



The National Development Plan (NDP) envisages a South African society which is safe at home, at school and at work and enjoying life free of fear. This is also in line with Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

### Department of Police

The South African Police Service (SAPS) derives its powers and functions from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS in terms of its core function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime.

### South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law-enforcement body and its policing objectives in accordance with the provisions of Section 205 of the Constitution are:

- preventing, combating and investigating crime
- maintaining public order
- protecting and securing the inhabitants of South Africa and their property
- upholding and enforcing the law.

The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

The mission of the SAPS is to:

- prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community
- investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community
- ensure offenders are brought to justice
- participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall), provincial commissioners (under whom the cluster stations fall) and cluster commanders (under whom the police stations fall) report to the National Commissioner.

The SAPS's target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment of 198 042 active members. At the end of March 2016, the establishment was 194 730 or 98,33% against the target.

All 1 140 police stations around the country are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse.

### Budget

The SAPS was allocated a budget of R80 984 851 billion in 2016/2017, broken down into the five financial programmes as follows:

- Administration – R17 715 067 billion
- Visible Policing – R 40 612 424 billion
- Detective Service – R 16 723 126 billion
- Crime Intelligence – R 3 387 920 billion
- Protection and Security Services – R 2 546 314 billion.

The total expenditure for the 2016/17 financial year amounted to R80 984 836 billion, which represented a spending rate of 100%. An insignificant amount of R15 235,19 remained from the

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# POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE



voted allocation for the financial year. The SAPS was expected to focus on intensifying the implementation of the Back to Basics strategy on policing, which was adopted by Cabinet in August 2015.

The strategy aims to improve police performance and conduct by ensuring that every member of the SAPS does the basics of policing properly and consistently, in line with the regulatory framework for policing.

This entails addressing past performance and organisational deficiencies identified in fundamental areas such as discipline and police conduct, police visibility and the deployment of operational resources.

Addressing these deficiencies lays the groundwork for a police service that is responsive to the safety and security needs of society, and which upholds a high standard of conduct and professionalism, in line with the goals in the NDP of building safer communities and Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF.

The Back to Basics strategy on policing is made up of nine elements that cut across all of the SAPS's programmes. However, spending on them will mainly take place in the Visible Policing and Detective Services programmes, which are the department's core service delivery programmes.

These two programmes constitute an average of R198,8 billion or 71,3%, of the total budget over the medium term, with a combined personnel count of 140 657 in 2016/17. Implementing the strategy is expected to improve the SAPS's performance on the prevention, detection and investigation of crime.

### Visible policing

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the Crime Prevention, Border Security and Specialised Interventions subprogrammes, Police, Defence and Intelligence South Africa, which are managed by the Visible Policing and the Operational Response Services Divisions. It also provides direction on the effective combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service.

The purpose of the division is to discourage all crime, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS. The unit also renders its services by developing, implementing, monitoring and executing regulations, policies and Acts.

This division has the following four components: Proactive Policing Services, Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Services; Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services and Social Crime Prevention.

The programme is aimed at providing a proactive and responsive policing service to discourage and prevent serious crime by:

- reducing the number of serious crimes reported from 1 788 139 in 2015/16 to 1 587 692 in 2019/20, by addressing contributors to crime such as illegal firearms, illicit drugs and illegal liquor outlets; enhancing partnership policing, crime prevention operations in identified hotspots; and providing enhanced training for detectives and forensic specialists.

- increasing the number of reported crimes for the unlawful possession of, and dealing in, drugs from 259 229 in 2015/16 to 622 033 in 2019/20 through focused crime prevention and intelligence-led police operations.
- reacting to 100% of crime-related hits over the medium term through the screening of wanted persons and circulated stolen vehicles crossing South African borders, using the movement control system.
- responding to 100% of medium to high-risk incidents over the medium term by maintaining public order through effective crowd management and the provision of a rapid response capability for intervening in incidents that require specialised skills and equipment.

### Enhancing police visibility

The enhancing police visibility entails optimising spending on personnel, vehicles and infrastructure to ensure that the SAPS is accessible to communities and can make its presence felt.

A significant proportion of the department's budget, approximately 76,4% over the medium term, is allocated to spending on compensation of employees. However, to keep spending within the compensation of employees ceiling approved by Cabinet in the 2016 budget, the department plans to reduce personnel numbers from 194 431 in 2016/17 to 191 431 in 2019/20.

The reduction in personnel numbers is not expected to reduce the department's overall performance over the medium term, as most of its performance targets in relation to the investigation and detection of crime will remain constant over the medium term.

A total of R2,5 billion is allocated over the MTEF period to the Administration programme to build, upgrade and maintain police stations. The department plans to build 63 additional police stations over the period at an estimated cost of R588,3 million.

The department also plans to prioritise the replacement of vehicles that have mileage in excess of 200 000 km, as these vehicles – which constituted 35% of the total fleet at the end of 2015/16 – require significant maintenance each year. An amount of R5,7 billion is allocated over the medium term for transportation equipment, including vehicles, and R4,5 billion is budgeted for fleet maintenance.

The department is developing a plan to expand public order policing (POP) to support the implementation of the recommendations of the Marikana Commission of Inquiry.

Allocations of R242 million in 2017/18 and R355,8 million in 2018/19 were approved by Cabinet in the 2016 budget for this purpose. This explains the projected increase of 7,9% over the medium term in expenditure in the Specialised Interventions subprogramme in the Visible Policing programme.

### Crime in South Africa

Housebreaking and home robbery are the most feared types of crime in South Africa, according to the 2015/16 Victims of Crime Survey released by Statistics South Africa in February 2017.

This is despite households experiencing a decline in housebreaking and home robberies from 931 000 incidents in 2010 to 807 000 in 2015/16.

The data shows that households in North West, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape were the least likely to report incidents of housebreaking and home robbery, while Western Cape and Free State were the most likely to report such incidents to the police.

