Police, Defence and Intelligence

The task of maintaining the safety and security of society is critical to the success of all government's programmes. Law enforcement services in South Africa fall under the Department of Police, which is responsible for policy determination, direction, and overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to relevant legislation.

The National Police Commissioner answers directly to the Minister of Police. Entities reporting to the Minister of Police are the:
• Civilian Secretariat for Police
• Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)
• South African Police Service (SAPS)
• Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law enforcement body and is responsible for preventing, combatting and investigating crime to maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the country and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

Some municipalities, such as Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria, have their own local police units, tasked mainly with road security and local law enforcement.

The primary objective of the Department of Defence is to defend and protect South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people in accordance with the Constitution and the principles of international law regulating the use of force.

The main duties of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) are currently sea and land border protection, and peacekeeping on the African continent.

The Department of State Security is responsible for providing government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and wellbeing of its people. This enables government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.

On 12 June 2012, President Jacob Zuma announced the appointment of a new National Commissioner of Police and the first women in South Africa to hold this position, Riah Phiyega.

Department of Police

The Department of Police has named 2012 as *The Year of the Detective* and directed their energies to 10 priorities during the 2012/13 financial year, namely:

- transforming the police, particularly regarding aspects, units or specialised areas that remained untransformed in terms of race and gender
- harmonising the information and communication technology (ICT) sector within the SAPS
- ensuring that the pace at which new police stations are built is accelerated, especially in rural areas and townships; and ensuring committed personnel and improved systems and operations
- strengthening of crime intelligence, as well as improvements in detective services
- strengthening Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units
- curbing rhino poaching; the review of the White Paper on Safety and Security; skills-focused recruitment; strengthening oversight on police; and improving forensic science laboratories.

Legislation and policies

In 2012/13, the review of the *White Paper on Safety and Security* was expected to be finalised. During 2011/12, the SAPS made concerted efforts on strengthening civilian

2012 was declared *The Year of the Detective*; with a focus on 10-point priority deliverables:
- transformation of the South African Police Service
- smart policing to enhance the Criminal Justice System building new police stations
- policing public service delivery better
- strengthening crime intelligence capacity
- fighting violence against women and children
- skills-focused recruitment as opposed to volume-based recruitment
- improving forensic science laboratories
- reviewing the *White Paper on Safety and Security*
- strengthening oversight on those who police the police.

oversight of the police through the reform of the former Independent Complaints Directorate.

By 2011/12, these reforms had been processed. The task will not only be on ensuring delivery of this oversight bodies but also the review of the *White Paper for Safety and Security* and subsequent overhaul of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).

In December 2011, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill was passed into an Act, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Act, 2011 (Act 2 of 2011).

The IPID Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011), strengthens the oversight of the police actions by stipulating that the National Commissioner has to move on the IPID's findings by initiating disciplinary proceedings and must report regularly on the progress or matters referred to police management. Under the new Act, police must also report to the IPID any matter falling under the scope of investigation of the directorate.

The SAPS Act, 1995 requires that the National Commissioner develop a one-year plan that sets out the priorities and objectives of policing for the next financial year.

A national workshop was hosted in 2012 to address challenges experienced in implementing the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998), and to ensure compliance with the Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005), the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008), the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), and the Service Charter for Victims of Crime.

In 2011/12 the SAPS implemented the initial phase of the new Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009).

The Government Security Regulator relates to national key points evaluated in compliance with the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980).

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster announced in February 2012 that a Cybersecurity Policy Framework would be tabled before the Cabinet during 2012. In addition, it said that the finalisation of specific cybercrime plans would be a target in 2012. Police have put in place operational measures

to deal with cybercrime management. Several cases had been prosecuted by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), while others were under investigation.

The need for everyone using a cellphone to register their SIM card with the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002), was one of the ways meant to combat cybercrime. By February 2012, about 37 million SIM cards had been registered in accordance with the new legislation. This reduces the possibility for criminals using cybertechnology to plan and execute crime, increasing the chances of their detection and enhancing the quality of evidence which will be presented before the court during trial.

The cluster, led by the SAPS, had already begun to intensify cooperation with police services in the region and with Interpol to fight crime syndicates, including cybercriminals.

The Comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery was launched for communication and roll-out to all rural areas during 2011. The strategy is based on four pillars:
• improving and enhancing service delivery at local level
• enhancing cooperation and coordination among all role players
• improving community safety awareness in rural areas
• rural development.

A pilot project to assess the operational concept of the strategy was implemented at Harrismith in the Free State and Tsolo in the Eastern Cape; and thereafter for roll-out during 2012/13 to other identified priority police stations where a high tendency of incidents, such as stock theft, are experienced.

As part of the integrated approach adopted in the Rural Safety Strategy, the SAPS support the Comprehensive Rural Development Plan lead by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

A partnership was formed with farmers and-workers unions such as Agri-SA, the Transvaal

During 2011/12, the Anti-Corruption Task Team that was specifically established to investigate public sector corruption in terms of Output 5 of the Government Delivery Agreement, arrested 38 suspects for fraud and corruption amounting to R212 528 988 and seized assets totalling R150 million.

Agricultural Union, the National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, as well as organised agriculture. Meetings with role players from the above-mentioned civil organisations and government departments are held on a quarterly basis to discuss crime affecting rural communities and to establish an integrated approach in addressing the challenges facing rural communities.

Budget and funding

Expenditure increased from R41,6 billion in 2008/09 to R58,6 billion in 2011/12, at an average annual rate of 12%. This was driven mainly by increased expenditure in compensation of employees to provide for additional capacity and improved conditions of services.

Over the medium term, expenditure is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 6,6%, primarily due to:
• the investment in capital infrastructure and technological enhancements, especially in the forensic and investigative functions
• additional capacity for the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
• the upgrading of information technology network
• the review and modernisation of the criminal justice system to create an integrated criminal justice environment.

The budget for 2012/13 for the Department of Police is R62,5 billion. For 2012/13, the department planned on visible policing at more than 40% of the budget to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders.

To increase access to communities by building, upgrading and improving police stations, 16 police facility projects were completed in 2011/12. This included a new police station in Hebron, Western Cape and a new 10111 Centre in East London, Eastern Cape.

