



SA YEARBOOK 2009/10
POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE



The fight against crime is part of an integrated approach to achieve the goal of a better life for all.

The appointment of the new executive in 2009 brought some changes to the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JPCS) Cluster. The Ministry of Safety and Security changed to the Ministry of Police.

The Minister of Police is responsible for policing in general and is accountable to Cabinet and Parliament. Important features of the minister's responsibilities include determining national policing policy and providing civilian oversight. The following three structures fall under the Minister of Police:

- Secretariat for Safety and Security
- Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)
- South African Police Service (SAPS).

The aim of the SAPS is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

The name of the Department of Defence was changed to the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. This is in acknowledgement of the veterans' role in attaining peace and democracy in South Africa. The Department of Defence and Military Veterans defends South Africa's territorial integrity and its people.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

South Africa is ready to ensure a safe and secure 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The Government is responsible for general security, while the Organising Committee (OC) is in charge of venue security.

In June 2008, the OC submitted a comprehensive security plan to FIFA, which was reviewed and endorsed.

Government has invested about R1,3 billion in World Cup security.

The SAPS is set to deploy 41 000 police officers for the World Cup, made up of 31 000 permanent members and 10 000 police reservists. About 700 officers will be deployed around the stadiums for each match.

Interpol will be setting up an office in South Africa for the World Cup.

Secretariat for Safety and Security

In terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995), the Secretariat for Safety and Security's functions are to:

- advise the minister
- promote democratic accountability and transparency in the SAPS
- provide the minister with legal services and advice on constitutional matters
- monitor the implementation of policy
- conduct research on any policing matter in accordance with the instructions of the minister, and evaluate the performance of the SAPS.

Independent Complaints Directorate

The ICD's primary role is to ensure that complaints about alleged criminal offences and misconduct committed by SAPS members are investigated effectively. Police conduct or behaviour that is prohibited in terms of the SAPS standing orders and police regulations includes neglect of duties and failure to comply with the SAPS Code of Conduct. It is governed by Chapter 10 of the SAPS Act, 1995.

The ICD has additional mandates in respect of monitoring the SAPS' implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998), and overseeing municipal policing services.

The ICD investigates all deaths in police custody or as a result of police action. An investigation is conducted to determine any indications of criminal conduct by the SAPS. Where there are no indications of criminal conduct, the matter is left to the police to investigate, while the ICD monitors and supervises the investigation. If information is received indicating criminal conduct on the part of the police, the ICD conducts a full investigation.

Upon completion of an investigation, the ICD may make recommendations to the Director of Public Prosecutions about the prosecution of any implicated SAPS member, and to SAPS management regarding the departmental prosecution of a police member. The ICD reports to Parliament through the Minister of Police. However, it operates independently from the SAPS.

The ICD started in 1997 with a staff complement of 36 and a budget of R17 million. In 2009,

In March 2009, the then Department of Safety and Security (now the Department of Police) signed an agreement with the French Embassy to strengthen the country's capacity in the fight against transnational organised crime and terrorism.

The Priority Solidarity Funds Agreement reinforced the South African Police Service's (SAPS) capacity to respond to terrorist threats and tackle international criminal networks.

French training of SAPS members in specialised fields, procurement of specialised technical equipment and the sharing of expertise in the field of tracking all strengthened the country's fight against crime.

The three-year cooperation agreement encompasses a financial commitment of more than R15 million to the SAPS. The agreement will focus on reinforcing South Africa's borders and enhancing specialised detective and investigative departments and continued development of forensics.



it had a staff complement of 287 and a budget of R114,9 million.

The ICD is the Secretariat of the African Policing Oversight Forum and has influenced the creation of oversight mechanisms in several African countries.

In 2008/09, the number of complaints received by the ICD increased by 5% to 6 119 compared to 2007/08.

South African Police Service

The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all South Africans. The constitutional mandate of the SAPS is reflected in Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

The mission of the SAPS is to:

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

The values upheld by the SAPS are to:

- protect everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community
- use its powers responsibly
- provide a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity
- evaluate its service continuously and strive to improve it
- use its resources efficiently
- develop the skills of its members through equal opportunities

- cooperate with the community, all levels of government and other role players.

Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2010

The key policy documents governing policing are Section 205 of the Constitution, the SAPS Act, 1995, and the *White Paper on Safety and Security 1998*, which advocates a dual approach to safety and security, namely a reactive and a proactive approach. The National Crime Prevention Strategy was adopted in 1996 to implement crime-prevention initiatives. The National Crime Combating Strategy was adopted in 2000 to stabilise and normalise crime over a 10-year period.

The SAPS' Strategic Plan provides a clear framework for personnel members to focus their efforts during a five-year period. It also provides the community with information on the direction of policing during this period. The department's Strategic Plan for 2005 to 2010 lays down the following key priorities for the medium term, namely:

- combating organised crime and focusing on drug and firearm trafficking, vehicle theft and hijacking, commercial crime and corruption
- combating serious and violent crime by adopting strategies aimed at countering the proliferation of firearms
- improving safety and security in high-crime areas
- combating crimes such as taxi and gang violence and faction fighting
- maintaining security at major public events
- combating crimes against women and children, focusing on rape, domestic violence, assault and child abuse
- improving basic service delivery by the SAPS.

Annual Performance Plan

Section 11 (2) (a) of the SAPS Act, 1995 requires the National Commissioner to develop a one-year plan, setting out the priorities and objectives of policing for the following financial year. The Annual Performance Plan for the SAPS is developed in accordance with the SAPS Act, 1995 and

In September 2009, President Jacob Zuma called for a tougher, more effective fight against crime at a meeting with police station commanders. The meeting was part of a series of meetings the President had with public servants who are at the coalface of service delivery.

Government has identified the fight against crime as one of its top five priorities.



is an extension of the SAPS Strategic Plan. The Annual Performance Plan takes into consideration the JCPS Cluster priorities, the Government's Programme of Action (PoA) and the President's State of the Nation Address (SoNA) for that particular year.

Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster

Government departments have been clustered into groups comprising departments with similar sectoral challenges, to promote integrated governance. The Department of Police is an integral part of the JCPS Cluster, which coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system (IJS).

The broad JCPS Cluster priorities in relation to the SAPS are:

- crime prevention and public safety
- organised crime
- improving the effectiveness of the IJS
- upholding national security
- matters outstanding from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- big events.

JCPS priorities are revised annually by the sub-structures of the JCPS Cluster, namely the Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure, the IJS Development Committee and the Border Control Coordinating Committee (BCOCC), based on the January Lekgotla and the President's SoNA.

Organisational profile

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Four deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and nine provincial commissioners (under whom the provinces fall) report to the National Commissioner.

Administration Career development

SAPS career centres are used to recruit suitable candidates in terms of the Human Resources (HR) Plan and the equity targets in the Section 20 Plan, as well as to support the objectives of informing and educating SAPS employees about career opportunities in the organisation.

Fixed and mobile career centres are fully functioning in all provinces and at national level. These centres are monitored continuously through feedback received from the community and SAPS employees. The extent to which the centres are being used is growing steadily.

The career-centre initiative gives impetus to Cabinet's priority of addressing poverty in South Africa by informing the community of job and career opportunities offered by the SAPS.

Training

Personnel are developed by providing needs-based training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan. There are 24 training institutions countrywide that strategically provide quality training to members.

During 2008/09, some 137 780 members attended operational training, 15 865 attended support training, 5 992 attended management and leadership development training and 19 853 attended entry-level training.

To enhance the crime-investigation function, the SAPS continues to focus on developing detectives by providing general, specialised and management learning programmes. Training was provided to detectives in the Detectives' Learning Programme; the Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences Investigators' Learning Programme (Crime against Women and Children); the Detective Commanders' Learning Programme; and Organised Crime.

To support the successful investigation of crimes against women and children, the two-week Sexual Offences Investigators' Course was finalised for roll-out in 2009/10.