The report also shows that about 712 000 (2%) of individuals experienced theft of their personal property, while 254 000 (0.7%) experienced assault in 2015/16.

The perception that drugs were a reason behind the high prevalence of violent and property crime featured predominantly in Eastern Cape with 90.1%, Western Cape with 84.6% and Gauteng with 80.8%.

Car hijacking was the most reported individual crime, where between 80% and 100% of the incidents were said to have been reported during the reporting period.

On the other hand, there was a sharp decline in reported assault incidents, from 93.3% in 2011 to 48.6% in 2015/16.

Livestock theft reporting also declined from 40.9% in 2011 to 29.3% in 2015/16. The report indicates that the majority of households did not report crime incidents to the police because they believed the police could not or would not do anything even if they reported.

These reasons jointly accounted for an estimated 57.2% for theft of personal property, 64.1% for robbery, 23.8% for assault and 24.9% for consumer fraud.

With regards to the levels of satisfaction with the police and courts in 2011, an estimated 64.2% of households were satisfied with the police in their area, while about 58.8% were satisfied with the police in 2015/16.

The decline in satisfaction with the police was most severe in the Western Cape, from 71.3% in 2011 to 57.1% in 2015/16.

From 2011 to 2015/16, a noticeable decline was observed in the percentage of households who felt safe walking alone both during the day or when it was dark, while throughout the period, the majority felt safer walking during the day than in darkness.

Slightly more than a third of households felt safe walking alone in their area.

### Crime prevention

Crime prevention operations include planned policing operations based on available intelligence and consist of a variety of police actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles.

The reduction of serious crime remains a challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime, result in people in South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities.

Therefore, the reduction of the number of reported serious crimes, crimes against women, crimes against children and the increasing of the number of detected crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, continues to be priorities for the SAPS.

Enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations are intended to deter and detect prevailing threats,



within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

Serious crime reduced from 1 788 139 reported serious crime, in 2015/16 to 1 745 385, in 2016/2017. Crimes against women indicated a reduction from 173 461 reported crime, in 2015/2016 to 173 405, by the end of March 2017.

An increase for crimes against children was recorded from 40 689 reported crimes, in 2015/2016 to 44 252 reported crimes, in 2016/2017. Reported crime for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, increased from 259 229, in 2015/2016 to 292 689, in 2016/2017.

Drug-related cases are usually not reported to the police, but are largely dependent on the deployment of law-enforcement personnel.

### 10111 call centres

The SAPS's 24-hour crime reporting call centres deals with complaints from the public. Calls made on a landline are free and those from a cellphone are charged at the normal cellphone rates. All calls to the centre are recorded.

Calls not related to the SAPS emergencies are classified as hoax, nuisance and non-police-related emergency enquiries such as fire and ambulance, general enquiries or matters relating to service information to the public.

The large number of calls received that are not related to the SAPS puts a heavy burden on personnel at command centres to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency call, unless it is determined otherwise.

Non-police-related and especially prank calls have an impact on the queuing system pertaining to legitimate emergency calls and hampers service delivery.

### Partnership policing

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the Service and external stakeholders, which include community organisations, business, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society.

Partnership policing is intended to encourage local communities to actively participate with the Service. This is to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime and to recognise partnerships as an effective way to confront crime and related issues.

The SAPS currently has 11 signed partnership agreements with external stakeholders. Sector policing is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach, to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention.

A total of 769 of 772 identified police stations have implemented sector policing. At the end of March 2017, a total of 1 137 or 99,39% of the 1 144 police stations had functional Community Police Forums.

### Hostage negotiation

Hostage negotiators have been involved in national and international hostage and related crisis incidents. These incidents include hostages being taken, barricades, kidnapping

incidents and also dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons.

A total of 362 trained and active hostage negotiators attended to 579 incidents in 2016/17.

### Public Order Policing

POP is mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 to maintain public order through crowd management and the combating of crime.

The nature of POP's responsibilities falls outside the scope of generic policing functions, therefore POP members are trained and equipped to effectively manage situations that police officials at police stations cannot deal with, given their basic training and standard equipment.

The SAPS has 27 provincial POP Units countrywide and one Reserve Unit in Pretoria. The human resource capability was increased from 4 617 members, in 2015/16, to 5 025 members in 2016/17, comprising of 4 648 SAPS Act and 377 Public Service Act personnel.

A total number of 14 693 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP Units.

These include 10 978 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings, as well as 3 715 unrest-related incidents, such as #FeesMustFall, labour disputes, as well as dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities and in the transport and education sectors.

### Inland Water Policing and Diving Service

Police divers provide a dive-related response service in South Africa and support to neighbouring countries, if required. This involves search, rescue and recovery operations.

It entails the recovery of the bodies of victims of drowning, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance, and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations.

Police divers also participate in operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 232 trained and active divers and 105 trained vessel handlers.

During 2015/16, police divers conducted 1 231 dive-related operations, amounting to 16 576 hours in which 742 bodies of victims of drowning were recovered.

### Disaster management

The SAPS responds to different types of natural disaster-related incidents, including severe weather incidents, fire, air or sea-related disasters or other major incidents or accidents.

By the end of 2015, there were nine provincial disaster management coordinators and 139 disaster management coordinators at police station level.

Coordinators are responsible for responding to incidents to assess the disasters and to conduct evacuation, search, rescue and recovery operations in support of other key stakeholders.

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### Accident Combating Service

The SAPS currently has six established Accident Combating Units and seven Accident Response Teams countrywide.

Members of the various units and teams respond and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes in support of police stations.

Provincial Accident Combating coordinators are appointed in each province to assist in the functioning of the various units and teams, as well as crash information and data management.

### Mounted service

Mounted visible policing and stock theft units patrol national and provincial borders, conduct crime-prevention activities including the prevention of stock theft, recover stolen stock, patrol beaches and major events, and play a pivotal role at the procession for the opening of Parliament and provincial legislatures.