In addition to this, the SAPS completed 52 capacity projects in terms of basic services, which include 19 police stations that were provided with electricity or generator units, 16 police stations that were provided with water and 33 police stations that were provided with sanitation.

Building of new police stations relates to service delivery within SAPS and government's priority to ensure that the pace of building new police stations is accelerated. In 2012/13, the management of the police finalised its strategic and operational plan, which was expected to give impetus in achieving this goal.

South African Police Service (SAPS)

The mandate of the SAPS is derived from the Constitution. The objectives of policing are:
- preventing, combatting and investigating crime
- maintaining public order
- protecting and securing the inhabitants of South Africa and their property
- upholding and enforcing the law.

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

In January 2012, Corruption Watch was launched. It is a civil society institute formed to enable South Africans to report and confront corrupt activity in the public and private sectors. Corruption Watch's work includes a website (*www.corruptionwatch.org.za*) and an SMS hotline (45142) to receive reports of corruption, as well as a pledge which people can sign online.

The website will be a repository of stories from the South African public, a secure portal for evidence-based whistle-blowing activity. The organisation can also be reached via Twitter and Facebook. All personal particulars will be kept confidential.

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

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. The executive legal officer, chief operations officer, five 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.

By August 2012, the number of police stations countrywide had increased to 1 130. In 2011/12, the SAPS' personnel complement increased from 193 892 to 199 345. It expanded its human resource capacity by filling 1 452 Public Service Act, 1994 personnel posts and 5 824 Police Service Act, 1994 personnel posts consisting of 5 020 entry level trainee posts, 297 legal administration officer posts, 498 posts for forensic services and nine pilots.

The detective capacity as in March 2012 was 23 701 (head count) consisting of general investigations (19 448), specialised investigations (4 226) and support (27). Specialised investigations include family violence, child protection and sexual offences, stock theft, vehicle identification, cross-border and international vehicle crime investigations.

Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)

The IPID, which replaced the Independent Complaints Directorate in April 2012, was established to strenghten the fight against corruption and human rights abuses by police.

The IPID is responsibilities include ensuring independent oversight over the SAPS and the municipal police services, conducting independent and impartial investigations of identified criminal offences allegedly committed by SAPS members and the municipal police services, and making appropriate recommendations.

In addition to the department's current seven offices, three new ones will be set up in 2013/14 – in Ladysmith (KwaZulu-Natal), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape) and KwaMhlanga (Mpumalanga). A further six offices will be set up in 2014/15 in Worcester (Western Cape), Vereeniging (Gauteng), Klerksdorp (Northwest), Kroonstad (Free State), Bela Bela (Limpopo) and Springbok (Northern Cape).

The additional R36 million allocated to IPID for the next financial year – bringing the total budget to R196 million – will help the department to employ more investigators. By 2012, the directorate had 139 investigators.

Functions

Visible policing

Visible policing is regarded as a line-function division of the SAPS, specifically responsible for:

- combatting crime through crime operations
- providing for the activities at police stations
- combatting crimes in the railway environment
- dealing with crimes affecting the social fabric of society, including crimes against women and children and community-based crime prevention
- providing a rapid-response service in respect of crimes in progress
- providing police dog and mounted services
- rendering a specialised services by hostage and suicide negotiators and police divers
- eradicating the proliferation of illegal firearms for the availability and use in crime and violence
- ensuring effective compliance and enforcement of liquor control legislation to address serious and violent crime as well as contact crime in South Africa.

In 2011, the department introduced a new policy for Public Order Policing. In 2012/13, the management of police was tasked to ensure the policy is effectively implemented throughout the country.

In 2012/13, more than 18 000 police officers across the country were trained in the

In September 2012, a strategy to combat and reduce robberies at small business had been finalised. Through the Civilian Secretariat of Police, there was expected to be engagement with relevant parties to ensure the implementation of the strategy.

Victim Empowerment Programme, child justice, human rights, domestic violence and the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007. For this, R1,7 billion was budgeted for all forms of training interventions.

Crime prevention

South Africa has seen an overall decrease in serious crime. Police crime statistics for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, which were released in September 2012, witnessed a decline in all seven categories of contact crime (this refers to murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with grievous bodily harm, common assault, aggravated robbery and common robbery). These crimes decreased by 3,5%.

There was a 3,1% decrease in murders; attempted murder declined by 5,2%; assault with grievous bodily harm by 4,2% and common assault by 3,4%.

Car-hijacking declined by 11,9%; cash-in-transits dropped by 37,5%; bank robberies decreased by 10,3%; ATM bombings decreased by 34,6%; aggravated robbery decreased by 1,4%; robbery with aggravating circumstances decreased by 12%; common robberies decreased by 4,6%; house robberies by 1,9%, business robberies had increased by 7,5%; the sexual offences ratio decreased by 3,7%; and there was a 2% decrease in burglary at residential premises.

Looking more broadly than the criminal justice system, 56 suspects with illegally obtained assets of more than R5 million were investigated, 26 of whom had appeared in court. Assets worth R580 million of 19 individuals had been restrained.

In 2011/12, 28 163 policing actions were conducted, focusing on a number of priority

areas to address the incidence of priority crime (trio crime, contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime).

These actions included 54 748 roadblocks and 2 189 965 stop-and-search operations. More than 1,6 million arrests were made, compared to 1,4 million in 2010/11. These arrests included 836 144 arrests for priority crime compared to 688 937 in 2010/11.

In 2011/12, 66 572 vehicles were stolen and robbed in South Africa, and 30 437 vehicles were recovered. Recoveries include vehicles stolen or robbed during previous years, which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers; 3 164 recovered vehicles that could not be identified were compacted.

During 2011/12, 133 478 arrests were made for drug-related crimes during policing actions, 30% more than in 2010/11.

Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used in South Africa, since it is the most easily accessible drug and is cultivated in South Africa. Mandrax is the second most commonly used illicit drug.

Between April 2011 and March 2012, the SAPS seized more than 137 000 kg of cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants. Some 127 680 Mandrax tablets, 44 kg of cocaine and 107 kg of crystal methamphetamine (Tik) were also seized as well as other drugs such as whoonga, nyaope, heroine, ecstasy and LSD.

