correctional Services Act 1998, (Act No 111 of 1998) or the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).
71 This performance indicator and the associated targets are relevant to both the Visible Policing and Detective Service capabilities within the SAPS and must, therefore, be reflected in the Annual Operational Plans of these capabilities, at all organisational levels.
72 Please note that the medium-term targets for 2024/25 and 2025/26 will be reviewed during 2023/24, to align the indicator and the annual and quarterly targets with the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project.
73 Arrests for serious crime, includes arrests for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, other serious crime, other serious crime not listed in the table and crimes dependent on police action for detection categories.

PROGRAMME 3

74 Please note that this indicator has been included, due to the inclusion of the performance indicator – Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS, in Programmes – Visible Policing.

75 Please note that contact crimes against women include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
76 Contact crimes against children include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
77 Prioritised crime threats include, inter alia, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
78 Compliance with section 36D(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act became compulsory on 1 January 2022. section 36D(1) requires that buccal samples be taken by the SAPS, form all Schedule 8 arrested offenders. In addition, section 23(3) of the Regulations under section 15AD of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), requires the National Commissioner to ensure that adequate stock levels of all evidence collection kits are maintained for immediate provisioning to stations.
79 The performance indicators linked to this output are related to the implementation of the DNA Act and the investigation/resolution of reported crime.
80 The Division: Detective and Forensic Services adjusted the annual target as a result of a finding that was made by the AGSA, which necessitated that the Division restate its performance once the preceding medium-term period. The restated performance was less than the performance that was initially provided, hence the reduction in the target.
81 The Division: Detective and Forensic Services adjusted the annual target as a result of a finding that was made by the AGSA, which necessitated that the Division restate its performance once the preceding medium-term period. The restated performance was less than the performance that was initially provided, hence the reduction in the target.
82 The requirement that a separate programme be established for the DPCI, as per section 17H(4)(d), read with section 17K(2), of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), is being addressed.
83 Please note that the indicator that relates to corruption within the JCPS Cluster has been consolidated in this indicator.
84 Between the period 2014/15 to 2022/23 the "JCPS Cluster" were reported on in the Annual Performance Plan as a sub-category of the public sector. As from the 2023/24 financial year, the JCPS will be inclusive of all cases reported on in the "public sector".
85 Although the target for the percentage of serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed will be achieved, the number of projects undertaken has declined. This is due to the implementation of budget cuts over the medium-term (the undertaking of major projects is also dependent on the availability of funds). The DPCI will however, continue to focus on prioritised serious organised project investigations and will continue to increase both the number of projects undertaken and the effectiveness of the investigations during these projects.

PROGRAMME 4

86 Prioritised crime threats include, inter alia, the following: organised crime gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crime related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
87 The number of network operations to be registered, annually, will be specified in the Division: Crime Intelligence Annual Operational Plan.
88 The SAPS has prioritised security clearances for SMS members, Crime Intelligence, DPCI, Protection and Security Services, Supply Chain Management, Finance and Administration and Human Resource Management officials.
89 Prioritised crime threats in relation to proactive and reactive intelligence reports include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime gangterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crime related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
90 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
91 The actual number intelligence reports for both proactive and reactive intelligence, cannot be provided as this will be determined by the number of actual threats that materialise.
92 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.

93 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
94 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.
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96 Prioritised crime threats include, *inter alia*, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.

PROGRAMME 5

97 The Component: Presidential Protection Service does not provide physical protection and venue security separately.
98 An alleged assassination attempt was reported against Deputy President Paul Mashatile, on 30 March 2025. The investigation was still in progress at the time of reporting and, as a result, can only be reported as an incident at this time.
99 The Component: Presidential Protection Service provides security at identified government installations and identified State Protected Person's residences.

PART E

100. Group similar items.
101. Total unconfirmed irregular expenditure (assessment), losses (determination) and criminal conduct (investigation).
102. Group similar items.
103. Total unconfirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure (assessment), losses (determination) and criminal conduct (investigation).

NOTES

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