### K9 service

The SAPS has 104 K9 units countrywide. This includes eight Protection Security Services K9 units, three Presidential Protection Service K9 units and two Operational Response K9 units.

### Police reaction time

The SAPS measures its reaction times to complaints, from the time the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System or the Global Emergency Mobile Communication system until the time the response vehicle physically stands off at the complaint.

### Drug eradication

The SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and has an oversight role in the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes activities dealing with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and combating substance abuse.

### Firearms, liquor control and second-hand goods

The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays an essential role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, in the efficient control of firearms and ultimately, in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms.

During 2016/17, the details of 17 260 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, were circulated as recovered, including 8 865 firearms that could not be linked to their lawful owners due to the removal of serial numbers.

The details of 9 853 firearms, were circulated as stolen or lost and a total number of 15 148 firearms and 98 814 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS. A total of 12 418 firearms were destroyed.

The SAPS confiscated 1 345 092, 865 litres of liquor countrywide, from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, including; 1 302 097,892 litres of liquor and 42 994, 973 litres of home brew beer.

A total number of 47 185 liquor operations were conducted in order to eradicate the illegal trade in liquor and the closure of



15 314 identified illegal premises were facilitated and liquor traders were charged.

The total number of registered second-hand goods dealers, at the end of March 2017, were 17 194, compared to 15 994, in 2015/16.

A total number of 49 655 compliance inspections, were conducted, resulting in 143 arrests, the issuing of 251 warnings and 989 J534 fines valued at R1 566 400 and the closure of 101 premises.

### Mobilisation Support Services

The unit is responsible for rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations. This includes the coordination and deployment of the centralised armoured vehicle fleet in terms of its operability, transporting members across the country and the provisioning of accommodation, including tents and equipment.

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically, in the Public Order Police environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle capable of protecting occupants from gunfire, petrol bombs, etc.

### Reservists

The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing, to support a community-oriented policing approach.

A reservist is a member from the community who volunteers his or her time and services, or expertise, without any expectations of remuneration, in support of the SAPS, to create a safe and secure environment where he or she resides, as part of the formal approved SAPS structures.

A total number of 13 677 reservists were on the strength of the SAPS, as at 31 March 2017. A recruitment drive commenced in all nine provinces, during November 2016 and is expected to be an ongoing process.

### Rural safety

The SAPS considers the safety of the rural community, including the farming community, as a priority area and has continued with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, in accordance with the review of the strategy.

The classification of rural and rural-urban police stations was revisited in 2016/2017, on request of the provinces and a total of 879 of the 1 144 police stations, were classified as rural or rural-urban mix police stations.

The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 845 police stations, partially implemented at 17 police stations and not implemented yet, at 17 police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

### Emergency response services

Members of the SAPS are usually the first people to arrive at the scene of an accident and therefore saving the life of a victim at an accident may become his/her primary goal. The SAPS offers members the following training: First Aid levels

1, 2 and 3, Basic Ambulance Assistance and Ambulance Emergency Assistant.

The purpose of these courses is to equip members with the relevant knowledge and skills to provide adequate emergency care and assistance when called on to do so and also within their scope of application.

### Railway Police

The Rapid Rail Police Units cover about 33 000 km of rail lines and the transportation of an estimated 469 876 215 passengers and passenger trips, annually.

A total number of 27 893 arrests were reported by this unit, which have been affected in and outside the rail environment, during daily deployments, disruptive operations and intelligence driven operations.

### Operational Response Services

This division is responsible for the maintenance of public order, to conduct high-risk operations through the combating of rural and urban terror, the execution of search and rescue flights, the stabilisation of volatile situations and the prevention of cross-border crime.

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

The strategic, tactical and operational approach of this programme is to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue. The programme falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Unit (NIU), Special Task Force (STF) and the POP units. The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all identified and declared ports of entry.

The division is responsible for the provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS and includes air support to operational requirements, the rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations, and the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions.

The National Operational Coordination component is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police-specific operations to address the SAPS priorities and the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, and managing of major events.

### Specialised interventions

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, falls under the broader tactical NIU, the STF and the POP units.

The SAPS has 28 POP units countrywide (one national unit in Pretoria and 27 provincial units).

### SAPS Air Wing

The SAPS Air Wing provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. The SAPS currently has 49 aircrafts, which include 37 helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes.

The 37 helicopters include 13 BO105 helicopters, which have been removed from service, due to ageing and serviceability constraints. By the end of March 2017, there were 52 pilots in the SAPS, including 36 helicopter pilots, nine fixed wing pilots and seven dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes.

As part of gender transformation in the aviation environment, the SAPS embarked on a process to train nine females as fixed wing pilots, from previously disadvantaged groups. They are expected to complete their training, as qualified commercial pilot licence holders, at the end of November 2017.

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development".

It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and SADC agreements, as agreed by the Cabinet.

A total number of 62 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including 36 members in Darfur, 23 members in Sudan and South Sudan, two members in New York and one member in Somalia.

Two members have been appointed in the USA, in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in New York, to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions, as well as training coordination and planning.

### Tracking and tactical response teams

Tracking teams are established in all nine provinces.

### Mobile operations

The Mobile Operations Unit is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including cargo of a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency, printing material as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.

There are two mobile operation units, one each in Pretoria and Cape Town.

### International assistance

The SAPS renders other specialised policing services to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and the African continent by means of deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations.

### Border security

The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal and illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all ports of entry, as assigned to it by law.



The ports of entry include all declared or designated land ports, seaports and international airports. There are 72 ports of entry in South Africa, consisting of 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port).

The Department of Home Affairs controls the Movement Control System (MCS) and the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS). These systems are interfaced with the SAPS Circulation System.

