



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Department of Police



ENHANCING OF THE PUBLIC ORDER POLICING CAPACITY WITHIN THE SAPS

BRIEFING TO THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON POLICE

3 September 2014



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Department of Police



PURPOSE

- ▶ To brief the Committee on the State of Public Order Policing and plans to enhance Public Order Policing within the South African Police Service in order to mitigate the current and future situation in respect of crowd management and violent protest actions in the Republic.



FACTORS GIVING RISE TO THE ENHANCING OF POP WITHIN SAPS

- ▶ The Republic is currently experiencing an upsurge in violent incidents which is requiring urgent additional interventions from SAPS. It is anticipated that this upsurge against state authority will not decline in the foreseeable future, due to the current climate of service delivery and related protest actions. This has been reinforced by the NICOC stability assessment. Although SAPS POP actions have been largely successful in containing these incidents, and the use of force has been limited, the situation requires a renewed focus.
- ▶ Section 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa makes provision for the right to assemble, demonstrate, picket and present petitions peacefully and unarmed, while Section 8(4) of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, (205 of 1993) places an obligation on the convener and marshals to take all reasonable steps to ensure that participants are unarmed. Section 205 (3) of the South African Constitution (No 108 on 1996) further defines the main functions of the South African Police Service (SAPS) as, among others, to maintain public order.

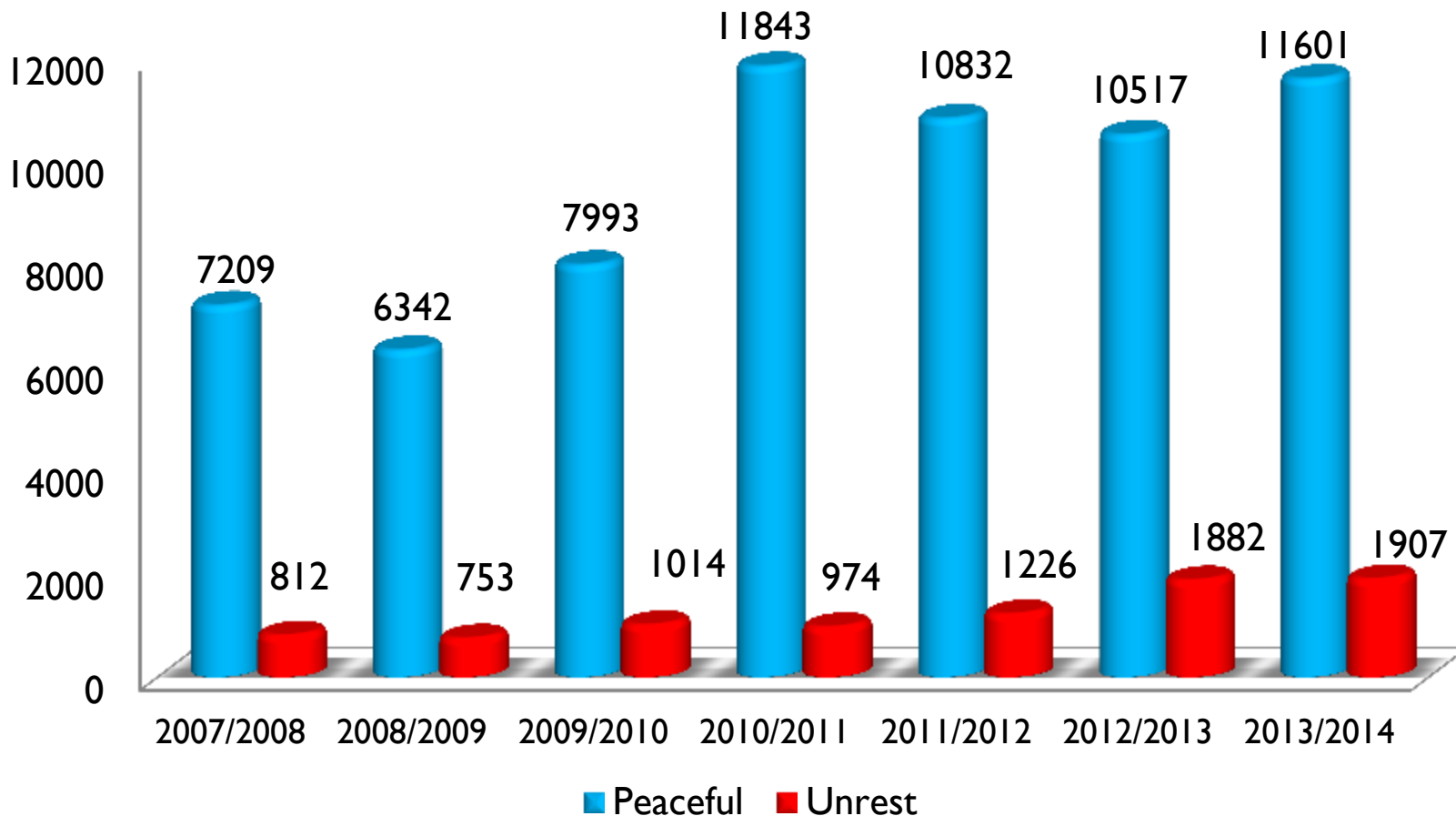


FACTORS GIVING RISE TO THE ENHANCING OF POP WITHIN SAPS (continued)

- ▶ During the 2013 State of the National Address (**SONA**), the President instructed the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (**JCPS**) to put measures in place at National, Provincial and Local level to ensure that any incidents of violent protest are acted upon, investigated and prosecuted.
- ▶ These measures include:
 - ▶ Enhanced cooperation between the SAPS, NPA and DoJCD in terms of prosecutions
 - ▶ The review of all dockets pertaining to public violence
 - ▶ The imposition of prosecutions in all cases where a prima facie case is proved
- ▶ The NATJOINTS also established a Stability RSA Priority Committee to manage immediate security threats to stability focussed on **NICOC priorities**, such as:-
 - ▶ Labour issues, especially mining sector
 - ▶ Political intolerance
 - ▶ Service-delivery protests
 - ▶ Anti-foreigner sentiments
 - ▶ Transport Sector
 - ▶ Education Sector
 - ▶ And has issued several instructions to all role players, including municipalities through CoGTA, to address service delivery issues