During the investigation of organised crime cases, more than 17 000 kg of cannabis, 21 kg cocaine, 38 kg of crack cocaine, 1 632 472 Mandrax tablets, 2 381 ecstasy tablets, 198 kg of heroin and 62 g of crystal methamphetamine were confiscated; 481 arrests were made in relation to these drug seizures; and 16 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, culminating in the arrests of 30 suspects.

Interdepartmental initiatives

In 2011, the department re-established the Family, Child and Sexual Offenses Unit. Crime against women and children is a priority for the SAPS and therefore Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units (FCS) have been reintroduced in all 176 SAPS clusters countrywide. By May 2012, there were 2 155 detectives placed at these units and they were issued with 1 276 vehicles. Previously, the FCS units consisted of only 1 864 detectives.

An additional amount of R49,5 million was provided to all provinces to capacitate the FCS units with resources. Between April 2011 and January 2012, the FCS units achieved over 363 life sentences, with a conviction rate of 73% for crimes against women above 18 years old and 70,04% for crimes against children under 18 years old.

Some 17 314 out of 21 100 detectives were trained in detective-related courses. A further 2 161 detectives were expected to be trained on the basic detective course during 2012/13.

Some 479 trained detectives that had been transferred to other components and divisions within SAPS in the past have been placed back in the detective services environment. Six courses for training of detective commanders in which 346 commanders were trained, was presented during 2011/12.

During 2011/12, 845 SAPS members were trained in the Sexual Offences First Responders Course, aimed at first responders to sexual offences; 2 720 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Learning Programme to ensure that service delivery by SAPS mem-

The anonymous tip-off service Crime Line contributed to 3 000 arrests and more than R41-million in seizures of stolen and counterfeit goods and drugs since it was started five years ago. 80% of the tip-offs were drug-related. The system had contributed to the arrests of criminals wanted for crimes such as ATM bombings, possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, and making illegal electricity connections. At least 16 800 illegal connections and acts of meter tampering had been thwarted in cooperation with Eskom's Operation Khanyisa initiative.

The public can report crime by sending an SMS to 32211, or online at *www.crimeline.co.za*.

bers to the community complies with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998; 1 678 members were trained to deal with vulnerable children; 1 191 members were trained in the national Victim Empowerment Programme to sensitise police officials to the needs of crime victims; and 903 members were trained in the Human Rights in Policing Programme.

Victim support rooms are used for the consultation of victims of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence, interviews and statement-taking. At the end of March 2012 there were 925 victim support rooms nationwide.

Partnership policing

Community policing is a concept that guides police-management styles and operational strategies. It emphasises the establishment of police-community partnerships and a problem-solving approach responsive to the needs of the community. It is based on the assumption that the objectives of the SAPS can only be achieved through the collaborative effort of the SAPS, other government institutions, the organisations and structures of civil society, and individual citizens.

Police/community partnerships have been structured by means of community policing forums (CPFs), with the aim to promote the local accountability of the police and enlist the cooperation of communities with the SAPS. CPFs at police stations serve as the most critical instrument to ensure that the SAPS engage and cooperate with the communities. By the end of March 2012, 1 122 functioning CPFs had been established at police stations.

Sector policing

Sector policing is an operational policing tool adopted in terms of the community policing approach of the SAPS. It provides for practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures. By March 2012, sector policing had been rolled out to 1 056 police stations countrywide.

Reservists

As part of cooperative police-community relations, reservists are being used to support the SAPS in combatting crime. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing and supports a solution-oriented approach.

In support of the recruitment of those reservists who meet the requirements to serve as permanent members of the SAPS, 1 264 reservists were appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 and 27 in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

The personnel strength of the Reserve Police Service was 51 927 reservists at the end of March 2012.

In 2011/12, 1 641 reservists were trained. In addition, short skills programmes on topics such as the administration of community service centres, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival were presented to improve the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing duties.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

Crime Stop consists of a range of call centres responsible for collecting information on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS.

From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 2 562 SMS tips and 1 063 web tips were received, which led to 109 positive cases. Some 182 arrests were made and goods to the value of R593 184 were seized as a result of this initiative.

Crime Line is a groundbreaking initiative that allows members of the public to make anonymous SMS tip-offs on suspected crimes at any time of the day. Since its launch in 2007, it has been instrumental in the arrests of some of the country's most wanted criminals, including suspected robbers and ATM bombers.

It provides the public with a practical way to help in the fight against crime.

Police cooperation between South Africa and Italy was strengthened following discussions between the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa, and Italian Interior Minister Annamaria Cancellieri in April 2012.

The two ministers signed an agreement on police cooperation between the two countries at Parliament, Cape Town. The agreement includes cooperation on trafficking in transnational organised crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, firearm trafficking, terrorism as well as crowd management and event security.

Emergency response services

The SAPS's emergency services respond to crimes in progress and provide services through K9 units, mounted units, hostage and suicide negotiation, police divers and uniformed units such as the 10111 emergency centres and the Flying Squad.

In 2011/12, 11 077 203 calls were received by the 20 SAPS 10111 call centres – 13,8% or 1 342 702 more calls than in 2010/11. There has been an increase in non-police-related calls (an estimated 76% or 8 391 862 compared with 70,9% or 6,9 million), which included hoax calls, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency service enquiries, road directions, legal advice relating to domestic violence or other personal-related matters.

Attending of complaints in terms of reaction time to comply with the vision and mission statement of the SAPS improved for serious complaints in progress from 21,43 minutes in 2010/11 to 19,13 minutes in 2011/12. The reaction time for serious complaints that already occurred improved from 28,58 minutes to 24,44 minutes compared to 2010/11 and for other complaints an improvement from 25,48 minutes to 22,26 minutes were noted. The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene.

Railway Police

The Railway Police has been re-established within South Africa to police the railway environment, which covers about 30 000 km of rail lines and transports approximately 571 837 million passengers annually. A total of 3 308 members are deployed in the railway environment.

The functions of the Railway Police include:
- a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains
- conducting of crime prevention and crime combatting operations within the rail environment
- vice within the rail environment.