Both the EMCS and the MCS have a database of all circulated, missing and wanted persons, as well as stolen and robbed vehicles.

The MCS and EMCS monitor the movement of wanted/missing persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the ports of entry. There are only four ports that function on the MCS, while 67 ports function on the EMCS.

### Detective services

The Detective Service and Forensic Services Divisions, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, are the joint custodians of the Detective Service Programme. The Detective Service Division is responsible for the outputs for the Crime Investigations Subprogramme.

The Forensic Service Division is responsible for the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes and the DPCI is responsible for the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme.

The Detective Service Division comprises the following components/sections: Crime Investigation Service, Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigation Service; Specific Crime Investigations, Organised Crime Investigation, Commercial Crime Investigation and Anti-corruption.

### Specific crime investigation

The investigation of stock theft and theft of endangered species will remain a priority due to its economic impact and these being pillars in ensuring sustainability in the economy and agricultural environment.

National Vehicle Information Control Centre (NAVICC) did 138 449 transactions on the system. A total of 2 935 transactions were concluded for investigating officers who personally went to NAVICC to verify the information of stolen vehicles that were circulated.

The SAPS Vehicle Clearance Help Desk renders support to approximately 300 vehicle clearance offices. The helpdesk did 15 238 transactions on the system to process vehicle clearances.

The function of the National Investigation Unit is to investigate priority cases that the National Commissioner, the deputy national commissioners and provincial commissioners of the SAPS refer to the Detective Service Division for investigation.

During 2015/16, 150 suspects were arrested for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, housebreaking and theft, common robbery, kidnapping, dealing in and possession of precious metals and hijacking.

Various items which included motor vehicles, rhino horns, jewellery, firearms, TV sets and cellphones, were confiscated.

### Bureau for Missing Persons

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members, tasked with investigations into the disappearance of people, including those being sought by loved ones, as well as by law-enforcement agencies.

This support includes the circulation of information and photographs of missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public.

The general support service offered by the Bureau in 2016/2017, includes the broadcasting of 1 179 missing and 238 wanted persons.

### Specialised investigations

The mandate of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), known as the Hawks, is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

### Serious commercial crime

The detection rate for serious commercial-related charges increased from 94,8% in the previous financial year, to 96,75% (an increase of 1,95%).

The achievement is attributed to commanders monitoring and evaluating members' performance production sheet monthly, including the prioritisation of cases, continuous monitoring of crimes reported, and continuous engagement with investigating officers on the achievement of set goals.



In addition, the unit is supported by prosecutor-guided investigations. During the period under review, the Serious Commercial Crime Unit succeeded in arresting government officials and members of the private sector, including foreign nationals, for crimes ranging from investment fraud, tax fraud, bank fraud and departmental fraud with a total value of R148,9 million.

The percentage of trial-ready case dockets decreased marginally from 58,8% in the previous year to 58,59% (0,21%), yet achieved against the set target of 53%. Measures such as the proper screening of case dockets and investigating to arrest as opposed to arresting to investigate. A total of 2 359 arrests were effected, resulting in 1 476 years of convictions being secured.

### Serious organised crime

The organised crime investigation units within the DPCI are responsible for:

- prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime-related activities including illegal drugs
- plundering precious metals and diamonds
- smuggling firearms and weapons
- human trafficking
- money laundering
- specific violent crime
- smuggling or stealing non-ferrous metals
- vehicle-related crime
- endangered species
- crimes against the State.

### Criminal records and forensic sciences

The Forensic Services Division plays a crucial role towards the realisation of the SAPS strategic objectives by contributing to the successful prosecution of crime. Impartial data provided by crime scene investigators and forensic analysis is required to build cases based on physical evidence.

Forensic Services forms an integral part of criminal investigations from the crime scene to the courtroom. Its service delivery is structured into three main operational environments namely the:

- criminal record and crime scene management focusing on crime scene management with emphasis on crime scene processing, forensic evidence collection, as well as the storage and maintenance of criminal records
- forensic laboratory focusing on processing and analysing forensic exhibits
- quality management that focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

### Crime intelligence

This unit's core functions are to gather, analyse and provide actionable crime intelligence for the purpose of prevention, combating and investigation of crime.

"Crime Intelligence", refers to crime-related information, including activities related thereto, that may be used in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to



prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders.

The ultimate purpose of crime intelligence is to warn, inform, predict and advise clients, in order to enable appropriate decision-making and focused deployment of resources. Crime Intelligence must be accurate, relevant, credible and timely, in serving the needs of identified clients.

The objective is to provide tactical (including early warning type intelligence), operational and strategic intelligence to clients from which they can then manage all policing activities and conduct appropriate operational planning.

During 2016/17, crime intelligence operations and reports contributed to the neutralising of crime by collating, evaluating, analysing, coordinating and disseminating intelligence.

This led to actionable policing activities relating to contact crime, property-related and other serious crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and security intelligence-related crime.

### Protection and security services

The division is responsible for the provision of safety to foreign dignitaries within South Africa, through the diplomatic policing function.

During 2016/17, the Diplomatic Policing function was transferred from PSS to the Visible Policing Division. The function was performed, in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and in the Western Cape, at 367 service points.

During 2016/2017, a total of 276 in-transit protection was provided. This entailed 75 at national, 128 on provincial level and 73 to foreign dignitaries who were visiting South Africa.

A total of 90 011 South African VIP movements were recorded within and outside the borders of South Africa. A total of 1 147 applications for security guards for National Key Points (NKPs) were processed.

During this process, it was determined that 85 applicants had criminal records and seven applicants were found not capable, in terms of regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980).

A total of 1 288 security services and security training providers were evaluated, of which 46 were deregistered and three were suspended.

### Presidential Protection Services (PPS)

The PPS component is a national competency with provincial offices, which are located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

During 2016/17, in-transit protection was provided to 16 presidential dignitaries. Presidential VIPs conducted 150 visits outside the borders of South Africa and on some of the visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 65 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected, of which nine were protected during the African National Congress manifesto in Port Elizabeth and the the party's Siyanqoba Rally at Ellis Park.