A number of initiatives are underway to overhaul the criminal justice system to make it more efficient. These interventions include the following:

- Police personnel will be increased by 24 680 from 180 180 to 204 860 over the next three years.
- The capacity of the Forensic Science Laboratory was increased by additional funding of R150 million for the 2008/09 financial year, and a further R50 million per year will be allocated to the 2011/12 financial year.
- A total of 14 977 new constables would be allocated to the Detective Services in the provinces after completing in-service training during 2009/10.
- The number of awaiting-trial detainees was reduced by 1 802 from 48 547 to 46 745 between April and July 2009.
- By November 2009, the number of prosecutors had increased by 83 since April 2009, from 2 488 to 2 571.
- To assist the speedy resolution of trials, 45 backlog courts have been established countrywide to finalise long-outstanding, trial-ready cases. At the end of August 2009, a total of 10 799 cases were finalised at an average of 10.8 cases per court per month.

The proficiency of all members in handling firearms is crucial to ensuring the safety of all citizens. In 2008/09, the street survival and tactical survival techniques learning programmes continued to provide functional members with the competencies required to ensure their own safety and that of their communities.

The development of station commissioners has been identified as a priority and the Station Management Learning Programme (SMLP) was developed to train all station commissioners. The programme consists of six modules, which address key aspects of a station commissioner's responsibilities. In 2008/09, 1 486 station commissioners completed the SMLP.

All 10 basic training institutions have received full accreditation. Graaff-Reinet, Oudtshoorn and Chatsworth have been declared institutes of sectoral and/or occupational excellence by the Department of Labour through the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority.

As part of providing members with skills for major forthcoming events to be held in the country, such as the 2010 World Cup, trainers from the SAPS Bomb Disposal Unit were trained in Canada and the knowledge and skills gained were ploughed back into the SAPS by training other experts and by reviewing and aligning current related learning programmes.

In a further initiative, SAPS members were trained in post-blast investigations and search skills by a group of experts from the United Kingdom's Counter Terrorism Branch.

Operational police officials at national/provincial public-order units and crime-combating units at station level attended the new Crowd-Management Course to establish an adequately skilled specialised capability for dealing with any incident of public order, ranging from low to high-level threats.

In June 2009, the SAPS Executive Management and Leadership Development Centre was officially opened in Paarl, Western Cape.

Personnel services

The Personnel Services division consists of three components:

- Employee Assistance Services, which maintains a professional occupational social-work service, as well as a disability and HIV- and AIDS-support service. It offers a professional spiritual-support service; conducts psychological interventions and evaluations; and manages, develops and enhances sport and recreation within the SAPS. It provides a

national call-centre service, which functions as a 24-hour helpline for the wellness of SAPS members.

- Personnel Provision and Maintenance comprises the promotions and awards, and personnel provision sections.
- Service Terminations and Behaviour Management comprises three sections, namely Medical Administration; Service Absence and Terminations; and Behaviour Management.

The SAPS grew from 173 241 members at the end of March 2008 to 182 754 members at the end of March 2009. The maintenance of a minimum workforce of 92% in terms of the approved establishment of 183 180 was therefore exceeded.

The number of employees is expected to grow to 192 240 by March 2010, 199 300 by 2011 and 204 860 by 2012.

Financial and administration services

Expenditure increased rapidly between 2005/06 and 2008/09, from R29,4 billion to R41,5 billion. It is expected to reach R55 billion by 2011/12. The strong growth in expenditure over the medium term mainly reflects the employment of large numbers of police officers, investment in capital infrastructure and concomitant resources such as the Electronic Vehicle Monitoring for Command and Control (Automated Vehicle Location [AVL] System), the security requirements for the 2010 World Cup, the upgrading of the information technology (IT) network, and additional human and physical resource capacity for the forensic-science and crime-intelligence functions.

Legal services

Legal Services provides a legal-advisory service to

In September 2009, the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa, introduced the 2009 crime statistics.

So-called contact crime accounted for 32% of all crime. Murder was down by 3,4% to 18 148 during the 12 months ending in March 2009, compared to the previous year and attempted murder dropped by 4,3%. More than 70% of business robberies target small and informal businesses and there was a 41,5% increase in this sector. Truck hijacking increased by 15,4% and car hijacking by 5%. Bank robberies were down by 29,2% and ATM attacks by 10%. Cash-in-transit robberies declined by 2,3%. House robberies increased by 27%.

Violent crime was down by 2,8%, common assault decreased by 4,3% and violent assault was down by 4,7%. Sexual offences increased by 10,1%.



the SAPS in respect of the development, interpretation, application and implementation of policy; the drafting of legislation; the management of litigious matters; the administration and management of contracts and agreements; arbitration; the management of national and international crime operations; special projects; the promotion of corporate identity and good governance; and the general administration and management of legal services.

Strategic management

The functions of the Strategic Management component include facilitating the development and compilation of a strategic plan and a one-year performance plan for the SAPS, facilitating the development of operational plans in support of the strategic plan at all levels, coordinating the strategic implementation of plans, and coordinating strategic monitoring and evaluation in the SAPS. The component has a research unit that coordinates all research requests and conducts surveys.

Various plans such as the Service-Delivery Improvement Programme, Prevention of Attacks and Killings of Police Officials, the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan and the Risk-Management Strategy have been developed to focus on implementation in respect of specific organisational priorities.

Information and systems management

The SAPS is upgrading the network and hosting services; replacing outdated computer equipment and implementing various systems, including the Firearm Control System, to address the issuing of firearm permits to SAPS members; implementing the AVL System to ensure that SAPS vehicles are effectively dispatched; scanning case dockets to prevent lost, sold or stolen dockets (E-Docket); and creating video images for exhibit/identity purposes within the IJS through the National Photo Image System (NPIS) and Crime Intelligence Information System.

Identification capabilities include:

- The NPIS: The facility to capture video images was being digitally stored as a critical success factor for the IJS for exhibit/identity-management purposes. It was implemented at 150 sites during 2008 and was expected to be implemented at 265 sites during 2009.
- Fingerprint Enrolment System: This is a facility for digitally enrolling fingerprints. This capability was implemented at 150 sites during 2008.

- Geographical Information System (GIS): The SAPS maintained and enhanced the GIS at 580 police stations and implemented it at an additional 40 police stations in 2008/09.
- Gun control: The first module of the newly developed Firearm Control System, namely the Firearm Permit System Module, was deployed in 2008/09. It deals with the issuing of permits to members of the SAPS and will interface with other resource systems. The Firearm Permit System was implemented at four sites in 2008.
- AVL System: The purpose of this system is to ensure that SAPS vehicles are dispatched effectively for improved service delivery. The system can determine the whereabouts of SAPS vehicles. A total of 24 609 vehicles have been fitted with AVL units.

Communication and liaison

Communication and Liaison Services promotes the image, identity and heritage of the SAPS by:

- meeting the organisation's communication needs through internal and external communication, and by dealing with the local and international media
- building community relations
- doing communication planning, research and marketing
- effectively using various mediums of communication such as *POL TV*, *When Duty Calls*, the *SAPS Journal*, the SAPS website and intranet.

Visible policing Operational coordination

Visible policing provides for services at police stations, specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borderlines.

The Deputy National Commissioner: Operations is responsible for coordinating the planning and monitoring of identified major joint intelligence and operational structure events, such as the Confederations Cup and the general election in 2009, and the 2010 World Cup.

The Deputy National Commissioner: Operations is also responsible for the functioning of the JCPS Cluster in terms of its administration and liaison with other departments regarding all interdepartmental issues, for example, the Government's PoA, the Forum of South African Directors-General, Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) and the African Union (AU) Standby Force.

Contact crimes

Eight categories of serious crime are grouped together as contact crimes or violent crimes against persons or victims. These crimes are murder, attempted murder, rape, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (assault GBH), common assault, indecent assault, aggravated robbery and other robbery. The crimes in question account for 33% of South Africa's recorded serious crime. The consequences of contact crimes and the fact that South Africa experiences exceptionally high levels of these crimes are generally acknowledged.

The JCPS Cluster identified and prioritised 169 police stations that register the highest levels of contact crime. Working and acting in consultation with the provincial administrations, the cluster developed sociographic profiles of these priority police-station areas. On the basis of these area profiles, relevant developmental projects have been developed to prevent crime.