Railway Police are operational in the Western Cape (Cape Town, Retreat, Philippi and Bellville), Gauteng (Pretoria, Belle Ombre, Mabopane, Saulsville, Denneboom, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, New Canada, Stretfort, Germiston, Springs and Kempton Park), Eastern Cape (East London, Mount Ruth and Swartzkop) and KwaZulu-Natal (Durban, Kwa-Mashu, Cavendish, Re-Union and Escombe).

There are five national mobile train units strategically placed in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. These units are actively involved in policing the long-distance passenger and freight rail across the country. They are also involved in cross-border operations, disruptive operations and act as a rapid response to the rail environment.

Arrests were made by railway police members within and outside the rail environment and these were effected during daily deployments and operations. Some 39 925 arrests were made, which included 1 107 contact crimes, 133 contact-related crimes, 952 property-related crimes, 3 312 crimes detected as a result of police action and 34 421 other crimes.

The SAPS also provide a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and on the trains within the Gautrain rail network.

Firearms and Liquor Control

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

The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual and business firearm licences, renewals of existing firearm licences, and authorisations to declare such people fit and proper to possess firearms. People seeking firearm licences are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence.

From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, the SAPS received 125 388 new firearm-related applications. Of these, 98 417 or 78,5% of applications were finalised by the end of March 2012.

The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations is integral to the implementation of firearm-control legislation in South Africa. There were 152 additional institutions that were accredited during 2011/12, which brought the total of all accredited institutions to 2 088 as at the end of March 2012, compared to 1 936 at the end of March 2011.

During 2011/12, 8 744 stolen or lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered. Over 10 000 arrests were made for illegal possession of firearms during law-enforcement operations.

Specific procedures are in place for legal firearm owners to surrender firearms and ammunition voluntarily to the SAPS for destruction. In 2011/12, 4 876 legal firearms and 57 599 legal rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily. During 2011/12, 119 810 firearms were destroyed.

From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 1 096 694,944 litres of liquor (including 60 313,264 litres of home-brewed beer) were confiscated by the SAPS. During the same period, 92 929 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down, including 91 665 illegal liquor outlets and 1 264 illegal liquor manufacturers.

A multidisciplinary National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combatting Committee and nine provincial committees were also established to focus on the proliferation of copper-cable thefts and related crimes. Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). Organised Crime Investigation units succeeded in arresting 220 suspects and securing 46 convictions for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals.

Operational Response Services

Operational Response Services provides for specialised interventions and polices South Africa's borders. This division is regarded as a line-function division of the SAPS specifically responsible for:
- maintaining public order
- conducting medium-to-high and high-risk operations
- stabilising volatile situations
- preventing cross-border crimes
- providing a diplomatic policing service.

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium-to-high-risk incidents falls within the broader tactical environment. This tactical capability comprises the:
- Special Task Force. The three units deal with hostage situations, interventions to combat urban and rural terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents and crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search and rescue operations. In 2011/12, the task force intervened in 249 extreme situations.
- National Intervention. The four units deal

In January 2012, the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa, held a two-day strategic planning meeting to discuss the allocation of resources and the training of police officers. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Police, Ms Maggie Sotyu, the National Commissioner of Police, Riah Phiyega, and all South African Police Service (SAPS) station commanders, cluster commanders, provincial commissioners and top management within the SAPS. The meeting also examined and audited the all-round performance of the SAPS, and paid attention to issues such as partnerships with communities, and reviewed and improved the various strategies and plans that are geared towards effective crime reduction.

with interventions in serious and violent crime incidents, escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events, and providing specialised operational support to stations and other government departments. During the period under review, National Intervention conducted 1 909 interventions.

- Public Order Police. The functions of these units are crowd management, responding and stabilising violent and unruly protest actions and maintaining public order. During 2011/12, 11 938 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 10 744 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations. Violence erupted in 1 194 unrest-related incidents such as labour disputes and dissatisfaction with service delivery, leading to 3 543 arrests.
- Tracking Team. This unit is responsible for tracking the most wanted and dangerous suspects for serious and violent crimes. The Tracking Team focuses on the effective and speedy tracking of all the most wanted suspects for whom warrants of arrest were issued for identified serious crime categories such as rape, serial killings, gang-related crimes, as well as serious and violent crimes. During 2011/12, the tracking teams arrested 733 suspects who were wanted for various serious crimes, including murder, aggravated robberies, ATM bombings and sexual-related offences.

In October 2012, President Jacob Zuma bestowed medals on military veterans who distinguished themselves prior to 1994 in the quest for democracy in South Africa.

The medal parade, honouring members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, was held at the Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria. More than 500 former members of the Umkhonto we Sizwe Luthuli detachment – first generation of members who joined around 1961 and 1962 when Umkhonto we Sizwe was established – received medals in the category of platinum, gold and bronze for bravery, merit, campaigns and commemorative.

Mobile Operations

Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo of significant material or monetary value or quality, as well as cargo that could cause danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. This entails secure escort duties to the South African Reserve Bank. Duties are also rendered to the Koeberg nuclear plant, the National Energy Corporation of South Africa, Denel, the South African Bank Notes Company, Parliament, Government Printing Works, SAPS Financial, Supply Chain Management and the Forensic Science Laboratory Service. A 100% safe delivery rate was achieved for the 221 cargos protected.

The SAPS's 35 helicopters and 12 aeroplanes flew 7 730 hours. This included 6 383 operational hours, which were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as callouts, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries and special forces.

International assistance

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, including peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. In 2011/12, 13 members were deployed to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), four to Zambia, 134 to Darfur (Sudan), 16 to South Sudan and 60 to Equatorial Guinea.

Border Policing

Border Policing provides policing and security at ports of entry. The functioning of border policing relates to the effective, efficient and economical management of policing and security within the border environment, which is air, land and sea borders.

These include nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port), 10 international airports and 53 land ports. The smaller slipways/harbours and airstrips are policed by the relevant police stations of that specific area. To enhance national security and territorial integrity, the SAPS conducted 4 430 planned crime prevention and combatting actions at ports of entry.

These operations and day-to-day activities contributed to various arrests and seizures. 6 535 roadblocks, 81 047 vehicle patrols, 35 air patrols, 105 554 foot patrols, 2 873 borderline patrols, 1 364 farm visits, 4 283 vessel patrols and 9 365 perimeter inspections formed part of these actions, among others. Some 25 421 arrests were made at ports of entry in 2011/12.