UNREST AND PEACEFUL RELATED INCIDENTS FROM 1 APRIL 2007 TO 31 MARCH 2014





BRIEF HISTORY OF POP

**PRIMARY : CROWD
MANAGEMENT**

**SECONDARY :
CRIME
COMBATING AND
PREVENTION**

2011

31 POP UNITS
4197 MEMBERS

2006

23 CCU UNITS
2595 MEMBERS



2002

43 UNITS
7327 MEMBERS



1995

42 POP UNITS
11 000 MEMBERS

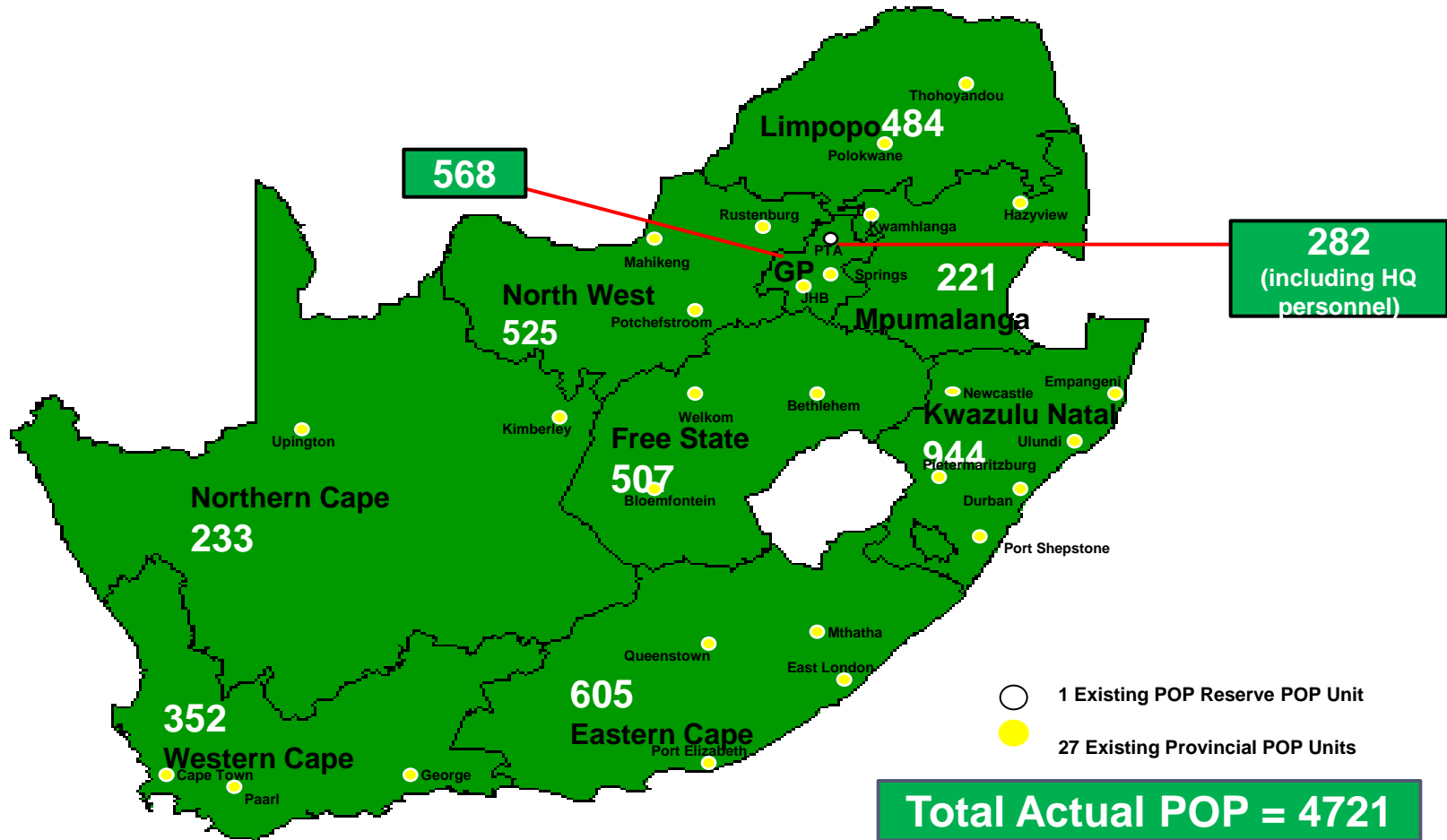
**ACCU : CRIME COMBATING
AND PREVENTION**

**SECONDARY : CROWD
MANAGEMENT**



POP UNITS

Geographical placement of current POP Units



Total Actual POP = 4721



CURRENT POP EQUIPMENT

1. Total Armoured Fleet = 561 (200 Nyalas at national)
Average Age of the Armoured Fleet = Nyala 20.7 and Casspir 27.9
Total Armoured Fleet to be boarded = 7 ready for boarding with 192 ready for tender to be boarded
2. Total Water Cannons = 10
3. Total Soft Top Vehicles = 973
4. Total Video Cameras = Old (63 Video and 23 Digital cameras)
= New (12 Professional video cameras)
5. List of arms and ammunition POP is using:
9mm sidearm with 9mm ammunition
12 Gauge Shotgun with blue double ball and white reduced rounds
40mm Launcher and Long and short range CS rounds
R5 Rifle and 5.56mm rounds
R1 Rifle and 7.62mm rounds



ENHANCEMENT PROCESS

- ▶ The following criteria were developed to determine the **crowd management weight factor** of each proposed POP Unit :-
 - ▶ **Unrest related incidents – 35%**
 - ▶ **Peaceful related incidents – 20%**
 - ▶ **Population – 15%**
 - ▶ **Service Area – 10%**
 - ▶ **Mines – 5%**
 - ▶ **Farms – 5%**
 - ▶ **National Key Points – 5%**
 - ▶ **Rural Areas – 5%**
- ▶ The quantifying were conducted nationally in order to categorize six (6) unit sizes and to ensure **equal distribution of resources** throughout the country. The minimum and maximum values were determined as follows:-

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	COMMANDER	Minimum Weight	Maximum Weight
6	481	Colonel (MMS)	5.00	>
5	381	Colonel (MMS)	3.00	4.99
4	280	Colonel (MMS)	2.00	2.99
3	197	Colonel (MMS)	1.50	1.99
2	164	Lt Col/Maj (Band D)	1.00	1.49
1	140	Lt Col/Maj (Band D)	0.50	0.99



ENHANCEMENT PROCESS(continued)

- ▶ Currently twenty-seven (27) official provincial POP Units and one (1) POP Reserve Unit exists, with implementation of the proposals, the POP capacity will increase to fifty (50) provincial POP Units, and four (4) POP Reserve Units.
- ▶ The enhancing of existing POP Units through the provision of additional capacity, the re-establishment of previously-existing POP Units which were closed during various restructuring processes and the establishment of new POP Units would ensure equal distribution of human and physical resources.
- ▶ On average each POP Unit will serve four (4) Clusters and twenty-two (22) Police Stations. This will enhance reaction time and travelling and accommodation will be limited since units will be closer to hotspot areas.



POP UNITS (Listed in order of precedence)

Model 6 481 Members	Model 5 381 Members	Model 4 280 Members	Model 3 197 Members	Model 2 164 Members	Model 1 140 Members
Cape Town	Pretoria	Kimberley	East London	Bethlehem	Tubatse
Durban	Cape Town	Rustenburg	Klerksdorp	De Aar	Lusikisiki
Pretoria	Durban	Bloemfontein	Thohoyandou	Kuruman	Queenstown
	Mbombela	Middelburg	Welkom	Vryburg	Modimolle
	Springs	Mahikeng	Polokwane	Phuthaditjhaba	Caledon
	Ulundi	Empangeni	Port Shepstone	Potchefstroom	Aliwal North
	Johannesburg	Newcastle	Brits	Giyani	Paarl
	Secunda	George	Selosesha	Mthatha	Lephalale
	Hazyview	Krugersdorp		Sasolburg	Vredenburg
	Port Elizabeth	Pietermaritzburg		Springbok	Cradock
		Vereeniging		Upington	Kwamhlanga

*Existing provincial POP units(27)

*POP Reserve units (4)

*New POP units (8)

* Previously-existing POP units (15)



ROLL OUT STRATEGY

- ▶ In order to enhance Public Order Policing within the Service, a phased-in approach is considered for the expansion of POP. A roll-out strategy will include:-
 - ▶ Establishing of additional capacity at POP Units;
 - ▶ Re-establishing of previously-existing POP Units;
 - ▶ Establishing of new POP Units; and
 - ▶ Enhancing operational support capacity.

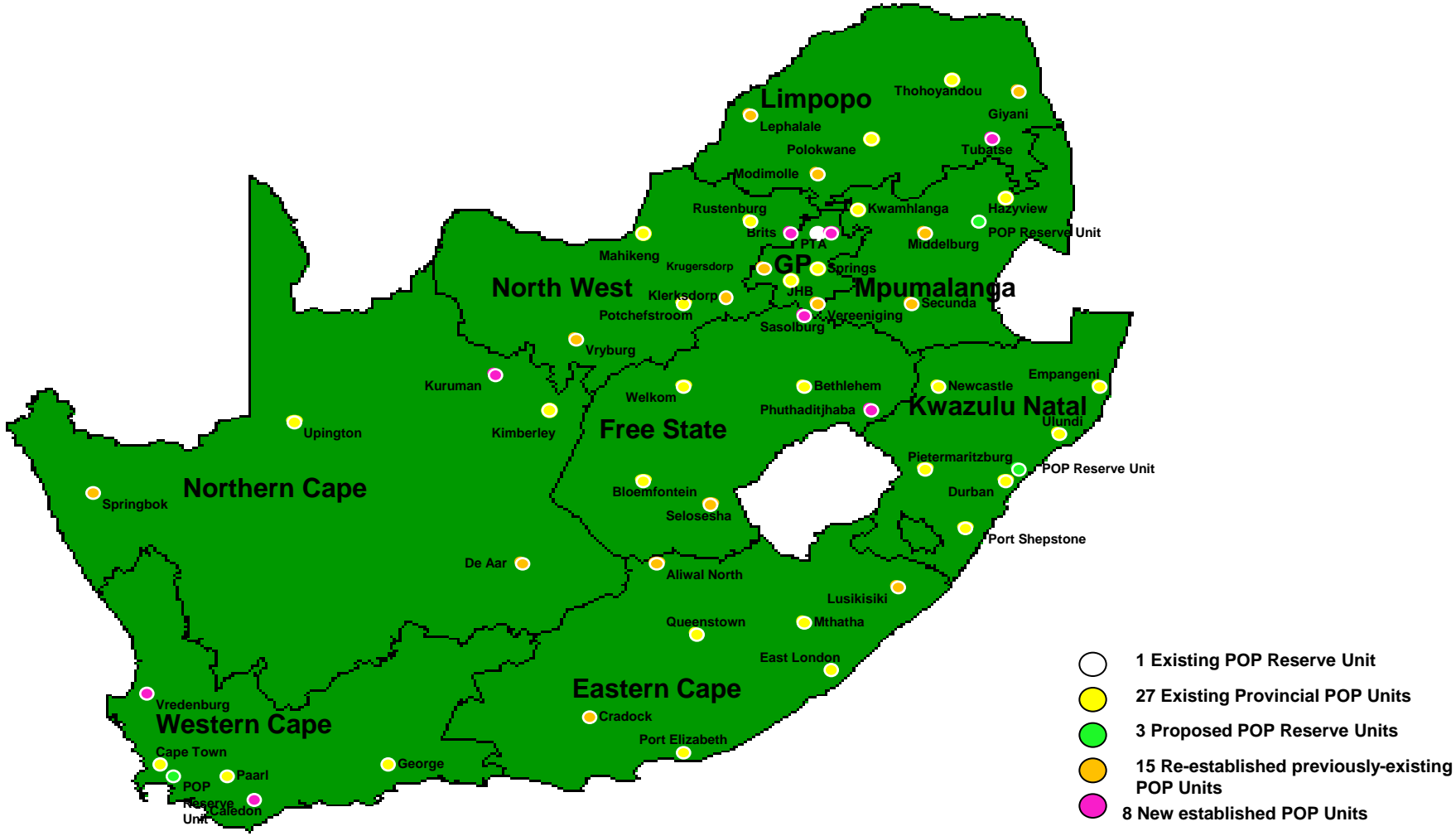
- ▶ The following general rules for planning of the roll out were applied:-
 - ▶ Roll out up to **80%** of ideal staff establishment for HQ POP Units;
 - ▶ Roll out up to **80%** of ideal staff establishment for all Model 6 Units;
 - ▶ Roll out between **70%** and **80%** of ideal staff establishment for all existing Units;
 - ▶ Roll out **50%** of ideal staff establishment for all new Units