In 2008/09, 1 223 505 arrests were made. Of these, 44% (536 991) were for priority crimes, which include contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. Of the 44% arrests made for priority crimes, 48% (259 534) arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.


Crime prevention

Integrated law-enforcement operations focus on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact crimes, violent organised crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

During 2008/09, the SAPS conducted 42 601 roadblocks and 1 006 186 stop-and-search operations. More than 1,2 million arrests were made, and 13 675 stolen or lost firearms and 39 838 stolen and robbed motor vehicles were recovered. More than 144 408 000 kg of cannabis were confiscated.

In July 2006, a specific operational strategy was adopted to combat violent crime.

The focus was on arresting perpetrators wanted for murder, attempted murder, rape, aggravated (armed) robberies and vehicle hijacking. The strategy included executing warrants of arrest for repeat offenders and suspects identified from crime-scene investigations who had been linked to three or more cases. Competent tracing teams were established to focus on wanted suspects. In 2008/09, about 39 697 suspects who had been involved in 55 963 cases were arrested.



When Duty Calls, a new television programme that gives information on wanted and missing persons and urges the public to come forward with information about crimes, was launched in October 2009. It builds on the success of *Police File*, a former programme that yielded impressive results in finding missing persons and locating and arresting criminals.

Social-crime prevention

The SAPS contributes to various social-crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-Rape Strategy, the Domestic Violence Programme, youth crime-prevention capacity-building programmes, violence-prevention programmes, the Victim-Empowerment Programme and community-based crime-prevention projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme and Urban Renewal Programme nodes.

More than 600 victim-friendly facilities had been established by the end of March 2008. These facilities provide for all victims of crime, but specifically for victims of violent and intimate crimes, such as domestic violence, sexual offences, rape, child abuse and assault.

Reservists

The strength of the Reserve Police Force stood at 53 200 active reservists on 31 March 2009.

Reservists are appointed in terms of the following categories:

- Category A: Functional deployment
- Category B: Support personnel at stations
- Category C: Specialised support, for example doctors and pilots
- Category D: Rural and urban safety.

A total of 14 011 reservists were trained in 2008/09, of whom 12 541 were found competent. In addition to this, short-skills programmes, aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing functions, were presented. These programmes include administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival.

At the Reservist Summit, held in March 2009, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Nathi Mthethwa, instructed that the current legislative/regulatory framework for reservists be reviewed. The minister also instructed that a national task team be established to consider employment-related matters, and that this task team interfaces with provinces in facilitating the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent employees of the SAPS.

By September 2009, the enlistment requirements had been finalised and were implemented in the provinces.

Sector policing

Sector policing had been implemented at 129 of the 169 high-contact crime police stations by the end of March 2009. It is a policing model that focuses on the geographical division of a police-station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of a community.

The aim of sector policing is to mobilise the community and other role players in the sector through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes to improve relations between the community and the police and to identify the policing needs of the sector.

The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on dedicated and well-trained sector commanders, active participation of community role players and sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis.

Community policing

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, recognising the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in establishing safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public through which crime and community-safety issues can be jointly addressed.

Police/community partnerships have been structured by means of community police forums (CPFs), as prescribed in Section 27 of the SAPS Act, 1995. CPFs are actively involved in crime-prevention and awareness programmes, and allow the SAPS to mobilise and involve communities in the fight against crime. By July 2009, CPFs were fully operating at 95% of the 1 116 police stations.

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum represents role players from the SAPS, the Secretariat for Safety and Security and the provincial chairpersons of the CPFs. This forum serves as a communication mechanism to share good practices and address current matters relating to community policing and challenges or problems that exist.

The building of partnerships between the SAPS and communities gained momentum and included entities such as the Big Business Working Group,



Primedia Crime Line, a partnership between the Primedia Group and the South African Police Service (SAPS) was officially launched in June 2007. The purpose of the partnership is to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via SMS to the number 32211 or reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za.

The information is passed on electronically to the SAPS' Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. Although the original partnership was between the SAPS and Primedia, it has since been expanded to include other partners such as the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Jacaranda FM, Algoa FM and several other community radio stations. Other supporters include Pick 'n Pay, Mimmos, NetStar and E-block Watch.

From June 2007 to mid-May 2009, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership and stolen goods worth R20 million were seized.

Churches against Crime, Community-Building Credible Ownership, the Consumer Goods Council Crime-Prevention Programme, crime reporting boards and a partnership with the University of Pretoria aimed at alerting students to the concept of CPFs.

Emergency response services

The Police Emergency Services responds to crimes in progress and provides services through dog, mounted, hostage and suicide negotiation, police diver and uniformed units such as the 10111 emergency centres and the Flying Squad.

Police Emergency Services is also responsible for optimising the Integrated Crime-Prevention Road Policing Strategy, which aims to improve safety and order in the road environment by preventing and combating criminality and lawlessness.

Firearm and liquor control

Firearms and Liquor Control eradicates the proliferation of firearms for use in crime and violence in South Africa. It also ensures compliance and effective enforcement of firearm, liquor and second-hand goods control legislation.

Since the 2006/07 financial year, the SAPS has focused on operationalising the Firearms Strategy (FS) to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition. Since the implementation of the FS, a total of 291 541 firearm-licence renewals (compared to 216 208 renewals in 2007/08) and 351 148 competency certifications (compared to 232 741 certifications in 2007/08) had been processed by the SAPS.

The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of the firearm-control legislation in South Africa. A total of 1 715 institutions (compared to 1 605 at the end of March 2008), including training-providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations were accredited.

Medium and high-risk operations

Specialised Operations provides a rapid-response capacity for intervening in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective, such as: combating public violence, stabilising serious and violent-crime incidents, policing public gatherings, rendering specialised operational support (including the Air Wing and Special Task Force) and handling high-risk operations.

The Special Task Force conducted 230 operations during 2008/09, which included hostage situations and crime-prevention operations in support of the SAPS' strategic priorities. During the same period, six Robinson helicopters were procured for the SAPS Air Wing. These small, cost-effective helicopters are deployed in the provinces and serve as an additional tool in aerial observation to combat crime.

The SAPS' Air Wing recorded 9 305 flying hours, which included crime-prevention operations, call-outs, information-driven operations, assistance to foreign countries, special-forces operations, dagga-spraying operations, communication flights, shows, training and maintenance flights.

Assistance was rendered to Botswana and the Namibian Police in establishing their own police air wing units and providing training to these countries.

Borderline control

Borderline Operations combats cross-border crimes at air, sea and land borderlines. Land Borderline Control polices the South African land borderline. Air Borderline Control polices more than 1 200 smaller airfields and airstrips. Sea Borderline Control is responsible for policing smaller sea harbours and slipways, including the South African ocean.

The operational area of responsibility extends seawards by 200 nautical miles and 10 kilometres inland off the shoreline. In November 2009, Cabinet approved the request to deploy the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to render borderline control and protection. The deployment of the SANDF will be incorporated into the border-control strategy being finalised by the JCPS Cluster.

Crime combating

Crime-Combating Operations is responsible for the deployment of a standby force on international peace-support missions, protecting the diplomatic community, combating crime and maintaining public order.

The Diplomatic Policing Unit's main responsibility is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Various complaints, motor-vehicle accidents and the policing and safeguarding of official diplomatic functions were attended to.

As a result of combating public violence, 1 959 arrests were made during 2008/09.

Regional and continental initiatives

The SAPS has provided support to government's regional and continental objectives by implementing the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on the Control of Firearms through the SARPCCO and the AU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

The SAPS' Crime-Combating Operations component is responsible for, among other things, the deployment of a standby force on international peace-support missions.

Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, which include the deployment of SAPS members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations.

- In 2008/09, 145 members were deployed to Sudan. They were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence, establishing and maintaining contact with local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day activities; and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the local police's service delivery.
- Assistance was provided during Operation Rachel, a joint exercise between South Africa and Mozambique, to prevent arms from crossing the border into South Africa.
- Six members attended a planning conference of the SADC and AU Standby Brigade in Botswana; 23 members attended the Command Post Exercise of the SADC and AU Standby Brigade; and 13 members attended a seminar on Standard Operational Procedures and Map Exercise of the SADC and AU Standby Brigade in Angola.