Based on the 2009 Cabinet decision to return the function of borderline control back to the SANDF, borderline bases on the Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Free State (Fouriesburg and Ladybrand), KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape (Maluti and Lundeansnek) borders were handed over to the SANDF up to the end of March 2012. Himeville and Upper Tugela on the KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho border were to be handed over to the SANDF in 2012/13.

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.

During 2011/12, 1 134 355 charges for serious crime were detected, 249 879 case dockets were court-ready and convictions for 307 580 charges were achieved. Some 158 870 charges reported for crimes against women above 18 years were detected and 36 545 case dockets were court-ready, while 45 186 reported charges for crimes against children under 18 years were detected, and 18 418 case dockets were court-ready.

A project was initiated to identify experienced detectives who had left the detective service environment as a result of transfers and promotions. By March 2012, 479 detectives had been redeployed.

Detective court case officers were placed at selected courts where large volumes of cases are handled to screen new court cases for completeness, ensure that dockets are brought to courts and that investigating officers comply with instructions of public prosecutors. In 2011/12, 139 detective court case officers were placed at 109 courts in all provinces.

In October 2012, Cabinet approved the submission of the draft Dangerous Weapons Bill to Parliament. The Bill is expected to repeal the previous Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act 71 of 1968), which was in operation in the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei homelands.

Detective service centres were introduced at the larger stations to have trained detectives available on duty at police stations at all times.

The FCS units have been re-established in all 176 SAPS clusters. The number of FCS detectives increased by 291, from 1 864 in 2010/11 to 2 155 in 2011/12. Between April 2011 and March 2012, the FCS units secured over 363 life sentences, with a conviction rate of 73% for crimes against women and 70% for crimes against children.

Since 2008, 82 stock theft units were established. In 2011/12, livestock valued at R189 415 900 were recovered.

Specialised investigations

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), known as the Hawks, investigates cases relating to organised crime, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.

In 2011/12, the DPCI received 45 743 new cases. 35 307 charges were referred to court for the first time, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded.

During this time, the DPCI arrested 8 309 individuals and secured 5 561 convictions. Regarding organised crime, they arrested 2 820 and secured 884 convictions.

In the fight against organised crime, the Hawks arrested 50 of the country's most wanted criminals, as well as 20 rhino poachers in 2011/12.

The Organised Crime Investigation units within the DPCI are responsible for the prevention of a cross-sector of organised-crime-related activities including illegal drugs, plundering precious metals and diamonds, smuggling firearms and weapons, human trafficking, money laundering, specific violent

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, better known as the Hawks, has declared the fight against rhino poaching an operational priority and has established a national task team to specifically deal with this crisis. To address the illicit market for rhino horns, South Africa is engaging with certain countries in South East Asia to enhance law enforcement cooperation.

In 2012, 633 rhinos were killed for their horns. The Kruger National Park lost 395 rhinos to poaching during 2012, with another three killed on the first day of 2013. North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo collectively accounted for the loss of 197 rhinos in 2012.

crime, smuggling or stealing non-ferrous metals, vehicle-related crime, endangered species and crimes against the State.

To address the threat of serious organised crime, these units conducted project-driven investigations against 88 criminal groups consisting of 631 targets. Some 46 of these projects were successfully terminated, culminating in the arrest of 165 suspects.

During ad hoc investigations, 3 415 arrests were made and 876 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as the hijacking of cars and trucks, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, ATM bombings, house and business robberies. In addition, 314 people were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals.

Various cross-border operations were conducted during which 303 vehicles were impounded, 46 firearms were seized, 174 suspects were arrested for various crimes (including illegal immigrants) and 139 kg of cannabis was seized.

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.

During 2011/12, the Criminal Record Centre received 1 211 598 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or con-

firmation. Of these, 1 137 423 previous conviction reports were generated within 20 days of receipt and 576 569 were first offenders.

In total, 1 018 829 commercial searches (non-criminal-related enquiries) were also received for processing.

The forensic science laboratory renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing any physical evidence that is collected from various crime scenes. Throughout 2011/12, the forensic science laboratory received 320 729 entries for analysis.

Some 323 388 entries were analysed, including entries from previous financial years, of which 248 202 were analysed within 28 working days from the total amount finalised, including ballistic evidence, scientific and chemical substances, biological material, such as DNA analysis and questioned documents.

The department continued to grow forensic capacity in response to the expected escalation in exhibits received.

At least 800 forensic analysts were employed in 2012/13 to capacitate the country's forensic science laboratories.

More crime scene management service stations have been established, especially to reach rural communities where such services were previously difficult to access.

The launch of a state-of-the-art forensic laboratory in Cape Town in July 2012 helped police to fight crime more smartly. The new centre, which serves the Western Cape and several districts in the Northern Cape and Eastern Cape, replaced the old forensics centre in Delft, and is one of four forensic laboratories in the country (with the others in Port Elizabeth, Pretoria and Durban). The division achieved a criminal conviction rate of 94% in 2011/12.

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, 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, extending to station level.

Cooperation with foreign law-enforcement agencies is done through platforms such as Interpol and the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation. This extends the range of crime intelligence beyond the national borders.

In 2011/12, 49 019 cluster and ad hoc operations – police investigation and intelligence-gathering techniques, which include the detection, investigation, uncovering and prevention of criminal conduct and police investigations not part of a registered undercover or network operation – were conducted.

Some 110 033 profiles, 137 228 intelligence analysis reports, and 82 680 station and cluster crime threat analysis reports were compiled. Some 281 886 statistical reports (descriptive reports based on crime statistics for a specific area and time period) were also compiled.

Protection and security services

The VIP Protection Service provides for the protection of the President, Deputy President, former presidents and other identified VIPs while in transit.

During 2011/12, the unit provided protection to 17 presidential, 78 national and 119 provincial dignitaries; 143 foreign dignitaries, including heads of state visiting South Africa; 298 major and/or special and provincial events, including protection to the Conference of the Parties hosted in December 2011 in Durban; the African National Congress Centenary hosted in January 2012 in Bloemfontein; and 144 584 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa.