During 2016/2017, 10 national key points were evaluated from a total of 12.

## Department of Defence

The primary role of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is to defend South Africa against external military aggression.

In this regard deployment in an internal policing capacity is limited to exceptional circumstances and subject to parliamentary approval and safeguards.

Defence objectives as outlined by the DoD's Strategic Plan include the defence mandate as per Section 200(2) of the Constitution, that of protecting South Africa, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, its interests and its people in accordance with the Constitution and principles of international law.

The SANDF's main objectives are:

- the defence and protection of South Africa, its people and important national interests
- the safeguarding of South Africa and its people through aspects such as border safeguarding, supporting the SAPS and fulfilling South Africa's treaty obligations
- the defence contribution to South Africa's international agenda and the promotion of regional and continental peace and stability
- supporting civil authority in times of crisis, need or turmoil, and the defence contribution to South Africa's developmental priorities
- the civil control over defence and the accountable use of defence resources.

The SANDF has a defensive orientation and a non-threatening posture in accordance with the White Paper on National Defence of the Republic of South Africa.

The Defence Review 2014 embarked on a diagnostic of the defence function and analysed the strategic role that the SANDF should play.

While a number of the principles established during the 1998 Defence Review process remain relevant, strategic circumstances called for a far greater DoD contribution towards the continuance of South Africa's national security, the strengthening of democracy in Africa and meeting South Africa's international responsibilities. The Defence Review 2014 defines and expands on the guiding principles that will steer the SANDF through the next 20 to 30 years.

The Defence Review 2014 indicates the broader role of the SANDF within a developmental State. It does not focus purely on what the SANDF is against but additionally provides the framework for the what the SANDF is for and what the nation expects the SANDF to do.

This includes the positive role it should play in support of nation building, as an adjunct to its traditional roles and functions.

### Legislation, policies and strategies

The DoD derives its mandate primarily from Section 200(2) of the Constitution.

The mandate is given substance by the following legislation:

- The Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), as amended.
- The General Regulations; the *White Paper on Defence (1996)*.

- The Defence Review (2014) and delegated legislation.
- The National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) was established by the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002) to ensure compliance with government policies in respect of arms control and to provide guidelines and criteria to be used when assessing applications for permits.
- The Military Veterans Affairs Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999), came into effect in February 2001.
- The Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act 18 of 2011), enjoins the Department of Military Veterans (DMV) as part of its legislative mandate, restores the dignity and memorialises those who sacrificed their lives for the benefit of democracy and freedom in South Africa.

### Military strategy

The Military Strategy was revised and amended to ensure that it is aligned with the National Security Strategy and the Defence Review (2014).

The Military Strategy of South Africa is derived from the Constitution, the *White Paper on Defence* (1996), the Defence Review (2014) and the National Security Strategy. The purpose of military strategic objectives is to defend South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter, which allows for any country to defend itself. This self-defence aims at protecting the country and its territorial integrity.

The SANDF uses a mission-based approach to achieve the military strategic objectives of the DoD and DMV. This approach allows for wartime and peacetime missions to direct the Peacetime Strategy for Force Preparation, and to guide joint, interdepartmental, inter-agency and multinational force preparation as well as force employment during times of conflict.

### Force preparation

The chiefs of the South African Army (SA Army), South African Air Force (SAAF), South African Navy (SAN) and the South African Military Health Service (SAMHS) are responsible for providing combat-ready defence capabilities in accordance with the military strategic objectives and operational requirements.

Each division must structure, position and maintain itself to provide forces able to participate successfully, as part of a joint, interdepartmental and multinational grouping, in the execution of all missions.

Some group system/formations established by the different services include:

- SA Army – infantry, artillery or armour formations
- SAAF – air capabilities within the air command
- SAN – fleet command
- SAMHS – military-health formations.

### Budget and funding

The total budget for the DoD for 2015/16 was R45 088 161 billion.

### Organisational structure

The DoD and DMV adhere to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans,



various parliamentary committees such as the Joint Standing Committee on Defence and the Defence Secretariat.

While the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is responsible for providing political direction to the department, the Joint Standing Committee on Defence ensures that the Minister remains accountable to Parliament.

However, for day-to-day administration and the coordination of strategic processes, the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans relies on the Defence Secretariat, which is the civilian component of the department.

### Secretary for Defence

The Secretary for Defence manages the Defence Secretariat and is the accounting officer of the DoD and DMV.

As head of the department, the Secretary for Defence is responsible for advising the Minister regarding defence policy by:

- enhancing civil control through briefings to the parliamentary committees having oversight over the department and the Minister over the department
- providing the Chief of the Defence Force with comprehensive instructions
- monitoring compliance with policies and directions issued by the Minister to the Chief of the Defence Force

### Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President.

These duties include:

- advising the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on any military, operational and administrative matters
- complying with directions issued by the Minister
- formulating and issuing policies and doctrines
- exercising command by issuing orders, directives and instructions
- directing, managing and administering
- executing approved programmes of the defence budget
- employing the armed forces in accordance with legislation
- training the armed forces
- maintaining defence capabilities
- planning contingencies
- managing the defence force as a disciplined military force.

### Force Employment

The Force Employment Programme provides and employs defence capabilities, including an operational capability, to conduct all operations as well as joint, interdepartmental and multinational military exercises.

This programme ensures successful joint force employment by:

- providing and employing a special operations capability in accordance with national requirements
- ensuring full participation in the number of peace missions as instructed by the President
- conducting joint, interdepartmental, inter-agency and multinational military force preparation exercises (excluding Special Forces and multinational air transport exercises)

- conducting operations to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, to support other government departments, and to comply with its international obligations. In the pursuance of the national safety and security objectives of Government, the Force Employment Programme ensured the safeguarding of South Africa and its people against a wide range of threats, many of which were non-military in nature.