Detective services

Detective Services is responsible for maintaining

an effective crime-investigation service. It investigates crimes and gathers all related evidence required by the prosecuting authority to redress crime.

General investigations

General Investigations accommodates detectives at police stations who investigate crimes of a general nature, as well as serious crime and organised crime.

During 2007/08, 2 029 406 cases of serious and violent crime were reported to the SAPS.

During 2007/08, 802 514 (34,94%) cases were referred to court.

Organised crime

In terms of the Government's PoA, the neutralising of organised crime syndicates is a priority. Organised crime spans a wide area, from illegal drugs and substances, smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods, the plundering of mineral and marine resources, smuggling firearms, human and child trafficking, car and truck hijacking, aggravated robberies, cable theft and money laundering to fraud.

In 2008/09, in terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation process, 145 organised crime groups (projects) composed of 750 targets were identified and investigated, of which 41 were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 374 suspects.

Commercial crime

The Commercial Branch of the SAPS is responsible for policing 54 Acts of Parliament, including the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act 69 of 1984), the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act 24 of 1936), the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act 17 of 1941), the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997), the Banks Act, 1990 (Act 94 of 1990), and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Act, 1989 (Act 90 of 1989), which deal with counterfeit currency and the investigation of corruption in state departments and the private sector.

The Commercial Branch is also responsible for investigating fraud, forgery and uttering, and cer-

tain types of theft such as theft of trust money or funds that were manipulated to the extent that the services of a chartered accountant are required. During 2008/09, the Commercial Branch received 26 683 cases and 11 668 persons were arrested or made their first appearance in court.

Criminal records and forensic sciences

The function of the Criminal Record Centre is to identify and confirm any previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated by the SAPS. The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing any physical evidence that is collected from various crime scenes.

Various technologies have been implemented in the forensic science environment, including the installation of the national Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) database. This has improved case turnaround time and examination quality. The Genetic Sample Processing System has increased the capacity to process more DNA-related entries. A three-dimensional correlation system has been implemented as part of the IBIS, and has improved the accuracy of firearms identification.

Analysts at the FSL investigated 244 248 cases during 2008/09, which included ballistic evidence and biological material, for example DNA and primer residue analysis, chemistry and documents.

During the 2008/09 financial year, a total of 19 504 ballistics entries were received. Of these, 3 418 projectiles, 17 833 cartridge cases and 10 292 firearms were placed on the IBIS. A total of 14 111 positive hits were made with the assistance of the IBIS during this period.

During 2008/09, the Biology Section received 54 568 items of biological material that needed to be examined. The examinations of 52 533 of these items were completed.

The Forensic Amendment Bill was introduced in 2008/09. The Bill is aimed at focusing on real evidence, namely fingerprints, DNA and other forensic exhibit material to improve the conviction rate in South African courts. The legislation will provide the legislative framework for building a national DNA database in South Africa.

Crime intelligence

This division of the SAPS is responsible for centralised intelligence and for managing, coordinating and analysing information gathering. It also provides technical-intelligence support to the operational components of crime intelligence and,

Police stations that were built in 2008/09 have victim-friendly facilities for the victims of sexual offences. There are 594 such facilities across the country. The personnel who render services at these facilities are mostly volunteers from the various levels of medical care and social services in South Africa.



where necessary, to other operational divisions of the SAPS.

Through its various national and provincial linked components, Crime Intelligence has established coverage throughout the country, which extends to station level. Cooperation with foreign law-enforcement agencies is done through platforms such as Interpol and the SARPCCO. This extends the range of crime intelligence beyond the national borders.

Protection and security services

The VIP Protection Service provides for the protection, while in transit, of the President, Deputy President, former presidents and their spouses, national ministers, premiers, members of provincial executive committees and any other office bearer whose safety is of national importance. This component is also responsible for protecting visiting foreign dignitaries who qualify for protection, and judges and magistrates presiding over trials where their safety may be threatened.

Static and Mobile Security provides for the protection of other local and foreign VIPs, the places in which all VIPs, including those related to the President and Deputy President, are present, as well as valuable government cargo.

During 2008/09, Static Guard Services protected 25 installations and government buildings, as well as 90 presidential and national ministerial residences.

Mobile Operations, which is responsible for safeguarding valuable cargo, including cash currency escorts for the SARB, conducted 209 operations.

Railway Policing prevents and combats organised crime, serious and violent crime, and crimes against women and children in the rail environment. Regular national and provincial operations were conducted in the railway environment.

A total of 13 167 priority crimes and 27 261 other crimes were recorded in 2008/09. This led to 35 161 arrests (15 055 arrests for priority crimes and 20 106 for other crimes) and the recovery of goods to the value of more than R21 million in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, an additional six new railway police stations were rolled out at Bellville and Philippi in the Western Cape, Escombe and Cavendish in KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Ruth and Swartskop in the Eastern Cape. A total of 19 railway police facilities were completed (including provincial command structures and SAPS railway police stations). The deployment of railway police personnel to Metrorail totalled 1 994 while 405 were used for mainline services.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) Amendment Act, 2008 (Act 57 of 2008), was finalised in 2008/09.



The SAPS Amendment Act, 2008 provides for the establishment of a new division in the SAPS, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, to prevent, combat and investigate priority crimes, including serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

The Act was assented to by the President on 27 January 2009 and put in operation on 20 February 2009. The new division, dubbed "the Hawks", was officially launched on 6 July 2009. The SAPS Amendment Act, 2008, together with the National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Act, 2008 (Act 56 of 2008), jointly provided for the disestablishment of the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO).

The Acts also provided for the transfer of investigative personnel and the functions of the DSO to the SAPS to form a new integrated and multidisciplinary capacity to combat priority crimes, together with members of the SAPS' commercial crime and organised crime components.

Railway police deployments are focused on local Metrorail trains, as well as on long-distance cross-border trains and rail routes to prevent and combat crime.

The Government Security Regulator provides for security regulation and administration relating to national key points and strategic installations.

The security of government institutions and key economic infrastructure is continuously receiving attention. Developments in this regard include the establishment of the Government Sector Security Council, which is tasked with enhancing the monitoring and evaluating initiatives of protection and security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points Bill.

Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA)

BACSA was formed in 1996 at the request of former President Nelson Mandela. BACSA is a Section 21 (not-for-profit) organisation mandated to support government in the fight against crime. The organisation is primarily funded by business-sector donations, and has a presence in seven provinces, with a national office in Johannesburg.

BACSA is one of the key strategic partners of the SAPS in the fight against crime and is the primary channel through which the business sector interacts with government on broad crime-related matters. The objective is to provide the specialist skills and expertise of business to assist the SAPS in building the necessary capacity to effectively tackle crime.

BACSA engages with the SAPS at all levels, from national to station level, and has offices in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, North West and the Northern Cape.

Focus areas include:

- The Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme, which is a Cabinet-approved initiative led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, aims to strengthen the capacity in the CJS.
- The Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme is a multifaceted programme for dealing with trio crimes, namely business, residential and vehicle robberies. Partnerships are created between business and the SAPS across the country. Specific areas of co-operation include:
 - improving the 10111 service in Gauteng
 - attending to a number of vehicle theft and hijacking issues, including the expansion of the use of microdot technology to combat vehicle crime
 - examining the wreck environment to recommend tighter classificatory controls across the industry to reduce the scope for vehicle and insurance fraud
 - implementing a best-practice model at more than 30 motor-vehicle registration and licensing authorities to reduce opportunities for illegal activities
 - improving legislation such as the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009)
 - supporting the SAPS at cluster and provincial level in the creation of war rooms, trio task teams and specialised prosecution support.

Defence Department of Defence and Military Veterans

The 1996 Constitution and the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), stipulate the mandate for the Department of Defence and Military Veterans.