Static guard services protects VIPs and their property, and other identified government buildings. The unit conducted 95 344 protection operations to protect 28 installations and/or government buildings and 109 presidential and national ministerial residences.

Strategic installations were audited in terms of the minimum physical security standard

guidelines at national and provincial government departments. During 2011/12, 138 strategic installations were audited and 171 national key points were evaluated.

Department of Defence and Military Veterans

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

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

Legislation and policies

The Department of Defence derives its mandate primarily from Section 200(2) of the Constitution. The mandate is given substance by the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002) as amended; the General Regulations; the *White Paper on Defence (1996)*, the *Defence Review (1998)* and delegated legislation.

In 2012/13, new military policies came into effect on:
- adjusting salaries of soldiers
- providing free preschools, crèches and primary school care
- converting training into academic qualifications
- providing suitable accommodation
- developing a housing allowance scheme
- establishing the Military Ombudsman.

The individual values pursued by members of the Department of Defence in support of the Defence mandate are:

In October 2012, during the 70th commemoration of the Battle of El Alamein in Egypt, the SANDF participated in a full-scale special tribute to the South African soldiers who perished during World War II at El Alamein.

More than 1 200 South African soldiers, both black and white, took part in the battle from 23 October to 4 November 1942, under the old Union Defence Force banner during the second battle of El Alamein code-named "Lightfoot". This battle was among the most decisive battles of the World War II campaigns.

- discipline
- transparency
- excellence through leadership
- honesty and integrity
- accountability
- fairness
- teamwork.

The National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) was established by the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002), to ensure compliance with government policies in respect of arms control and to provide guidelines and criteria to be used when assessing applications for permits.

The 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 Military Veterans Affairs Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999), came into effect in February 2001. The Minister appointed a chairperson and members of the Advisory Board on Military Veterans' Affairs from nominations received from recognised military veterans' organisations. The President is designated as the Patron-in-Chief of all military veterans in terms of the Act.

Legislation that will govern military veterans had been gazetted and came into force in April 2012. Regulations that would govern the implementation of the Act were drafted in 2012.

The Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act 18 of 2011) enjoin the Department of Military Veterans as part of its legislative mandate, restore the dignity and memorialise the sacrifices of those who sacrificed their lives for the benefit of democracy and freedom in South Africa.

Defence Strategy

In the medium to long term, the Department of Defence and Military Veterans will execute its mandate to:

- defend and protect South Africa, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, its national interests and its people in accordance with the Constitution and principles of international law regulating the use of force
- contribute to freedom from fear and want, including the promotion of human security, both nationally and internationally
- contribute to a better life for the people of South Africa.

While emphasising its obligation, the department embraces government's initiatives and priorities to alleviate poverty and underdevelopment. The department's support to these government initiatives requires that:

- defence capabilities are enhanced and maintained
- peace, security and confidence-building in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and the rest of the continent are promoted through constructive dialogue aimed at nurturing sound defence diplomatic relations and projecting South Africa's foreign policy principles and objectives
- the government's policy to resolve conflicts peacefully through recognised international instruments and mechanisms be supported by deploying the SANDF in international peace missions
- the government's diplomatic engagements are supported through participation in multilateral institutions such as the SADC, the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN).

Military strategy

The Military Strategy of South Africa is derived from the Constitution, the *White Paper on Defence* (1996), the *Defence Review* (1998) and the National Security Strategy.

The purpose of military strategic objectives is to defend South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter, which allows for any country to defend itself. This self-defence aims at protecting the country and its territorial integrity. The military strategic objectives of the SANDF are the following:
• enhancing and maintaining comprehensive defence capabilities
• promoting peace, security and stability in the SADC region and on the continent
• supporting the people of South Africa.

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, inter-agency and multinational force preparation as well as force employment during times of conflict. The missions include:
• countering 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.

The military strategic concepts describe the procedures to be followed to meet military strategic objectives, namely:
• providing mission-essential training
• establishing a mission-trained force
• selective engagement where possible
• strategic positioning.

The SANDF's capabilities constitute the means of the strategy and consist of:
• command and control, communications, computers, information, intelligence, infrastructure, reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities

• light mobile capability
• conventional warfare capability
• effective and appropriate support capabilities.

Force preparation

The chiefs of the South African Army (SA Army), South African Air Force (SAAF), South African Navy (SAN) and the South African Military Health Service (SAMHS) are responsible for providing combat-ready defence capabilities in accordance with the military strategic objectives and operational requirements. Each division must structure, position and maintain itself to provide forces able to participate successfully, as part of a joint, interdepartmental and multinational grouping, in the execution of all missions.

Some examples of group system/formations established by the different services are:
• SA Army – infantry, artillery or armour formations
• SAAF – air capabilities within the Air Command
• SAN – fleet command
• SAMHS – military-health formations.

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

The preparation and employment of the SANDF is supported by the management of finances as well as the acquisition, maintenance and disposal/retirement of human resources, finances, logistic supplies and information systems, and which are administered by internal controls within the business rules derived from the applicable resource regulatory framework.

Budget and funding

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans' budget allocation for 2012/13 was R37,5 billion. It is expected to grow by 6,5% to R39,9 billion and reach R42 billion in 2013/14.

Changes to the baseline over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period include R749,2 million for borderline control, R23 million for the establishment of the Office

of the Military Ombudsman and R600 million for the completion of the Strategic Defence Procurement Programme.

The department spent R1,8 billion on estate management that was transferred to the Department of Public Works.

Functions

Peace support operations
The role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in the region and the continent necessitated the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability, including its Forward Deployment Capability. The SANDF continued to participate in the UN Peace Support Operation in the DRC, the UN/AU hybrid Peace Support Operation in Sudan and the provision of training to the armed forces of the Central African Republic. The SANDF was tasked to execute counter-piracy operations in support of the Mozambican Defence Force in the Mozambique Channel. In addition, the SANDF had five general military assistance operations in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea and the DRC.

Border safeguarding
Effective border management is part of the government's crime-prevention strategy, which deals with cross-border crimes and poaching. The SANDF works closely with the SAPS and other government departments on this.