- ▶ The roll out strategy is set out over two MTEF Cycles, over four (4) years.
- ▶ The identifying of suitable accommodation, operational resources required and training needs will run concurrently with the implementation phases.
- ▶ The roll out strategy is dependent on the allocation of additional funds.



ROLL OUT STRATEGY

Geographical placement of current and proposed POP Units



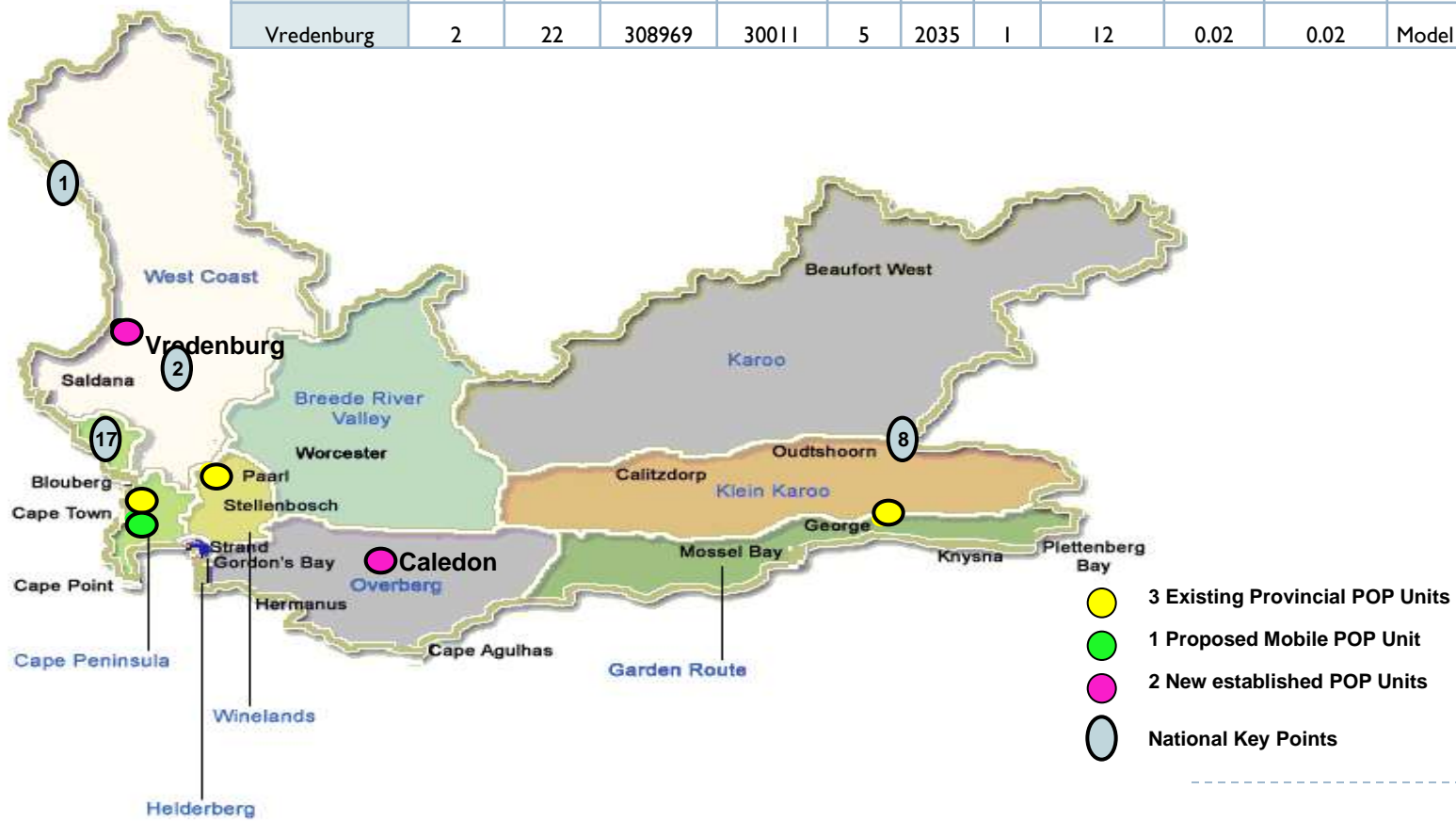
- 1 Existing POP Reserve Unit
- 27 Existing Provincial POP Units
- 3 Proposed POP Reserve Units
- 15 Re-established previously-existing POP Units
- 8 New established POP Units

Total = 54 POP Units



PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: WESTERN CAPE

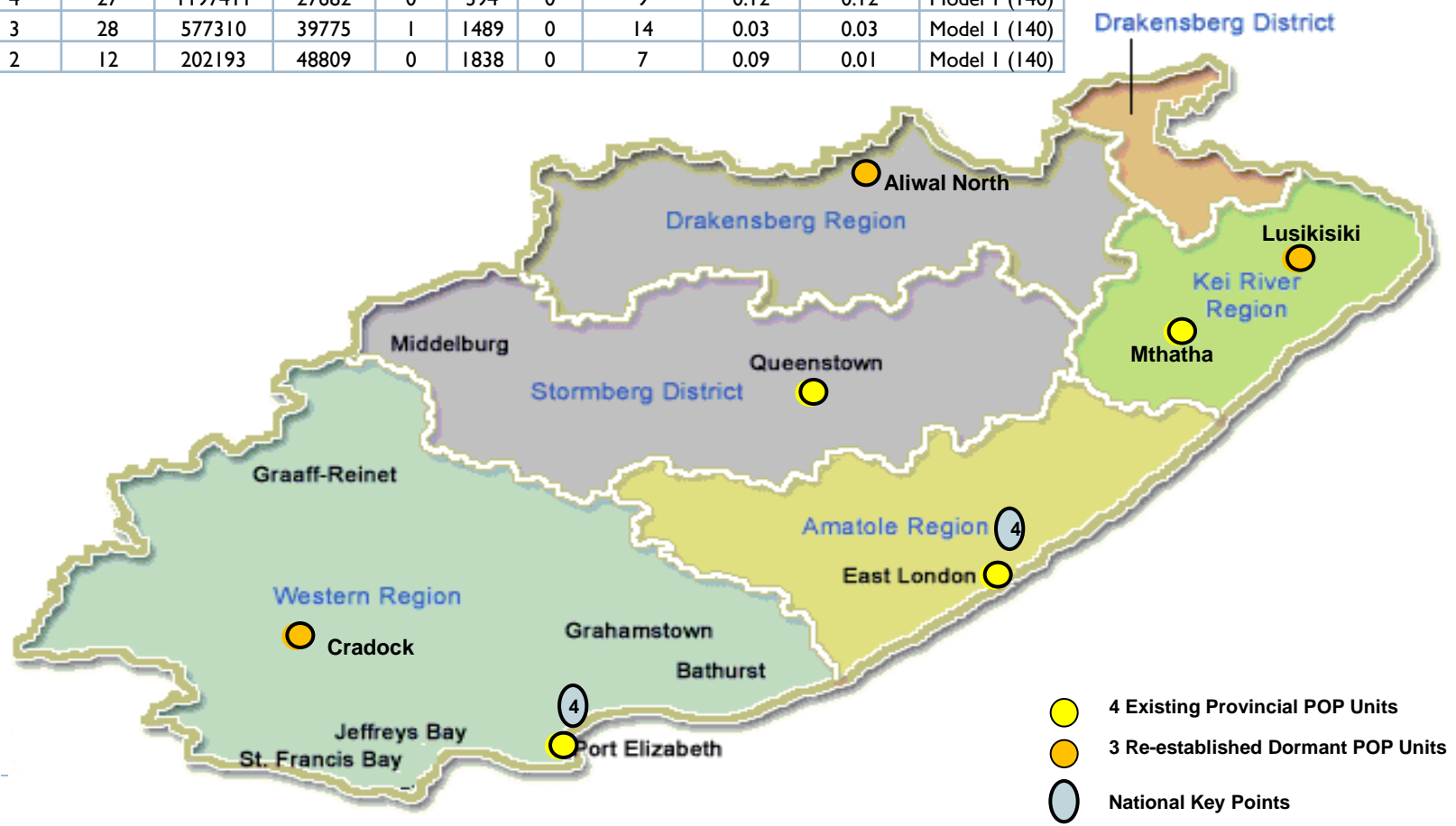
Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Cape Town	13	60	3386455	2077	1	328	17	5	3.51	1.04	Model 6 (481)
George	4	25	612027	51211	1	3346	8	6	0.84	0.35	Model 4 (280)
Caledon	3	26	516772	28539	5	3244	0	9	0.05	0.04	Model I (140)
Paarl	3	17	509118	19048	0	2228	2	4	0.20	0.05	Model I (140)
Vredenburg	2	22	308969	30011	5	2035	1	12	0.02	0.02	Model I (140)





PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: EASTERN CAPE

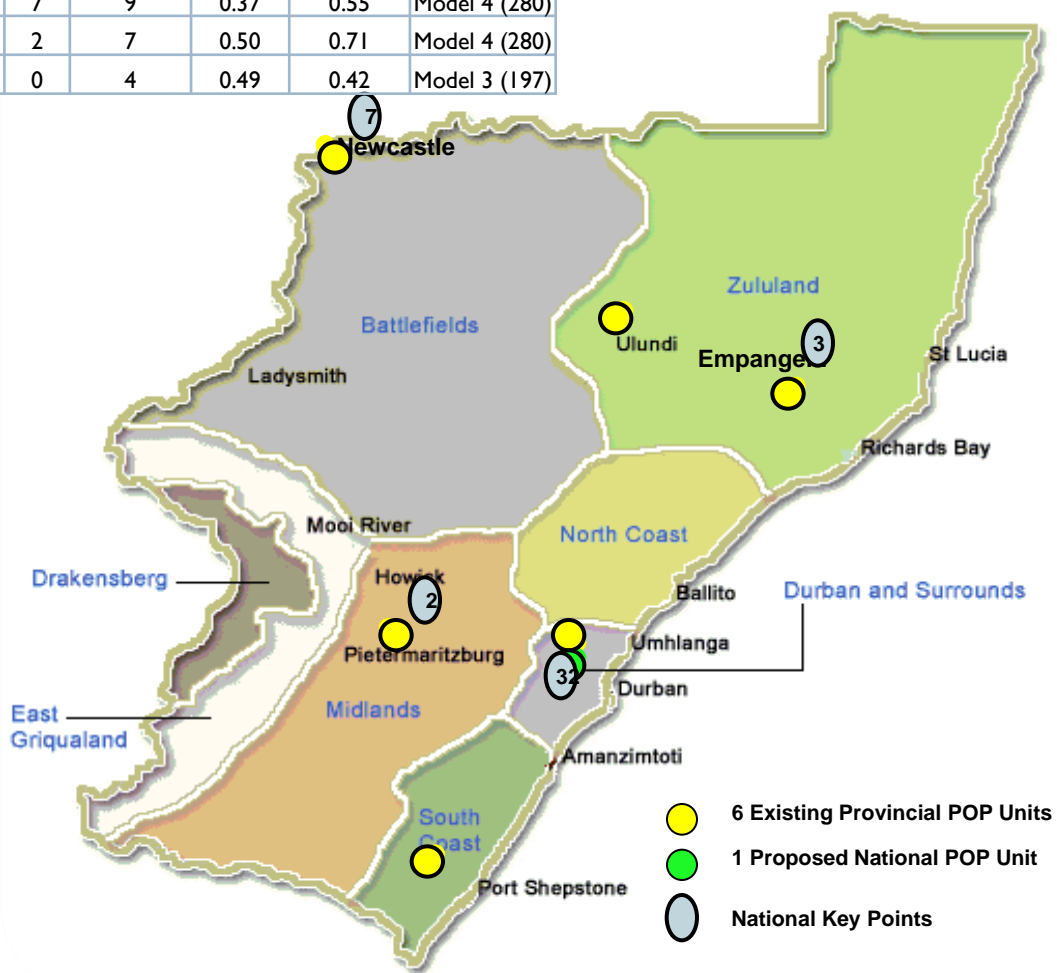
Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Port Elizabeth	5	35	1308892	30674	3	1910	4	11	1.31	0.83	Model 5 (381)
East London	7	58	1391327	23200	1	2987	4	8	0.66	0.30	Model 3 (197)
Mthatha	3	16	1597167	26306	1	29	0	0	0.35	0.21	Model 2 (164)
Lusikisiki	3	16	1896150	18281	1	116	0	1	0.16	0.11	Model 1 (140)
Queenstown	4	27	1197411	27682	0	394	0	9	0.12	0.12	Model 1 (140)
Aliwal North	3	28	577310	39775	1	1489	0	14	0.03	0.03	Model 1 (140)
Cradock	2	12	202193	48809	0	1838	0	7	0.09	0.01	Model 1 (140)





PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: KWAZULU-NATAL

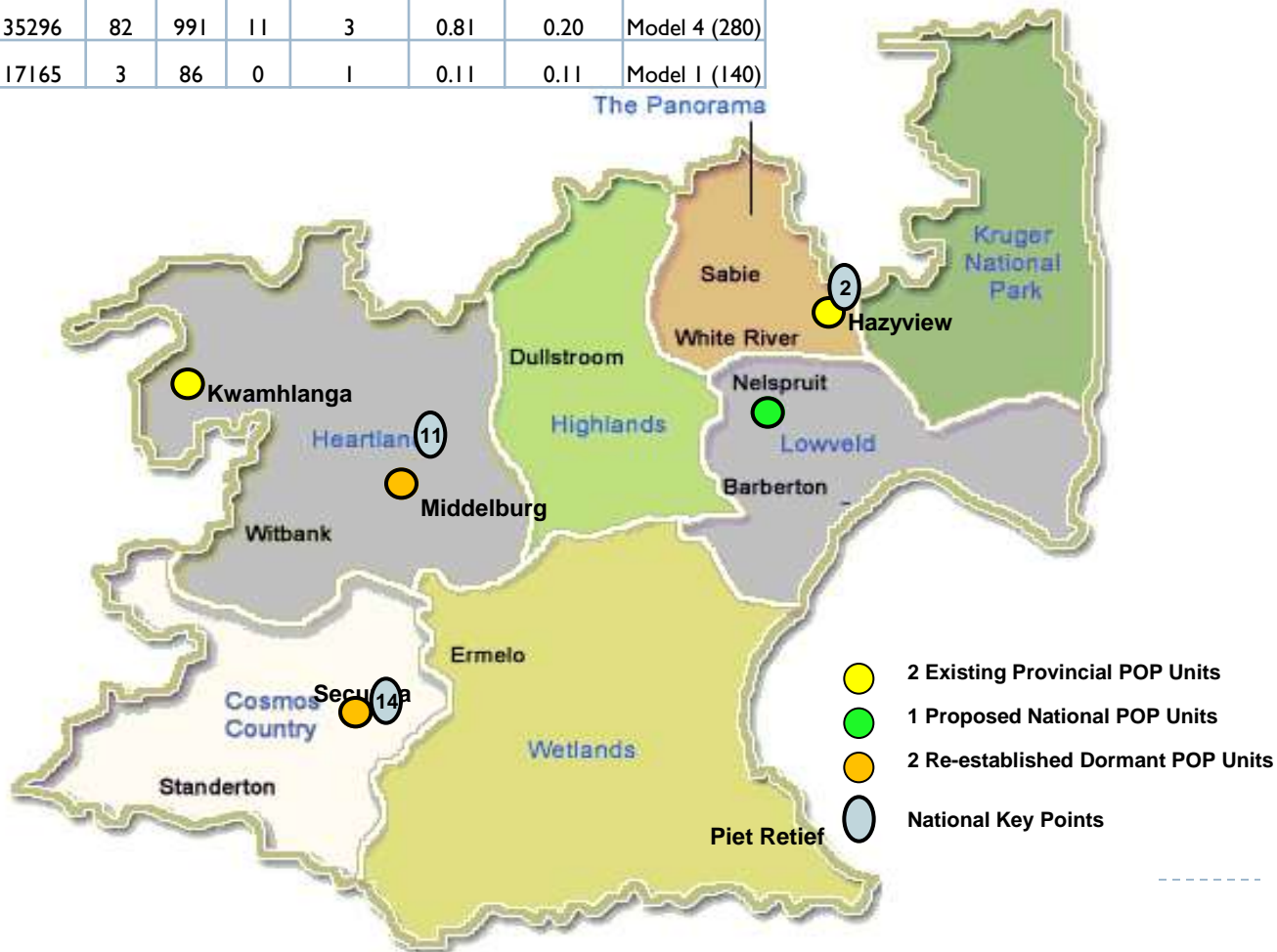
Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Durban	7	42	3515525	29925	1	121	32	1	2.16	1.34	Model 6 (481)
Ulundi	3	23	1373249	578073	14	754	0	1	0.45	0.64	Model 5 (381)
Empangeni	4	25	1871957	19604	7	611	3	3	0.66	0.72	Model 4 (280)
Newcastle	3	28	1265472	84458	7	1555	7	9	0.37	0.55	Model 4 (280)
Pietermaritzburg	5	38	1532489	24275	2	2167	2	7	0.50	0.71	Model 4 (280)
Port Shepstone	3	28	1163529	33476	3	886	0	4	0.49	0.42	Model 3 (197)





PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: MPUMALANGA

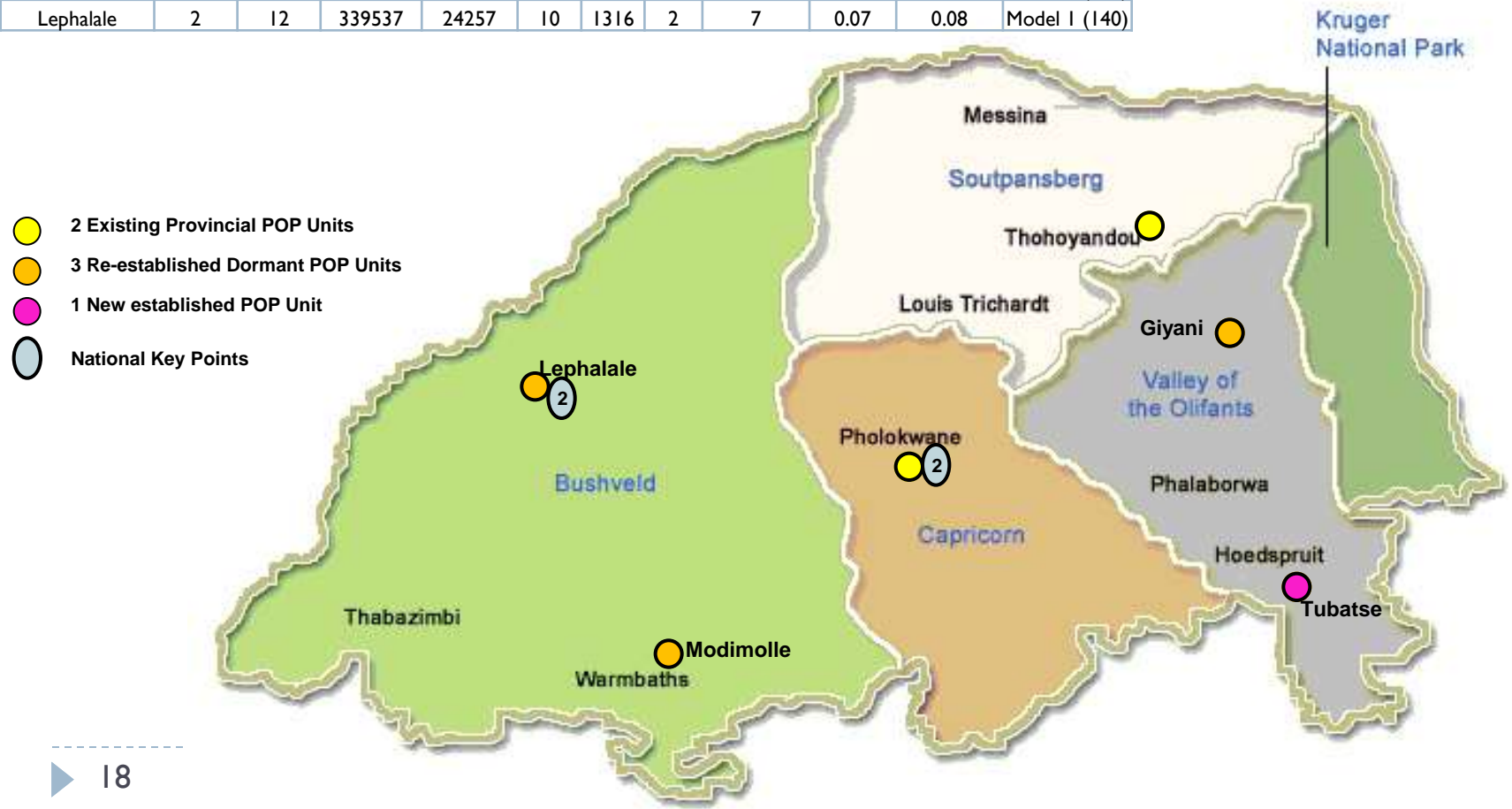
Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Secunda	6	37	1 116 331	78 471	67	2 120	14	13	1.32	0.17	Model 5 (381)
Hazyview	5	28	1 761 500	115 356	19	712	2	6	1.37	0.48	Model 5 (381)
Middelburg	3	14	657 258	35 296	82	991	11	3	0.81	0.20	Model 4 (280)
Kwamhlanga	1	7	581 382	17 165	3	86	0	1	0.11	0.11	Model 1 (140)





PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: LIMPOPO

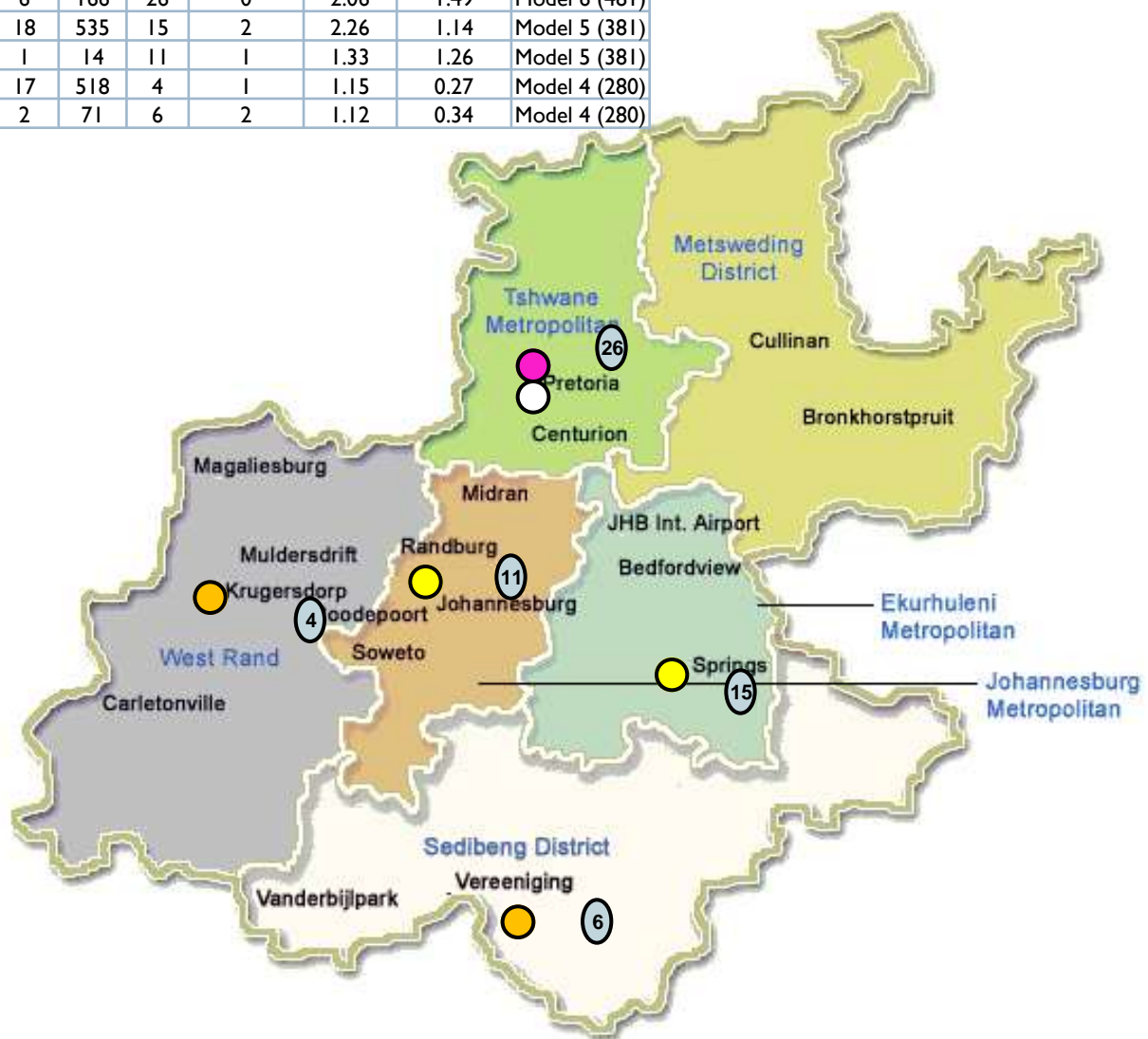
Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Thohoyandou	3	17	1004581	26703	3	360	0	2	0.60	0.56	Model 3 (197)
Polokwane	3	19	1425662	21925	15	224	2	3	0.29	0.54	Model 3 (197)
Giyani	3	17	1350148	16662	5	578	0	1	0.25	0.37	Model 2 (164)
Tubatse	2	14	779532	9869	5	89	0	3	0.35	0.25	Model 1 (140)
Modimolle	3	18	622941	20178	7	515	0	7	0.21	0.14	Model 1 (140)
Lephalale	2	12	339537	24257	10	1316	2	7	0.07	0.08	Model 1 (140)





PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: GAUTENG

Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Pretoria	6	36	2642816	6546	6	166	26	0	2.06	1.49	Model 6 (481)
Springs	6	39	3060589	4834	18	535	15	2	2.26	1.14	Model 5 (381)
Johannesburg	5	31	2670305	915	1	14	11	1	1.33	1.26	Model 5 (381)
Krugersdorp	3	19	1333626	4398	17	518	4	1	1.15	0.27	Model 4 (280)
Vereeniging	2	16	1241529	3408	2	71	6	2	1.12	0.34	Model 4 (280)

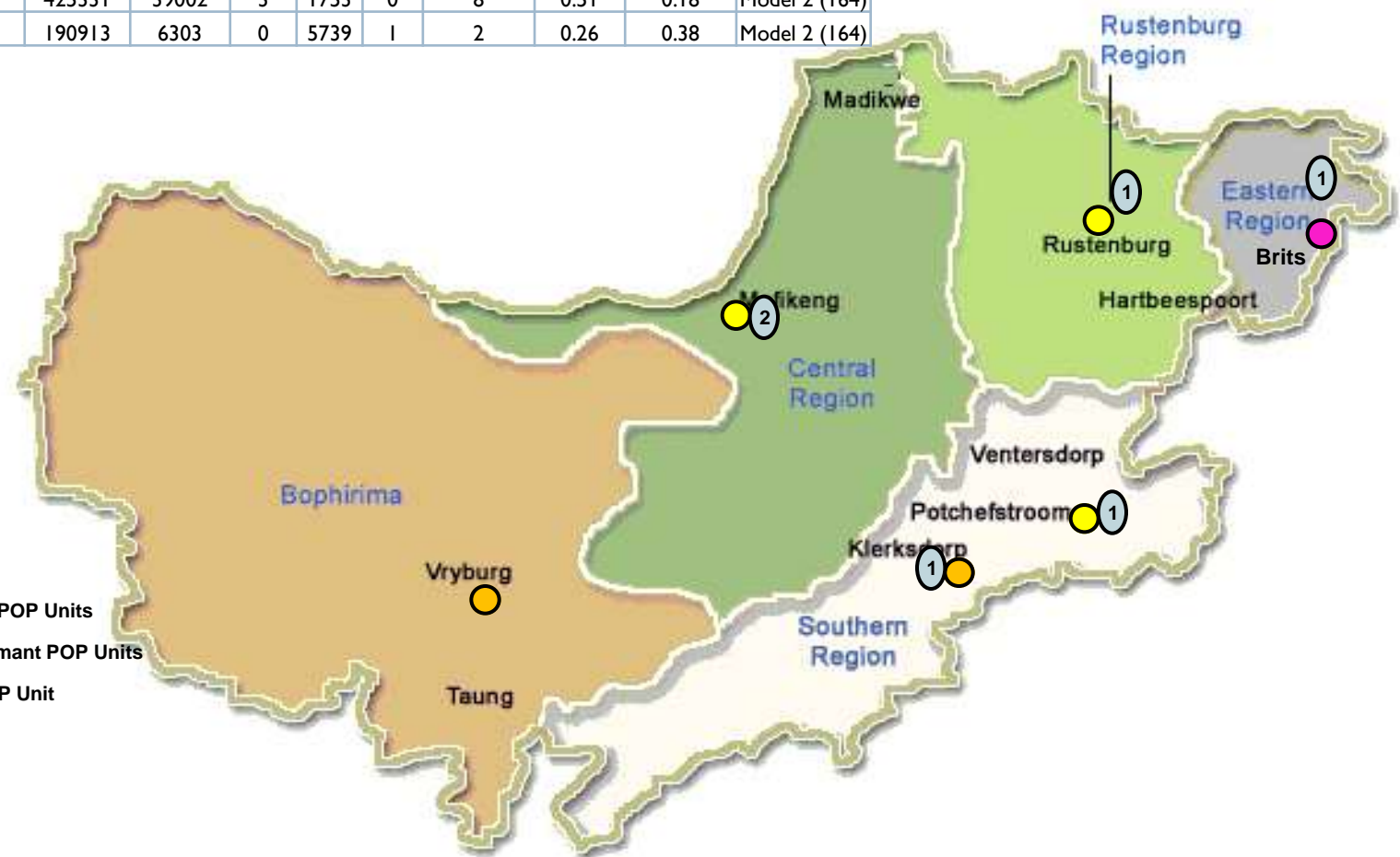


- 1 Existing National POP Unit
- 2 Existing Provincial POP Units
- 2 Re-established Dormant POP Units
- 1 New established POP Unit
- National Key Points



PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: NORTH WEST

Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Rustenburg	1	10	572919	9542	38	196	1	0	1.13	0.90	Model 4 (280)
Mahikeng	3	22	947726	28194	15	2763	2	3	0.96	0.59	Model 4 (280)
Klerksdorp	2	15	591182	16407	24	1373	1	1	0.68	0.53	Model 3 (197)
Brits	2	14	534582	5402	18	711	1	0	0.81	0.33	Model 3 (197)
Vryburg	3	16	425331	39002	3	1753	0	8	0.51	0.18	Model 2 (164)
Potchefstroom	1	5	190913	6303	0	5739	1	2	0.26	0.38	Model 2 (164)