The White Paper on Defence (1996) and the *Defence Review (1998)* articulate South Africa's post-apartheid national defence policy. These laws and policies direct and guide the functions and roles of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans is to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities commensurate with the (security) needs of South Africa and its

people, as regulated by the Constitution, national legislation, and parliamentary and executive direction. The department's mission success-factors involve:

- national consensus on defence
- excellent strategic direction
- excellent resource management
- effective combat and support forces
- professionalism in the conduct of operations
- successful implementation of the transformation process.

Legislation Defence Act, 2002

The Defence Act, 2002 regulates the defence function.

Functions

The role and mandate of the SANDF in the defence of South Africa and its people is a direct derivative from the Constitution and the Defence Act, 2002, stating that the SANDF is mandated to be employed for the following functions:

- service in the defence of the country, for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity
- service in fulfilling the international obligations of the country to international bodies and other states
- service in preserving life, health and/or property
- service in providing or maintaining essential services
- upholding of law and order in the country in cooperation with the SAPS under circumstances set out in legislation, where the SAPS is unable to maintain law and order
- service in support of any department of state for the purpose of social-economic upliftment.

Strategic orientation of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans Defence strategy

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans's Strategy is based on the Constitution, the *White Paper on Defence*, the *Defence Review* and the National Security Strategy. The Defence Strategy articulates the functions of defence as set out in legislation and policy, which include defence and protection of the country and its people against military and non-military threats and the promotion of regional and continental security initiatives of the government.

The Defence Strategy promotes good departmental governance and the continuous improvement of defence capabilities, and also ensures that resources are provided to all required elements of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans.

Force preparation

The chiefs of the South African Army (SA Army), South African Airforce (SAAF), SA Navy (SAN) and the South African Military Health Service (SAMHS) are responsible for providing defence capabilities in accordance with the military strategic objectives and their preparation and maintenance for mission readiness and operational employment. 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.

Each formation has its own commander. A formation includes, where practical, all units and support elements related to a specific user-system type. Each formation is capable of providing a fully supported user-system to a commander responsible for the exercising and combat-readiness of land, air, maritime and military health capabilities, such as a brigade or division commander. A formation can provide the same service to a task-force commander appointed by the Chief of Joint Operations. This is a considerable improvement in cost-effectiveness, while it also provides the best way of retaining core defence capabilities, especially expertise in critical mass function. Some examples of formations established by the different services are:

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

A formation's specific geographical location depends on where its combat and support units are concentrated.

Force employment

The SANDF exists to employ military capabilities in the execution of operations. The complexity of contemporary military operations demands a high level of integration between force elements contributed by the various services of a defence force. The Chief of Joint Operations, on behalf of the Chief of the SANDF, is responsible for employing forces of the SANDF and is supported by the

services of other divisions. For internal operations, nine tactical-level headquarters have been established, one in each province. If required, temporary joint task-force headquarters may be created for specific operations. Services and divisions are responsible to prepare, provide and support combat-ready units as and when required for employment by the Chief of Joint Operations.

Force support

The preparation and employment of the SANDF is supported by the acquisition, maintenance and disposal/retirement of HR, finances, logistic supplies (including facilities and infrastructure) and information systems and which are administered by internal controls within the business rules derived from the applicable resource regulatory framework.

Military strategy

The Military Strategy of South Africa is derived from the Constitution, the *Defence Review*, the *White Paper on Defence* and the National Security Strategy.

Military strategic objectives

The purpose of military strategic objectives is to defend South Africa in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Charter, which allows for any country to defend itself. This self-defence aims at protecting the country and its territorial integrity. The military strategic objectives of the SANDF are the following:

- Enhancing and maintaining comprehensive defence capabilities by providing self-defence in accordance with international law against any external aggression which endangers the stability of South Africa.
- Promoting peace, security and stability in the region and on the continent. The purpose is to provide armed forces for external deployment in accordance with international obligations, or support to enhance security of decisions by the executive.
- Supporting the people of South Africa by being employed for service in this country by means of operations other than war during periods when the responsible state departments do not have the capacity to do so.

Missions

The SANDF uses a mission-based approach to achieve the military strategic objectives of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. This approach allows for wartime and peacetime

missions to direct the peacetime strategy for force preparation, and to guide joint, interdepartmental and multinational force preparation and force employment during times of conflict. The missions envisaged for the next 10 years include:

- countering of a conventional, unconventional or non-conventional threat or attack
- peace-support operations
- health support
- defence diplomacy
- special operations
- support to other government departments
- disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
- presidential tasks.

Military strategic concepts

The military strategic concepts describe the procedures to be followed to meet military strategic objectives:

- **Providing mission-essential training:** The SANDF educates, trains and develops its soldiers in the essential skills required to execute the tasks necessary to accomplish its missions. It focuses on force training and preparation aligned with the allocated budget.
- **Establishing a mission-trained force:** The SANDF is to have the capability to establish a mission-trained force that can engage in specific missions. The force will be relatively small, but must ultimately be prepared according to the missions and capabilities required.
- **Selective engagement where possible:** The SANDF will execute all missions as ordered, but will be selective in the courses of action it will follow, the force levels it will field, as well as the capabilities and resources it will provide and maintain. It focuses on consciously taking calculated strategic and operational risks.
- **Strategic positioning:** This entails establishing early-warning mechanisms, such as deploying military attachés and getting involved in subregional institutions to enhance peace and security in the region. This supports development initiatives such as SADC and the AU.

Military strategic capabilities

The SANDF's capabilities constitute the means of the strategy and consist of:

- command and control, information and communications technology, information, intelligence, infrastructure, reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities
- light mobile capability
- conventional warfare capability
- support capability.

Employment of the South African National Defence Force Conventional operations

In the event of a conventional military threat against South Africa, the broad joint concept of operations will be as follows:

- **land operations:** the SANDF will conduct offensive, proactive and reactive land operations directed at stopping and destroying the enemy before it can penetrate South African territory
- **air operations:** opposing air power will be neutralised mainly by the employment of offensive and defensive counter-air operations assisted by air-mobile land operations aimed at destroying the adversary air force on the ground
- **maritime operations:** opposing maritime forces will be attacked at range, while the defence of own and friendly shipping will be enhanced by defensive patrols and escort
- **SAMHS operations:** during conventional operations, the SAMHS deploys its mobile formation in direct support of land, air and maritime operations.

Non-conventional operations

The broad non-conventional concepts of operations are as follows:

- support to the SAPS in maintaining law and order will be provided by general support tasks and focused rapid-reaction operations directed at priority crime and the conduct of special operations
- border control will be exercised on land, sea and air by high-technology surveillance supported by rapid-reaction forces
- general area protection will be provided by a combination of high-density and rapid-reaction operations.

Operational commitments

Operational commitments include:

- achieving international and regional defence cooperation aims
- executing peace operations
- effective land, sea and air-border control
- maintaining law and order in support of the SAPS
- controlling South African maritime areas of responsibility, including the Exclusive Economic Zone
- when requested, providing support to civil authorities within the scope of regulations regarding:

- the preservation of life, health and property
- the maintenance of essential services
- the provision of medical and health services
- search-and-rescue operations
- missions to the Antarctic and the southern oceans
- diplomatic initiatives
- air-transport missions, including for diplomatic commitments and scheduled departmental flights
- area-defence operation missions
- joint interdepartmental and multinational force-preparation missions
- special forces missions.

Border safeguarding

The SANDF is to be deployed to patrol and protect South Africa's borders.

Members of the SANDF would be better placed to fight cross-border crime, such as cars being smuggled to neighbouring countries after they were stolen in South Africa.

Soldiers will gradually replace the police both along the country's frontiers and at border posts.

There will be an intermediate phase where some parts will be guarded by the police and some by the SANDF.

Other defence commitments

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans' other commitments are to:

- achieve a reasonable level of military diplomacy by:
 - placing and managing defence attachés
 - establishing and maintaining bi- and multi-lateral agreements
 - participating in the activities of the defence structures of multinational organisations such as the UN, AU and SADC (especially in the Interstate Defence and Security Committee)
- meet the international obligations of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans in line with international agreements, which may include search-and-rescue and hydrography
- provide healthcare for the President and Deputy President.