As part of the SANDF troop deployment, operations were being conducted to combat cross-border crime, stock theft and illegal grazing and rhino poaching in the Kruger National Park.

During 2012, the troop deployment had led to the confiscation of contraband, including cigarettes and liquor, to the value of R3,1 million. In addition, 763 kg of dagga and 315 kg of copper had been confiscated and 23 stolen vehicles and nine weapons recovered. Some 5 210 undocumented people were apprehended and 212 criminals arrested.

South African soldiers, posted on the border with Mozambique to conduct border security

patrols, apprehended 22 poachers and confiscated 19 hunting rifles and AK-47s between April 2011 and March 2012. The soldiers had also shot and killed 11 poachers in that period.

The soldiers had initially been posted on the South African-Mozambican border as part of government's strategy to secure South Africa's borders, but were later assigned to anti-rhino-poaching units in the Kruger National Park.

The last phase of the borderline control strategy was rolled out in 2012, when soldiers were sent to patrol the border with Lesotho.

Since the first deployment of SANDF troops along the country's borders in April 2010, 11 SANDF companies had been stationed on the borders with Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Mozambique and Lesotho. A further four companies were to be deployed on the borders with Botswana and Namibia in 2013/14.

Defence acquisition
Defence acquisition focused on acquiring new equipment and upgrading existing equipment, in 2012/13.

Specific technology programmes are also in place to ensure the retention of the required technology base for effective local participation in scheduled acquisition programmes, in addition to applying these technologies to optimise the remaining life of existing equipment. Defence science, engineering and technical expertise focus on the strategically essential requirements of the SANDF.

In October 2012, the South African Post Office paid tribute to the 11 Field Postal Unit of the SANDF by issuing a set of commemorative stamps. The stamps were launched on World Post Day, which is observed on 9 October each year.

The 11 Field Postal Unit is dedicated to providing an efficient field postal service to the SANDF and its members, wherever they may be deployed, during operations and large-scale field exercises. The unit is fully operational in Africa and is the only reserve unit that has been deployed continuously since the first South African troops were deployed in central Africa during 2001.

Examples include:
- SA Army Infantry Fire System (60 mm Long-Range Mortar)
- SA Army Intelligence Battlefield Surveillance and Mobile Processing System
- SA Army Artillery Target Engagement System
- Ground-Based Air Defence System
- Development of the Rooivalk Combat Support Helicopter
- Electro-Optical Sensor on the Cessna C-208
- Development of the A-Darter Infra-Red Missile
- Four Gripen fighter aircraft arrived in September 2012, bringing the total delivered in South Africa to 26
- SAN's Submarine Capability
- Precision Guided Munitions
- Sonar Technology
- Support Technology.

Organisational structure

The Department of Defence and Military Veterans adheres to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, various parliamentary committees such as the Joint Standing Committee on Defence and the Defence Secretariat.

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

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

Secretary for Defence

The Secretary for Defence manages the Defence Secretariat and is the accounting officer of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans.

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

- enhancing civil control through briefings to the parliamentary committees having oversight over the department and the Minister over the department
- providing the Chief of the Defence Force with comprehensive instructions
- monitoring compliance with policies and directions issued by the Minister to the Chief of the Defence Force
- disciplining of, administrative control over and managing employees, including their effective use and training.

Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President of South Africa. His or her duties include:

- advising the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on any military, operational and administrative matters
- complying with directions issued by the Minister
- formulating and issuing policies and doctrines
- exercising command by issuing orders, directives and instructions
- directing, managing and administrating
- 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.

Various divisions within the SANDF have specific responsibilities and capabilities. These include among others:

- The Joint Operations Division provides and employs defence capabilities, including an operational capability to conduct all operations, as well as joint, interdepartmental and multinational military exercises.
- The SA Army provides prepared and supported landward defence capabilities.
- The SAAF provides prepared and supported air defence capabilities.

- The SAN provides prepared and supported maritime defence capabilities.
- The SAMHS provides prepared and supported health capabilities and services.
- The Defence Intelligence Division provides a defence intelligence and counter-intelligence capability.
- Joint Logistic Services, a subprogramme of the General Support Programme, provides logistic services.
- The Command and Management Information Systems Division is a subprogramme of the General Support Programme and provides command and management information and related services.
- The Military Police Division is a subprogramme of General Support that provides military policing capabilities and services.
- The Military Skills Development System will, through professional education and training, result in all young officers being in possession of a Bachelor's Degree by the time they are promoted to the rank and level of major by 2020. Joint Senior Command and Staff Programme graduates will attain a postgraduate diploma or Honours Degree that paves the way for Executive National Security Programme graduates to obtain Master's degrees. These degrees will be awarded through institutions of higher education accredited by the Council of Higher Education.
- The National Youth Service is intended to play a key role in dealing with the consequences of youth unemployment and to the national goal of poverty alleviation. The service does not offer training for military engagement, but will draw on the potential of military training to promote discipline, self-esteem, confidence and a sense of belonging to the national community. The aim is to train 20 000 recruits though this programme in 2012.

Defence Reserve Force
In terms of the South African Defence Strategy 2010 to 2030 and the SANDF Military Strategy 2007, the role of the reserve forces is to be in a

In September 2012, more than 28 countries showcased their different aircraft's capabilities at the seventh Africa Aerospace and Defence Air Show at the Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria.

It is Africa's largest exhibition of air, sea and land capability and attracted thousands of foreign tourists, as well as local visitors.

The show featured both aerobatic and static displays, as well as national pavilions from India, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Belgium, China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Romania, Pakistan and Brazil.

state of predetermined readiness and provide the following capabilities:
- augmenting the regular forces as key elements within the core force
- providing the bulk of the growth force and contributing to the ongoing operations conducted by the SANDF
- supplementing peace-support operations
- providing certain specialist skills.

At the end of 2011/12, the Reserve Force strength was 26 851, of whom 15 316 reservists were called up during the year – the highest call-up since 1994.

In 2012, various tertiary institutions implemented the University Reserve Training Programme. The first group of 56 students completed basic military training in January 2012 in the Free State.

Maritime safety and security
Amid a dramatic increase in piracy, South Africa may have to amend its maritime laws if it decides to supply any foreign commercial vessels that carry armed security guards and dock at its ports. Under current maritime laws, it is illegal to have armed guards aboard commercial vessels.