The joint military capabilities were employed in an interdepartmental, interagency and/or multinational regional manner that maintained and ensured a condition of peace, safety, security and stability in a continuous and non-interruptive manner.

### Landward Defence Programme

The Landward Defence Programme provides prepared and supported landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to defence and protection of South Africa and its territory by:

- providing an infantry capability for external deployment, and a Chief SANDF reaction force for internal safety and security, including border safeguarding
- exercising a tank and armoured car capability, and providing a multi-rolled squadron for internal deployment
- exercising a composite artillery and a light (airborne) artillery capability, and providing a multi-rolled battery for internal deployment
- exercising an air defence artillery and a light (airborne) air defence artillery capability, and providing a multi-rolled battery for internal deployment
- providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment as well as for internal safety and security, and exercising a light (airborne) engineer squadron and a field engineer capability
- providing a signal capability for external deployment and internal signal support, and exercising a composite signal capability.

The SA Army soldiers and equipment were made available to comply with Joint Force Employment requirements to support the operations Africa in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan in support of the UN missions.

### Air Defence

The Air Defence Programme provides prepared and supported air defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to the defence and protection of South Africa and its airspace by providing:

- helicopter capability consisting of transport and combat support
- air transport, including VIP and maritime capabilities
- fighter capability
- air command and control capability.

In the external domain, the SAAF provided air capabilities for search and rescue operations, assistance to the Mozambican Defence Force with counter-piracy operations in the Mozambique Channel, border-safeguarding operations, VIP

flights, the SANDF contingent in support of the UN Stabilisation Mission in the DRC and anti-rhino poaching operations in the Kruger National Park.

### Maritime Defence

The Maritime Defence Programme provides prepared and supported maritime defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to the defence and protection of South Africa and its maritime zones by providing:

- surface combat and patrol capability
- subsurface combat capability
- mine warfare capability to ensure safe access to South African harbours, and where mine clearance may be required
- maritime reaction squadron capability comprising an operational boat division, an operational diving division and a naval reaction division
- hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation in accordance with its international obligations.

The SA Navy continued to engage in international maritime cooperation, specifically in combating maritime piracy and crime in the Mozambique Channel. This ensured the enhancement of regional defence cooperation to comply with the national political direction and foreign policy.

### Military Health Support

The Military Health Support Programme provides prepared and supported health capabilities and services for the defence and protection of South Africa.

This consists of:

- health support capability for deployed and contingency forces
- comprehensive multidisciplinary military health service for SANDF members and their dependents.

The SAMHS has the dual mission of providing health support during internal and external operations and force health sustainment (i.e healthcare services at static healthcare facilities to eligible clients). It also provides healthcare for the President, the Deputy President and other VIPs as authorised.

### Other divisions

Various divisions within the SANDF have specific responsibilities and capabilities including:

- Defence Intelligence Division: Provides a defence intelligence, counter-intelligence and defence foreign relations capability.
- Joint Logistic Services, a subprogramme of the General Support Programme: Provides logistic services.
- Command and Management Information Systems Division (a subprogramme of the General Support Programme): Provides command and management information systems and related services.
- Military Police Division (a subprogramme of General Support): Provides military policing capabilities and services.

### Defence Reserve Force

As part of the one-force concept, the Reserves will continue to be transformed and revitalised to fulfil their primary role of

providing a large component of the conventional landward capability of the SANDF while at the same time supplementing peace support missions conducted by the Regular.

The DoD will continue to focus on the recruitment and training of university students through the University Reserve Training Programme. The reduction of the financial resource allocation for the Military Skills Development System, as a feeder system for the Reserves may have a negative impact on the numbers of available Reserves and the ability of the SANDF to rejuvenate forces.

The Reserves have contributed significantly to all SANDF deployments externally and internally. For the first time in the history of SANDF Reserves, a full battalion with troops and leader group was deployed on border safeguarding.

### Defence Diplomacy

The department contributes to South Africa's international diplomacy by:

- placing and managing defence attachés
- establishing and maintaining bilateral and multilateral agreements
- participating in the activities of the defence structures of multinational organisations such as the UN, the AU and SADC (especially in the Interstate Defence and Security Committee)
- meeting the international obligations of the DoD in line with international agreements, which may include search-and-rescue and hydrography.

### Peace-Support Operations (PSOs)

The role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in the region and African under the auspices of the UN, AU and hybrid PSOs, necessitates the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability that will include the SANDF's Forward Deployment Capability.

The requirement for the stabilisation of the region and the continent necessitated the SANDF's participation in a wide range of prominent and internationally recognised PSOs.

The SANDF continued to be part of the UN peace support and enforcement missions in the DRC. The Chief of Joint Operations, Lt Gen. Derrick Mgwebi, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General as the Force Commander for MONUSCO – the single largest UN military mission in the world.

The SANDF was at the forefront of creating the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) as an interim measure towards establishing the African Standby Force (ASF).

### Border safeguarding

The SANDF has deployed units on the borders of South Africa.

### Military Skills Development System

The Military Skills Development System will, through professional education and training, result in all young officers being in possession of a bachelor's degree by the time they are promoted to the rank and level of major by 2020.

Joint Senior Command and Staff Programme graduates will attain a postgraduate diploma or honours degree that paves the way for Executive National Security Programme graduates to obtain master's degrees. These degrees will be awarded through institutions of higher education accredited by the Council of Higher Education.

### Role players

#### National Conventional Arms Control Committee

The NCACC is a committee of ministers, of which the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is a member. The NCACC oversees policy and sets control mechanisms for the South African arms trade.

It also ensures that arms-trade policies conform to internationally accepted practices.

Companies interested in exporting arms have to apply for export permits, whereafter the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans processes the applications. Each application is also sent for scrutiny to the relevant government departments, such as international relations and cooperation or trade and industry.