Peace operations

The Charter of the UN and the Constitutive Act of the AU respectively enjoin the international community and Africa to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, and to promote peace, security and stability on the continent. The commitment to realise these

objectives galvanised the AU and its Peace and Security Council as well as regional organisations to find durable solutions to the countries affected by conflict.

The promotion of peace and security is one of South Africa's most important objectives. This includes strengthening the region's conflict-prevention and resolution capabilities, rendering assistance in monitoring and addressing domestic issues that affect stability.

South Africa remains a significant actor and a major contributor to peacekeeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world.

The SANDF has formed part of and participated in various peace missions on the continent since 1994.

These include:

- capacity-building of the Central African Republic Defence Force
- the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
- integration and training assistance in the DRC
- the AU Special Task Force in Burundi
- the UN Mission and AU Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
- the AU/UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur
- the Security Sector Reform in the DRC
- the deployment of military observers to the AU Mission in Northern Uganda/Southern Sudan
- the Specialist Advisory Team in the DRC.

In addition to these deployments on the continent, South Africa had also deployed observers to support the UN Political Mission in Nepal.

Organisational structure

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans

The first Polish International Military Film Festival, *The Military Camera 2009*, was held in Warsaw, Poland, in May 2009.

The South African National Defence Force's (SANDF) Corporate Communication subsection, Defence TV, entered two military films, namely *A Season for Goodwill* and *Eye of the Forces*, both of which made it into the final selection of 20 entries chosen from the 15 countries that participated in the competition.

A Season for Goodwill is a docu-drama, on the Goodwill Parcel Project, a project that was initiated by the SANDF to show its gratitude to soldiers who sacrificed spending time with their friends and family during the festive season because they are deployed as part of various peacekeeping and border patrol missions during this period. This entry won the Prize of the Commander of the Polish Navy during the festival.



adheres to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, through various parliamentary committees such as the Joint Standing Committee on Defence (JSCD) and the Defence Secretariat. While the minister is responsible for providing political direction to the department, the JSCD ensures that the Executive Authority (Minister of Defence and Military Veterans) 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 Secretariat and is the accounting officer of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. He/she is the principal adviser to the minister regarding defence policy and matters that may be investigated by the JSCD. The Secretary for Defence performs such duties and functions as may be necessary for democratic and civilian management of the defence function and to enhance parliamentary and ministerial control over the SANDF. The Secretary for Defence monitors compliance with directions issued to the Chief of the SANDF by the President or the minister.

Chief of the South African National Defence Force

The functions of the Chief of the SANDF include:

- advising the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on any military, operational and administrative matters

The South African National Defence Force Specialist Contingent, which was deployed as part of the African Union Special Task Force in Burundi, formally withdrew its troops and lowered its flag on 8 August 2009.

The primary function of this military force was to provide high-quality protection to the returning leaders participating in the Burundi Transitional Government. The signing of a number of ceasefire agreements between the belligerents involved provided a new momentum for the implementation of the peace process in Burundi. The withdrawal of troops was completed in September 2009.

The withdrawal signified a proud moment in South Africa's and Africa's history as it moved towards the resolution of this long-standing and violent conflict.

In February 2009, military chaplains from all corners of the globe met in Cape Town for the first International Military Chief of Chaplains Conference.

This ground-breaking conference was hosted by the Chaplain-General Division of the South African National Defence Force.

The conference focused on the importance of reconciliation and healing in post-conflict reconstruction.

- complying with directions issued by the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans under the authority of the President, as prescribed by the Constitution
- formulating and issuing policies and doctrines
- exercising command by issuing orders, directives and instructions
- directing management and administration
- 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.

Defence capital programmes Army acquisition

In January 2009, the department bought three new-generation Milan ADvanced Technologies (ADT) firing posts and training simulators. South Africa became the first export client for the Milan ADT firing post, which is compatible with the future Milan Extended Response missile. The system incorporates new digital technologies supporting target acquisition and reconnaissance. The systems are planned for deployment with the South African Infantry (currently deployed in the DRC and Burundi) as well as the special forces.

The focus in the medium term will be on the light and mobile capabilities, which include:

- infantry capabilities regarding soldier systems, anti-tank capabilities and mobility together with engineering capabilities dealing with water purification and earth-moving capabilities
- upgrades of existing armour equipment
- artillery and air-defence artillery projects addressing the command and control functions, sensors and weapon systems to satisfy the requirement for light and mobile forces

- battlefield surveillance as a priority while various logistics projects will ensure sustainment of the landward forces.

Air Force acquisition

The full fleet of Hawk lead-in fighter trainer aircraft has been delivered to the SAAF, and flying training at Air Force Base Makhado is progressing according to the scheduled training programme.

The full compliment of nine dual-seat Gripen D aircraft was delivered to the SAAF by July 2009. The single-seat Gripen C aircraft deliveries commenced in November 2009 with the final delivery expected in January 2012.

Twenty-nine of the ordered 30 light-utility helicopters have been delivered. The aircraft had entered operational service at most of the designated squadrons. All four Super Lynx maritime helicopters were delivered to the SAAF during July 2007. The full release to service in all maritime-related roles on board the SAN frigates will be in place for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

A binational development programme of a fifth-generation short-range air-to-air missile between South Africa and Brazil was launched, and progress has been made in almost every critical area of design and verification. Once the missile reaches operational status, it will be used by both countries.

A capital programme aimed at the avionics upgrade of the Pilatus Astra basic training aircraft has been initiated, and a contract for this work was awarded to Pilatus Switzerland by the end of 2008. The first prototype will be delivered within 18 months from contract placement.

The ongoing life-extension programme of the dynamic components of the Oryx medium helicopter fleet was extended to include the upgrade of some avionics and the replacement of the communications suite. This project will run over a four-year period and is expected to deliver the last upgraded aircraft by 2012.

Several smaller projects have been started, such as the replacement of the inventory of outdated pilot personal-locator beacons and the replacement of the radio-switching network for air operations. These projects will enhance existing operational capabilities and close critical gaps in mission-support systems that were hampering the successful conduct of air operations.

Command and Management Information System

The project to provide a tactical telecommunications system for the SANDF has finalised the full

system's architecture and it was envisaged that formal acquisition studies of the first components to the system would commence during the course of 2008, with the commencement of the acquisition of some products in 2009.

The projects for a mobile and transportable power-provision system, static and mobile telecommunications carrier system as well as a static electronic warfare system are continuing with their respective definition phases.

The definition of the joint tactical command and control system for brigade level and lower has been completed and the process of acquiring a solution has commenced.

South African Military Health Service Institute for Aviation Medicine

In March 2009, a memorandum of agreement was signed between the then Department of Defence and the Innovation Hub in Pretoria for the transfer of land to the department on which a new state-of-the-art specialist aeromedical facility will be established.

Specialised musterings such as SAAF aircrew (fighter pilots, helicopter pilots, transport pilots and cabin crew of various musterings), airborne special forces, divers and submariners are the backbone of the SANDF's military capability.

To cater for these requirements, the South African Aeromedical and Specialist Training Facility is being established. It will include:

- a human centrifuge
- hypobaric and hyperbaric chambers
- disorientation demonstrator with night-vision integration
- helicopter disorientation trainer with G-capabilities and night-vision integration
- anti-G-straining manoeuvre trainer
- ejection trainer
- underwater escape training system.

The *SAS Queen Modjadji I*, the last of three new submarines acquired by the South African Navy (SAN), arrived in Simon's Town, Cape Town, in May 2008. The submarine was united with her two sister ships, the *SAS Manthatisi* and *SAS Charlotte Maxeke*, which had already been taken into service by the SAN.

The fleet of three submarines was bought as part of South Africa's multibillion rand strategic arms-acquisition programme, in which the SAN also received four new patrol frigates as part of the package, as well as four Super Lynx helicopters to be operated by the South African Air Force from the ships.



Biochemical Radiological Defence System

The system for both urban and conventional employment will be finalised in 2010.

High-level defence interventions Defence transformation

Defence transformation aims to:

- maximise defence capabilities through an affordable and sustainable force design and structure
- minimise defence costs using business processes, for example, engineering and restructuring of especially the support structures
- institutionalise appropriate leadership, command and management practices, philosophy and principles
- align defence policies, plans and management with overall government transformation and administrative-reform initiatives
- ensure compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), as amended by Act 29 of 1999 and National Treasury regulations.