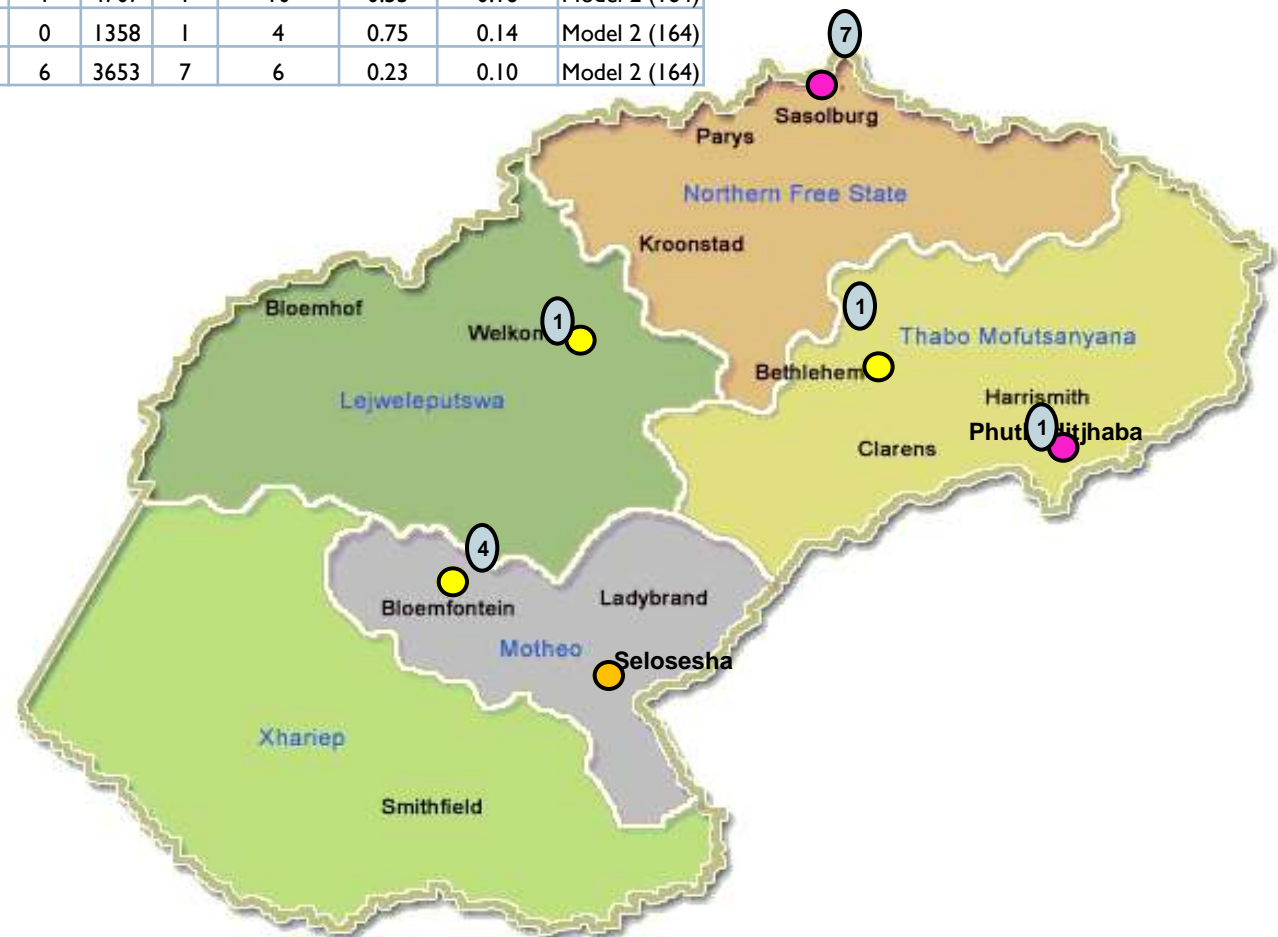


- 3 Existing Provincial POP Units
- 2 Re-established Dormant POP Units
- 1 New established POP Unit
- 1 National Key Points



PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: FREE STATE

Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Bloemfontein	3	16	453053	14317	92	1357	4	6	0.71	0.53	Model 4 (280)
Welkom	3	22	711287	32851	9	4955	1	4	0.59	0.14	Model 3 (197)
Selosesha	3	21	393758	28992	10	2935	0	14	0.57	0.18	Model 3 (197)
Bethlehem	4	22	443303	24599	1	4707	1	10	0.55	0.16	Model 2 (164)
Phuthaditjhaba	2	12	439481	12969	0	1358	1	4	0.75	0.14	Model 2 (164)
Sasolburg	3	17	524329	16642	6	3653	7	6	0.23	0.10	Model 2 (164)

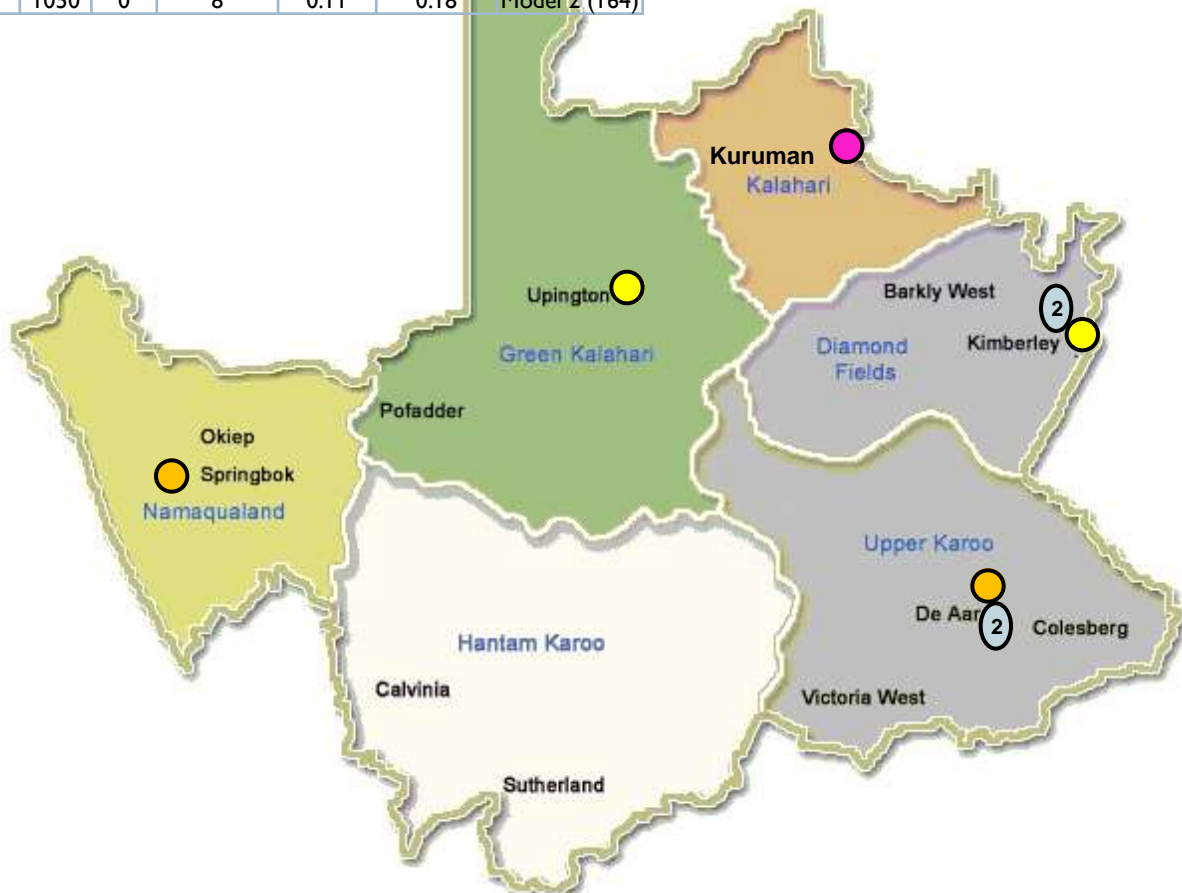


- 3 Existing Provincial POP Units
- 1 Re-established Dormant POP Unit
- 2 New established POP Units
- National Key Points



PROVINCIAL POP UNITS: NORTHERN CAPE

Unit	Clusters	Stations	Population	Area Size	Mines	Farms	NKP	Rural Areas	% Unrest	% Peaceful	Model
Kimberley	4	21	556320	35432	40	1189	2	7	1.28	0.51	Model 4 (280)
De Aar	3	24	159158	133848	1	2274	2	21	0.15	0.07	Model 2 (164)
Kuruman	3	16	361570	59947	38	1177	0	9	0.40	0.10	Model 2 (164)
Springbok	3	15	80873	62541	48	753	0	14	0.03	0.08	Model 2 (164)
Upington	3	15	221621	92586	11	1050	0	8	0.11	0.18	Model 2 (164)



- 2 Existing Provincial POP Units
- 2 Re-established Dormant POP Units
- 1 New established POP Unit
- 2 National Key Points



ROLL OUT STRATEGY (Total Public Order Policing capacity)

Unit	THRR	Actual Personnel	Planning figure	Additional posts	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
POP HQ	1050	282	851	569	431	138	0	0
Eastern Cape	1302	605	876	271	46	67	88	70
Free State	1166	507	771	264	0	46	132	86
Gauteng	1803	568	1241	673	288	201	92	92
KwaZulu-Natal	1899	944	1378	434	50	221	163	0
Limpopo	978	484	630	146	70	0	6	70
Mpumalanga	1182	221	793	572	46	116	162	248
Northern Cape	936	233	557	324	0	14	110	200
North West	1282	525	829	304	68	54	86	96
Western Cape	1181	352	833	481	0	70	186	225
TOTAL	12779	4721	8759	4038	999	927	1025	1087



OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

▶ **INVESTIGATING OFFICERS**

- ▶ A dedicated investigating capacity will be allocated to each of the POP Units which will investigate all case dockets that emanate from unrest related or protest action incidents and all other cases that emanates from NATJOINTS operations, e.g. major events, elections etc.