The application is then referred to the various directors-general for their recommendations, whereafter the NCACC makes the final decision.

An independent inspectorate ensures that all levels of the process are subject to independent scrutiny and supervision, and are conducted in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the NCACC.

The inspectorate submits periodic reports to the Joint Standing Committee on Defence.

#### Defence Force Service Commission

The Defence Force Service Commission was established in terms of the Defence Amendment Act of 2010.

Its functions include making recommendations to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans concerning improvements to salaries and service benefits of members of the SANDF.

#### South African Aerospace, Maritime and Defence Industries Association (AMD)

The AMD's primary objective is to represent the South African industry in matters of mutual interest in pursuit of profitability, sustainability and responsible corporate citizenship.

The association is acknowledged as the only trade association of South Africa's Defence Industry (Sadi), and is mandated by its members to promote and champion the collective interests of the industry.

It comprises a cluster of leading companies in the South African private and public sector that supply defence materiel, products and services.

AMD member companies supply products and services to the DoD, government organisations and other contractors, locally and internationally, in the defence and security marketplace.

As Sadi is one of the cornerstones of a stable and growing South African economy, the AMD is responsible for ensuring

that a world-class, indigenous defence industry capability is maintained in a sustainable manner.

The AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:

- co-hosting Africa Aerospace and Defence
- co-publishing the *Sadi Directory*
- negotiating the structuring of export incentives and the sponsorship of international trade show pavilions.

Within an emerging Defence Industry Support Framework, the DoD, in collaboration with the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) and the AMD, will continue providing effective support to enable Sadi to exploit export opportunities within the South African political and legal context.

The services range from information sharing on possible opportunities to facilitating the provision of defence personnel, facilities and equipment for use by Sadi in demonstrations for export purposes.

The AMD, through its membership, is strategically well positioned and capable of supporting the Government in achieving its AU and New Partnership for Africa's Development objectives.

#### Castle Control Board

According to its Annual Performance Plan, the mission of the Castle Control Board (CCB) is to be a service-oriented public entity, striving to optimise its tourism potential and accessibility to the public and to preserve and protect its cultural and military heritage. Among its values are the restoration and preservation of the dignity of the military in society, and national unity.

The main objectives of the board are to preserve and protect the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope, to optimise its tourism potential and public access to it.

The board needs to practise sound corporate governance characterised by such things as accountability and responsibility as espoused by the *King III Report* on corporate governance.

Several entities perform activities, occupy or use parts of the Castle of Good Hope, at no consideration to the department.

#### Armaments Corporation of South Africa

Armcor derives its mandate from the Armcor Act of 2003. Its mission is to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DoD and other clients in terms of defence matériel and related products and services.

The corporation maintains strategic capabilities and technologies, and promotes the local defence related industry, ensuring that the SANDF receives quality equipment to carry out its mandate

In line with Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF, the focus of Armcor over the medium term will be on meeting the defence matériel requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically.

#### Denel Group of South Africa

Denel is consolidating on the gains of a number of strategic decisions, including the turnaround the company embarked on over three years ago. The company's future is positive, with an order book of more than R35 billion, triple the value of secured orders of a few years ago and a six-fold annual revenue cover.





In addition, it is pursuing a number of significant opportunities totalling R37 billion. Denel is confident that more than half of these opportunities will be concluded in the short to medium term. This is the highest order book in Denel's history and provides a stable platform for future growth, expansion and sustainability.

The existing order book is largely focused on Denel's traditional strengths within the missile, artillery, military vehicles, ammunition and aerostuctures capabilities. The company has deliberately strengthened its leadership position in landward defence systems and mobile infantry with the acquisition of BAE Systems' Land Systems South Africa, subsequently renamed Denel Vehicle Systems.

For Denel to continue to grow into the future, the company must keep up with modern defence trends and requirements, while at the same time providing a wide spectrum of capabilities to customers.

The 2014 Defence Review calls for Denel to be the custodian of critical strategic and sovereign capabilities, especially in command and control and the maritime environment. The recent establishment of a Denel Integrated Systems and Maritime division enables it to move rapidly into areas that are of strategic importance for South Africa's future security.

The maritime division of the business has given Denel a strong initial foothold in the naval defence environment and the company is confident that it will become a catalyst in a number of maritime defence acquisition programmes that are currently in the pipeline. Denel is in the process of acquiring a stake in a defence command-and-control business in line with its strategic intent.

A plant renewal process underway at ammunition manufacturer Denel PMP, will improve the company's competitiveness in the export environment, grow its revenue base and enable it to continue meeting strategic national objectives. The renewal will be undertaken within the next five years and will assist Denel in growing its revenue base.

Denel's revenue growth has been attributed to a 34% surge in exports, which now accounts for 52% of total revenue. Relationships with foreign clients are stable with long-term partnerships in place on key projects such as the supply of turrets for infantry combat vehicles, the development of a 5th generation air-to-air missile and the ongoing contract to manufacture advanced aerostuctures for the Airbus A400M airlifter.

The company has achieved a net profit of R270 million, which shows an increase of R76 million on the previous financial year results. Denel's debt to equity ratio has remained steady at 1,1 and the earnings before interest and tax improved by 41% to R399 million. This can largely be attributed to the growth in export revenue and the effective management of operating costs.

Denel is developing a new Small African Regional Aircraft to serve regional destinations that are currently not accessible for existing passenger planes. On this ground-breaking project, the company is collaborating with academics and postgraduate students at local universities to develop a technology demonstrator. Through this process, it is creating new horizons for young engineers and artisans who are entering the industry.

About 70% of the supply-chain budget was spent on local suppliers, with a 22% allocation to black-owned companies in 2015/16. Spend on black women-owned companies grew from 2,8% to 8,1%, while the number of enterprise development beneficiaries in the same period grew from 67 companies to 114.