Shared defence values

After comprehensive research, seven shared values for the department were approved:

- military professionalism
- human dignity
- integrity
- leadership
- accountability
- loyalty
- patriotism.


Human Resource 2010 Strategy

A key initiative to sustain the Department of Defence and Military Veterans's state of readiness in the context of people-centred transformation is the HR 2010 Strategy (HR 2010).

HR 2010 aims to ensure that the department has the most effective, efficient and economical HR composition of both uniformed and civilian members to deliver on its mandate and support for government.

Military Skills Development System (MSDS)

The MSDS was launched in 2003 and since its inception more than 20 000 South Africans have participated. The MSDS aims to ensure a continuous intake of young, healthy South Africans into the SANDF to rejuvenate the Regular Force of the SANDF, as well as to supply the Reserve Force in an effort to maintain mission readiness.



In September 2009, Cabinet approved the establishment of the National Defence Force Service Commission. The commission is an independent body established to provide expert advice to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on all matters pertaining to the conditions of service of the members of the military.

Members of the commission comprise experts from civil society, academia and business. In doing its work, the commission carries out interviews with members of the military, conducts research and embarks on international benchmarking exercises to ensure that the conditions of service are in line with international best practice.

There has been a 40% improvement in the rank-age profile of SANDF troops and, as the number of youth intakes increases over the next three years, the capacity of the reserves will be addressed.

The MSDS not only provides young South Africans with military skills, but also contributes to their social upliftment by providing them with skills that they will use in their civilian lives after completing their military service.

Bases

Bases are lower-level structures provided by all the services. Units are generally clustered in or around bases, and share common facilities and services.

Bases exercise administrative control, but not command over attached units.

One Force

"One Force" comprises the regular and reserve-force components of the SANDF. The Regular Force consists of highly trained soldiers to operate and maintain a core capability, as well as sophisticated equipment and defence systems. The Reserve Force is the former part-time component of the SANDF. Members are trained to support the core defence commitment.

Resettlement

The Directorate: Personnel Separation has executed programmes at various levels in terms of HR 2010.

The directorate serves as a nodal point for redeployment and resettlement.

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans established the Personnel Rationalisation Advisory and Coordinating Committee to ensure efficient and cost-effective support programmes for resettling and redeploying the department's members and employees affected by separation.

The directorate has established and implemented the Social Plan, which addresses the re-skilling and psychosocial needs of the department's employees.

Professional multidisciplinary teams execute this support programme. The HR Planning Instruction guides the process of interdepartmental transfers of redeployable members and employees.

Military veterans

The Military Veterans Affairs Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999), came into effect on 1 February 2001. The regulations in terms of the Act were approved for promulgation by the then Minister of Defence.

The minister appointed a chairperson and members of the Advisory Board on Military Veterans' Affairs from nominations received from the recognised military veterans' organisations. The President is designated as the Patron-in-Chief of all military veterans in terms of the Act.

In January 2009, the minister announced a new programme addressing the plight of the military veterans as a vulnerable group in the country.

The groundwork was already done in December 2008 during the Veterans Summit. The project enabled veterans to assume their rightful role in promoting their safety and that of fellow citizens.


Facilities, land and environment

Facilities, Land and Environmental Management in the Department of Defence and Military Veterans strives for the efficient management of these entities. The department has adopted the process of base conversion. The focus is on the role and responsibilities of the military process of conversion aimed at assisting role players in closing down and re-using military bases.

The *Military Integrated Training Range Guide* provides military environmental managers with information that will ensure the long-term continuation of environmentally sound management practices. It will also enhance the ability of the defence sector to sustain long-term and cost-effective range operations.

The department continues to demonstrate its responsibility as the custodian of land entrusted to it through active cooperation in government's land redistribution and restitution policies.

Over the past decade, the department has been rationalising its land portfolio and has made one-third (close to a quarter million hectares) of its original estate available for non-military use.



In October 2009, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) marked 10 years of successful participation in peace-support operations in various war-torn parts of the continent and beyond, since the first deployment in Kampala, Uganda, in the initial stages of the Democratic Republic of Congo's peace process.

The SANDF has placed South Africa among the world's largest contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The SANDF became involved in peace operations with the full understanding that for South Africa to enjoy economic prosperity, there needs to be stability on the continent.

In pursuit of this quest, the SANDF will continue to be deployed to various peacekeeping missions to assist in the resolution of conflict and in strengthening democracy in a number of African states.

The celebration of the 10th anniversary of the SANDF's participation in peace missions coincided with the Southern African Development Community Standby Force's Exercise Golfinho at Lohattha in the Northern Cape.

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC)

The National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002), established the NCACC (a committee of ministers of which the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is a member) as a statutory body 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 NCACC's Policy for the Control of Trade in Conventional Arms was promulgated in January 2004.

National conventional arms-control regulations, published in May 2004, deal with applications for permits and the list of dual-use goods, technologies and munitions that are subject to control. 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, after which 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 JSCD.

Public-sector South African defence industry Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor)

Armcor is a statutory body established in terms of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), and continues its existence through the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited (Ltd) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003), and the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Ltd Amendment Act, 2005 (Act 16 of 2005), which came into effect on 8 May 2006

The Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is the Executive Authority responsible for Armcor. The management and control of Armcor reside with a board of directors, while its day-to-day management vests in the hands of the management board.

In executing its functions, Armcor maintains capabilities and technologies that are required to fulfil its mandate. These include appropriate programme-management systems, the Defence Industrial Participation Programme and the management of technology projects and strategic facilities. Armcor acquires defence material for the Department of Defence and Military Veterans and, with the approval of the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, for any organ of state, public entity or any sovereign state that may require such services.

Armcor renders a quality-assurance capability in support of acquisition and technology projects as well as for any other service required by the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. Armcor provides for a quality-assurance capability in support of acquisition and technology projects as well as for any other service required by the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. To enhance this capability, Armcor is a certified International Organisation for Standardisation 9001:2000.

Armcor is financed mainly by an annual transfer payment from the Department of Defence and Military Veterans, interest received on investments, letting of its buildings, commission from stock sales and income from subsidiaries. The acquisition of arms is transparent and fully accountable. Armcor publishes the monthly *Contracts*

Bulletin, which contains all requests for proposals and bids awarded. A daily electronic bulletin is also available to the industry through a secure computer network.

Armcor Business (Pty) Limited

This subsidiary of Armcor offers defence-support services of an exceptional standard to the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. The core of these services includes defence research and development, test and evaluation, disposal of defence material and logistic support services. To fulfil this mandate, Armcor Business is structured into three groups as outlined below.

Defence, Science and Technology Institute

- The Institute for Maritime Technology aims to satisfy strategic needs for technomilitary maritime support, products and services; and to establish applicable technology and systems to further the interests of the SANDF.
- Protechnik Laboratories conducts research, and develops and implements projects in the fields of chemical and biological defence, and the non-proliferation of chemical weapons.
- The Defence Institute assists the defence community in developing informed solutions to decision-making problems over the full life-cycle of defence capabilities.
- Hazmat Protective Systems manufactures and distributes protective equipment such as filter canisters, cartridges and masks, and impregnates activated carbon.
- Ergonomics Technologies is a leading ergonomics consultancy, providing a comprehensive service in ergonomics and occupational health and safety, both locally and internationally. It is an inspection authority in occupational hygiene, approved by the Department of Labour.
- Flamengro, the Fluid and Mechanical Engineering Group, specialises in the numerical stimulation of the dynamic behaviour of fluid flow and structures, and the processing of experimental data to serve as input for improved simulations or to evaluate the accuracy of theoretical predictions.
- Armour Development provides a research and development capability for armour protection and anti-armour attacks.

Test and Evaluation Group

- Gerotek Test Facilities provides specialised services such as testing and evaluating vehicles and vehicle components, researching and developing vehicle-testing technologies and

methods, VHF/UHF and microwave antenna-testing and evaluation, environmental testing, and verifying military products against specification. The Events Division offers restaurant, conference and development facilities, whereas the Training Division offers various driver-training courses.