▶ **INFORMATION**

- ▶ The provision of forewarning intelligence is of critical importance, therefore dedicated information gatherers are required for planned as well as unplanned violent protest actions.

▶ **LEGAL OFFICIALS**

- ▶ The Regulations of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), shifted the focus away from obtaining permission to hold a gathering, to giving notice of an intended gathering. The SAPS must devise effective methods to promote public safety. To ensure this, SAPS must play a pro-active role in attempting to identify and diffuse any possible conflict before it escalates to violence. The involvement of SAPS Legal Officials during Section 4 meetings of the Regulations of Gathering Act, will eliminate any legal discrepancies which may occur.



ROLL OUT STRATEGY (Operational Support)

Unit	THRR	Actual Personnel	Planning figure	Additional posts	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
Investigating Officers	387	0	204	204	153	51	0	0
Information Gatherers	1005	0	507	507	156	102	109	140
Legal Officials	52	0	52	52	52	0	0	0
TOTAL	1444	0	763	763	361	153	109	140



ROLL OUT STRATEGY

(Total enhancing of POP within the SAPS)

Unit	THRR	Actual Personnel	Planning figure	Additional posts	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
POP Units	12779	4721	8759	4038	999	927	1025	1087
Operational Support	1444	0	763	763	361	153	109	140
TOTAL	14223	4721	9522	4801	1360	1080	1134	1227

During Year 1 the focus will be:

- the enhancing of POP HQ
- the establishment of POP Reserve Units for Cape Town, Durban and Mbombela
- the re-establishment of POP Pretoria
- the establishment of new POP Units for Brits and Tubatse
- the enhancing of existing POP Units Hazyview, Rustenburg, Port Elizabeth and Ulundi
- the establishment of Operational Support capacity

(It is envisaged that trained members from provincial POP units will be utilised for the initial establishment of the respective POP Reserve Units. These members would be replaced with newly trained members during the roll out strategy)



IMMEDIATE ACTION INTERVENTIONS

- ▶ Interventions are based on two legs
 - ▶ Human Resources
 - ▶ Physical Resources
- ▶ These must be linked to budgetary implications and a funding model over the short, medium and long-term.
- ▶ The interventions provided an immediate capacity in the run-up to the 2014 General Elections, and beyond, aimed at:
 - ▶ Stabilising hotspots
 - ▶ Providing a platform for the exercising of the democratic right to vote by citizens



HUMAN RESOURCES (R7,7M)

- ▶ Training of additional capacity to deal with crowd management which results in quicker response capabilities and force multipliers, prior to General Elections
 - ▶ **Public Order Policing**
 - ▶ **1826** POP members completed crowd management refresher training (2275 still to receive refresher training)
 - ▶ **Metro police**
 - ▶ **980** officers from Metro police services from around the country were trained in crowd management
 - ▶ **12** Metro police instructors completed train-the-trainer course
 - ▶ **TRT**
 - ▶ Trained **1105** TRT members in crowd management
 - ▶ Trained **35** TRT members in crowd management for platoon commanders



PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- ▶ **Capacitation of Armoured fleet (R15M)**
 - ▶ Serviceability of minimum 200 Nyalas nationally for operational deployments (R15M @ R75 000 per unit)
 - ▶ Maintenance contract to be established with service provider for each province to ensure quick turnaround time for repairs and refurbishment
 - ▶ All armoured fleets utilised for crowd management purposes were centralised during February 2014



PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- ▶ **Pyrotechnics (teargas, stun grenades) (R20,4M)**
 - ▶ Procurement of sufficient non-lethal means to disperse violent crowds
 - ▶ Red and blue dye for water canon to be procured for each POP unit
 - ▶ Pyrotechnics procured prior to elections for use according to escalation of force policy
 - ▶ 12 000 x 40mm CS gas (teargas)
 - ▶ 6 000 x stun grenades
 - ▶ 3906 x anti riot grenades



PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- ▶ Video cameras (R0,770M)
 - ▶ Evidence gathering and linkage of perpetrators of public violence to cases
 - ▶ Training in required legal aspects will be provided to all operators to ensure evidence driven footage is captured
 - ▶ 56 Video camera operators posts were advertised during May 2014
 - ▶ 12 Video cameras, 14 LCD projectors, 28 External hard drives procured and distributed to POP Units during February/March 2014
 - ▶ 12 Video cameras, 9 LCD projectors, 1 External hard drive, 15 notebooks and 170 memory cards procured during July 2014, to be distributed to POP Units during August 2014



PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- ▶ Surveillance equipment to be procured (R6M)
 - ▶ Night sights
 - ▶ Binoculars
 - ▶ Recording devices – 65 portable recording devices procured
- ▶ Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) (R1,9M)
 - ▶ Non-lethal interventions
 - ▶ Disruption of balance through frequency
 - ▶ On order (waiting delivery)
 - ▶ 11 portable (had to be reduced due to exchange rate)
 - ▶ 1 fixed



MEDIUM TO LONG INTERVENTIONS

- ▶ Total Cost requirement for recapacitation strategy (70%) over four years :
 - ▶ **R3,3B**
- ▶ Refurbishment of current armoured fleet
 - ▶ 200 Nyalas to be refurbished
- ▶ Purpose-built POP vehicles
 - ▶ In design phase, funding a concern
- ▶ Accommodation for new units (26)
 - ▶ To be planned for and costed
 - ▶ Unit models designed according to size as prescribed
- ▶ NATJOC
 - ▶ New facility to accommodate all requirements for national command and control
 - ▶ Funding a concern
- ▶ Thabazimbi Training Facility
 - ▶ Envisaged that a practical training facility be developed where scenarios and simulations can be practiced and exercised based on case studies
 - ▶ Needs extensive refurbishment, funding a concern



ACCOMMODATION PROFILE

- ▶ As per unit standard developed by Supply Chain Management according to DPW principles
- ▶ Varies per unit size
 - ▶ Model 1 – model 6
 - ▶ For new units (26) to be established
 - ▶ Does not include expansion of current units
- ▶ **Total R7M pa for lease**
- ▶ The identifying of suitable accommodation will run concurrently with the roll out strategy.



EQUIPMENT PROFILE

- ▶ Physical resources required for new units were identified, and includes:-
 - ▶ Vehicles
 - ▶ Weapons
 - ▶ Ammunition
 - ▶ Water cannon
 - ▶ Personal equipment
 - ▶ IT equipment

- ▶ **Cost R1B**



HUMAN RESOURCES

- ▶ Capacitating new units (26) and enhancing existing
 - ▶ Total Existing = 4801
 - ▶ 70% capacitation
- ▶ **Cost R2,3B**



MEDIUM TO LONG TERM INTERVENTIONS

- ▶ Personnel strength expansion
- ▶ Current strength = 4721
- ▶ Four year plan:-
 - ▶ Additional 4801 posts to be funded
 - ▶ Year 1 = 1360
 - ▶ Year 2 = 1080
 - ▶ Year 3 = 1134
 - ▶ Year 4 = 1227
- ▶ Total strength of enhancing of POP by Year 4 = **9522 (70%)**



MEDIUM TO LONG TERM INTERVENTIONS

- ▶ Water cannons
 - ▶ 10 existing in RSA
 - ▶ Envisaged that a water canon be allocated to each POP Unit
 - ▶ Urgent need for nine (9) water cannons to be allocated to each province



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ The defiance of state authority through attacks on police stations and other community-orientated institutions, such as libraries and clinics, cannot be tolerated and the rule of law must prevail.
- ▶ The stability of the Republic is essential especially in the run-up to the Local Government elections 2016. Hence it is important to have an efficient, professional and effective Public Order Policing.
- ▶ **The short-term implications will be funded from the current base-line allocations, whilst the medium to long-term cost implications require new money and personnel above the base line allocation. Initial costing for the entire recapacitation is currently R3,3B.**
- ▶ **It is recommended that the strategic direction with financial implications be noted and favourably supported.**



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Department of Police



THANK YOU