## Department of Military Veterans

In acknowledging the contribution military veterans made to the creation of a democratic South Africa, the department supports the realisation of the National Development Plan's goals of a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.

This recognition can deepen social cohesion and national unity while redressing the inequities of the past.

Over the medium term, the Department of Military Veterans will focus on delivering benefits, including access to health care, housing, and education opportunities, to veterans and their dependants.

The department's programmes support the realisation of Outcome 1 (quality basic education), Outcome 2 (a long and healthy life for all South Africans), Outcome 5 (a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path) and outcome 8 (sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF.

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act of 2011, which requires the department to provide national policy and standards on socio-economic support to military veterans and to their dependants, including benefits and entitlement to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans.

The objectives of the DMV are to:

- provide socio-economic support services to military veterans over the medium term.
- develop strategic partnerships with other organs of the State and in broader society to advance delivery on social services to military veterans and their dependants.
- provide strategic leadership to the socio-economic sector by conducting ongoing research on pertinent issues affecting military veterans and by developing requisite policies; implementation norms and standards, strategies, guidelines and frameworks.

## Department of State Security

The mandate of the State Security Agency (SSA) is to provide Government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and well-being of its people.

This enables Government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.

The SSA comprises the following divisions:

- Domestic Branch
- Foreign Branch
- Intelligence Academy
- National Communications.

The SSA focuses on matters of national interest including terrorism, sabotage, subversion, espionage and organised crime.

## Legislation and policies

The SSA is governed by the following legislation and policies:

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Proclamation: *Government Gazette 32566*.
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002).
- *Ministerial Notices No 32576*.
- *Government Gazette No 25592*: Intelligence Services Regulations 2003.
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994).
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005).
- The *White Paper on Intelligence* (1994)
- The Protection of State Information Bill, November 2011.
- The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998).
- The Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002).
- The SAPS Act of 1995.
- The Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act (RICA), 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).
- The Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

## Functions

### Domestic branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994), defines the primary functions of the Domestic Branch as gathering, correlating, evaluating and analysing domestic intelligence to:

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- supply intelligence regarding any such threat to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC)
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department and without delay to transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and for this purpose to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- inform the President of any such threat
- supply (where necessary) intelligence relating to any such threat to the SAPS for the purposes of investigating any offence or alleged offence.

In view of these functions, the Domestic Branch's responsibilities include:

- fulfilling a proactive, anticipatory or early warning role of scanning and assessing the total (economic, social, political and environmental) domestic security situation to identify



and report to the policy maker or executive departments any signs or warning signals of threats or potential threats to the constitutional order and the safety of the people

- performing a reactive monitoring role in tracking events when a threat/crime has been identified or a crisis has already arisen, without duplicating the role of the other executive departments; the purpose of this monitoring role is mainly to enhance investigation and prosecution by providing tactical information and intelligence to enforcement and prosecution institutions and to decide the extent and the implications of threats or potential threats to national security and safety
- providing an integrated multi-analytical strategic projective assessment of patterns, trends and of security relevant issues, to provide strategic early warning and to enhance the Domestic Branch's support and involvement in policy formulation.

### Foreign Branch

The Foreign Branch is a national intelligence structure. The National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994, defines the functions of the Foreign Branch as:

- gathering, correlating, evaluating and analysing foreign intelligence, excluding foreign military intelligence, to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people and to supply intelligence relating to any such threat to the NICOC
- instituting counter-intelligence measures within the service and, in consultation with the service, counter-intelligence measures outside South Africa
- gathering departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department, and without delay to evaluate and transmit such intelligence and any other intelligence at the disposal of the service and which constitutes departmental intelligence to the department concerned and to the NICOC.

In view of these functions, the Foreign Branch is responsible for:

- fulfilling a proactive, anticipatory or early warning role of scanning and assessing the total (economic, social, political and environmental) foreign environment to identify and report to the policy maker any signs or warning signals of threats or potential threats to the constitutional order and the safety of the people
- providing the Government with developments in the foreign environment that are likely to have an effect on the image, territorial integrity as well as the security of South Africa and its citizens
- advising on the opportunities that exist in the external environment that should be exploited to enhance South Africa's national interest, be it in the political, economic, social or international relations sphere
- advising on security threats against personnel, interests, strategic installations and assets of South Africa abroad
- conducting security screening investigations into its personnel as well as those of other departments identified for posting abroad.

### Intelligence Academy

The Intelligence Academy under the SSA has a mandate to provide quality intelligence training to members of the Intelligence Community.

### National Communications

The National Communications Branch of the SSA comprises Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd (Comsec), the National Communications Centre and the Office for Interception Centre (OIC). Comsec and the OIC are externally focused as they render services to the organs of State.

### Comsec

Comsec was established in 2002 as a private company – Civilian Intelligence Community – with the primary purpose of ensuring that critical electronic communications of the State are secure and protected. Through presidential proclamation in 2009, Comsec was pronounced a Government component, effectively transferring its ICT functions to the SSA. Its functions include:

- protecting and securing electronic communications of national importance against security threats
  - conducting periodic analysis of the state of ICT security and advising the Minister of such analysis
  - identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of State.
- Comsec offers the following ICT security services:
- managed security services
  - secure communications
  - risk management and assurance services.

### Office for Interception Centre

The OIC was established in terms of the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-Related Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002.)

The OIC provides a centralised interception service to law-enforcement agencies involved in combating threats to national security.

Interception was previously conducted independently by the law-enforcement agency, which may have resulted in duplication of work and resources.

The formation of the OIC centralises interception activities and paves the way for better management of interception in an effort to increase efficiency, minimise duplication of resources and costs, and regulate and control the interception environment.

### Vetting

Part of the SSA's objective is to be able to conduct vetting for all government departments in a user-friendly and speedy manner, in line with its counter-intelligence mandate that ensures that the department creates conditions of security, which enable Government and key state entities to do their work.