- Alkantpan offers an all-purpose weapon and ammunition test range for the testing of all kinds of weaponry, ranging in calibre from 20 mm to 155 mm and larger.

Defence Support Group

- Armscor Defence Asset-Management Centre provides decision-making support in the acquisition, operational and phasing-out phases of systems by rendering data and asset-management services.
- Defence Materiel Disposal is the appointed agent of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans to dispose of redundant military defence equipment.
- AB Logistics Freight is a registered and accredited customs-clearing agent with the South African Revenue Service, and a member of the Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations and the South African Association of Freight Forwarders. It also enjoys authority to act as a customs-clearing agent in South Africa. In terms of the Explosives Act, 2003 (Act 15 of 2003), AB Logistics Freight is also a registered explosives transporter, offering this specialised service to the SANDF, Armscor, foreign defence forces and the defence-related industry through its trained personnel and with its own fleet of trucks.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel (Pty) Ltd is a commercially driven holding company, with equity of varying degrees in several defence and aerospace subsidiaries and associated companies.

With its focus on the military aerospace and landward defence domains, Denel was incorporated as a private company in 1992 in terms of the South African Companies Act, 1973. Its defence capabilities, however, date back more than 70 years when some of Denel's first manufacturing plants were established.

As a state-owned enterprise, Denel reports to the Minister of Public Enterprises. The minister, on behalf of the South African Government as shareholder, appoints an independent board of directors while an executive management team is responsible for the day-to-day management of

the company. Denel is managed in accordance with sound business principles and good governance. It conforms to the prescripts of the PFMA, 1999 and other regulatory requirements.

A key objective with Denel's turnaround strategy was to ensure that the business becomes self-sustainable and profitable. Although the restructuring of the group is still underway, some of its businesses already have equity partnerships with major international companies.

While the unbundling of the South African Government's defence company is key to refocusing its business, government considers Denel a strategic asset. It therefore retains a "golden share" in the businesses to protect the country's technological capabilities and ensure their role as key domestic suppliers to the SANDF.

Apart from being original equipment manufacturers in certain product categories, the Denel businesses are also engaged in the overhaul, maintenance, repair, refurbishment and upgrade of the SANDF's defence systems and equipment.

As such, they ensure a greater measure of strategic independence for the country, while providing the SANDF with the cost-effective means to undertake its role in peacekeeping and peace-support missions beyond South Africa's borders.

Denel provides a sustainable technology base to enable the Department of Defence and Military Veterans to acquire systems uniquely suited to African conditions. Denel also makes a significant contribution to South Africa's socioeconomic development and manufacturing base.

Unlike developing countries without an indigenous defence industry, South Africa benefits from Denel's value-add in areas such as skills development. Denel's skill-intensive approach creates an opportunity for an applied scientific and engineering base.

Through a range of high-end skills-development programmes, Denel aims to retain engineers, technicians and scientists for the industry. These programmes include:

- Denel Centre for Learning and Development, offering business and marketing training alongside its artisan and technician training
- Denel Youth Foundation Training Programme with its focus on upgrading Mathematics and Science skills of young learners
- engineering bursary schemes and internships
- school-outreach programmes to entice the youth to high-technology careers found in Denel.

Through the years, Denel has created substantial intellectual property that has been cross-leveraged

in other industries such as telecommunications, energy and mining.

International benchmarks have shown the defence industry to remain the prime technology incubator for industry at large with an added employment multiplier ratio of 6:1 (jobs for each engineer employed).

Denel's core businesses and subsidiaries

Denel's businesses and subsidiaries consist of:

- Denel Aviation
- Denel Dynamics
- Denel Integrated Systems Solutions
- Denel-Saab Aerostructures (Pty) Ltd
- Denel Land Systems (DLS)
- Denel Pretoria Metal Pressings
- Mechem (Pty) Ltd
- Overberg Test Range (OTB).

Associated companies include:

- Carl Zeiss Optronics (Pty) Ltd
- Rheinmetall Denel Munition (Pty) Ltd
- Turbomeca Africa (Pty) Ltd.

Intelligence services

There are two civilian intelligence structures, namely the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the South African Secret Service (SASS).

The intelligence community provides evaluated information to:

- safeguard the Constitution
- promote the interrelated elements of security, stability, cooperation and development, both within South Africa and in relation to southern Africa
- uphold the individual rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution
- promote South Africa's ability to face foreign threats and enhance its competitiveness in a dynamic world.

National Intelligence Agency

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994), defines the primary functions of the NIA as being to gather, correlate, evaluate and analyse 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 department of state, and transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department without delay

- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and, for this purpose, conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information 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.

South African Secret Service

Section 2(2) of the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994, as amended, stipulates the role of the SASS as being to:

- gather, correlate, evaluate and analyse foreign intelligence, excluding foreign military intelligence, to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- supply intelligence relating to national strategic intelligence to Nicoc
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested department of state 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 Nicoc.

Intelligence oversight Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (JSCI)

Integral to the *White Paper on Intelligence*, drafted in 1994, was the establishment of legislative oversight mechanisms. The JSCI is a parliamentary oversight body comprising members of the six largest political parties. Selection to the committee is based on proportional representation decided on by the percentage of votes received in the last national election.

The JSCI hears complaints from the public, scrutinises the finances and operations of the services, and reports to Parliament on these.

Parliamentary members serving on the JSCI take an oath of secrecy and undergo security screening to ensure that they do not compromise the work of the services in the course of performing their duties.

Inspector-General

The President appoints the Inspector-General after two thirds of the members of the National Assembly give their approval.

The Inspector-General monitors compliance with the Constitution, laws and policies of the country. The Office of the Inspector-General reports to the Minister of Intelligence Services.

The office reviews the activities of the services, receives and investigates complaints from the general public and the JSCI, or is tasked by the Minister of Intelligence Services.

Other civilian intelligence structures Office of Interception Centre (OIC)

The OIC was established in July 2006 in line with the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communications-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002), which was implemented in 2005. Oversight and control of this centre reside with the Minister of Intelligence Services, the JSCI and the Inspector-General. The office provides a service to all law-enforcement agencies, alleviating duplication, pooling resources and limiting abuse of this instrument.

South African National Academy of Intelligence (Sanai)

Sanai plays a central role in providing quality training to members of the intelligence services.

Training at Sanai, which was established in February 2003, is geared towards producing officers who understand the political and security realms of South Africa and Africa. The academy comprises the Academic Faculty, the Intelligence Research Institute and the Education, Training and Development Support component. Located in Mafikeng, North West, the Sanai campus is named after the late Mzwandile Pilliso, a veteran intelligence officer who played an important role in establishing a non-statutory intelligence body that served the liberation movement.

Intelligence Services Council (ISC)

The work of the ISC on conditions of service, established in terms of the Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002), is dedicated to optimising human resources.

The council conducts continuous research towards developing effective and competitive working conditions for members as they are recruited and receive multiskill training and development, commensurate benefits, career options and eventually retirement benefits.

Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd (Comsec)

Prior to the establishment of Comsec, procurement and provision of this service was fragmented in government. The establishment of the company is a move towards greater coordination, integration, alignment and the maintenance of communications security.

Comsec was established as a private company in February 2003 to ensure that critical electronic communications of government and related organs are protected and secured. Comsec's functions include securing government communications against unauthorised access and technical, electronic or any other related threats. The company will, in concurrence with the NIA, provide verification services for electronic communications security systems, products and services used by the State. Comsec strives for greater coordination, integration, alignment and the maintenance of communications security. Research to improve products and services and training is another key function of Comsec.

National Communications Centre (NCC)

The functions of the NCC are directed at the integration and coordination of signals and interception activities of all government departments in South Africa. The NCC serves as an advisory structure to the Minister of Intelligence Services on matters related to signals-intelligence procurement, management and direction. This includes areas such as the Signals Intelligence Evaluation Centre and the OIC. The centre will regulate the applications and authorisation for interceptions and monitor all interception of communications to avoid duplication and possible mismanagement of resources.

Acknowledgements

BuaNews

Denel

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