In April 2012, naval delegates from 38 African countries and those bordering the Indian Ocean debated the ethics around such a move at the Third Indian Ocean Naval Symposium hosted at the Cape Town International Convention Centre. Some European countries had been considering placing security, including marines, on board commercial vessels

because of the increase in piracy in the Indian Ocean. South African commercial vessels do not have on board security, and security is supplied by the SAN through its various patrol vessels.

Crimes in the Indian Ocean had become unacceptable, with the number of hostages taken by pirates rising from 186 worldwide in 2006 to 1 016 in the Indian Ocean around Africa alone in 2010.

Africa is particularly vulnerable since it is reliant on the oceans, with about 90% of trade carried by sea. In Tanzania, 57 attacks had been experienced from February 2011 to February 2012. Africa's response to the increase in piracy needs to be tailored to particular complexities in each country and address specific land-based problems which fuelled piracy.

Other defence commitments

The department's other commitments include:
- achieving a reasonable level of military diplomacy by:
  - placing and managing defence attachés
  - establishing and maintaining bilateral and multilateral agreements
  - participating in the activities of the defence structures of multinational organisations such as the UN, the AU and SADC (especially in the Interstate Defence and Security Committee)
- meeting the international obligations of the 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.

Military veterans

The SANDF dedicated 2012 to its military veterans. In 2012, it celebrated the 50th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The department had been providing health services to older military veterans since 2010 and about 2 500 military veterans on the department's database to receive health benefits.

The department assisted the umbrella body for military veteran associations to set up the Military Veterans Appeal Board and the Military Veterans Advisory Council across the country.

Significant strides have been made by the Department of Military Veterans to reshape and address the plight of military veterans.

Facilities, land and environment

In 2012, the department conducted an audit of the 450 000 ha of land that it owns, so that the land could be put to productive use, together with the private sector.

The land has been held in trust by the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Defence had been in talks with the Department of Public Works to get it to transfer the land to the Department of Defence.

The Department of Defence was discussing with private-sector providers as well as banks to help finance and put up new accommodation for servicemen.

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC)

The NCACC is a committee of ministers, of which the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is a member. The NCACC oversees policy and sets control mechanisms for the South African arms trade. It also ensures that arms-trade policies conform to internationally accepted practices.

Companies interested in exporting arms have to apply for export permits, 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, where after the NCACC makes the final decision. An independent inspectorate ensures that all levels of the process are subject to independent scrutiny and supervision, and are conducted in accordance with the policies and

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

Defence Force Service Commission

The Defence Force Service Commission was established in terms of the Defence Amendment Act, 2010. Its functions include making recommendations to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans concerning improvements to salaries and service benefits of members of the SANDF.

In May 2012, Cabinet appointed 10 commissioners to the Defence Force Service Commission whose responsibility it is to advise the Minister on the conditions of service of soldiers.

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

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

The association is acknowledged as the only trade association of South Africa's Defence Industry (Sadi), and is mandated by its members to promote and champion the collective interests of the industry. It comprises a cluster of leading companies in the South African private and public sector that supply defence materiel, products and services.

AMD member companies supply products and services to the Department of Defence, government organisations and other contractors, both locally and internationally, in the defence and security market place.

As Sadi is one of the cornerstones of a stable and growing South African economy, the AMD is responsible for ensuring that a world-class, indigenous defence industry capability is maintained in a sustainable manner.

AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:
• co-hosting Africa Aerospace and Defence
• co-publishing the Sadi Directory
• negotiating the structuring of export incentives and the sponsorship of international trade show pavilions.

Within an emerging Defence Industry Support Framework, the Department of Defence, in collaboration with Armscor and the AMD, will continue to provide effective support to enable Sadi to exploit export opportunities within the South African political and legal context. The services provided range from information sharing on possible opportunities to facilitating the provision of defence personnel, facilities and equipment for use by Sadi in demonstrations for export purposes.

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

Castle Control Board

The Castle Control Board, as a public entity, has the mandate to manage and protect the Castle of Good Hope on behalf of the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans, having the ultimate ownership responsibility for the Castle of Good Hope. While it is overseen by the Department of Defence, the Castle Control Board generates its own revenue.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor)

Armscor 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 Armscor Limited (Ltd) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003), and the Armscor Ltd Amendment Act, 2005 (Act 16 of 2005).

Armscor's mandate is to assist the Department of Defence and Military Veterans in the following matters:
• to be a nodal centre for acquisition
• disposal of equipment
• decision support to defence matériel requirements of the department
• conduct the defence technology, research, development, analysis, tests and evaluation requirements
• custodian of defence matériel intellectual property, including an asset register.

On 22 February 2013, the Department of Defence and Military Veterans celebrated their Armed Forces Day at the Lucas "Masterpieces" Moripe Stadium in Atteridgeville west of Pretoria. This parade was also the 96th anniversary of the fateful sinking of the *SS Mendi*.

It was held in honour of the men and women who have served and have fallen in the line of duty in service of the country.

Local residents and foreign dignitaries were treated to an air display by the South African Air Force and a parade by the different Arms of Service of the Defence Force.

The Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is responsible for Armscor. The management and control of Armscor reside with a board of directors, while its day-to-day management is handled by a management board. The Department of Defence has an oversight role and allocates funding from the fiscus to the corporation.

Armscor's acquisition role pertains to all the actions that need to be taken to satisfy the need for materiél, facilities or services intended for client use or in support of client requirements.

The acquisition role can be broadly divided into the following four categories:
• system acquisition management
• procurement management
• product systems management
• technology acquisition management.

In addition, Armscor also performs:
• quality assurance
• Defence Industrial Participation Programme
• management of strategic facilities.

The management of strategic facilities is vested in a subsidiary company, Armscor Business (Pty) Ltd. To fulfil its mandate, Armscor Business is structured into three groups, namely:
• Defence Science and Technology Institute
• Test and Evaluation Facility
• Defence Support.

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 Companies Act, 1973. Its defence capabilities, however, date back more than 70 years when some of Denel's first manufacturing plants were established.

During 2011/12, Denel secured over R5 billion orders to be delivered over the next five years. The R700-million capitalisation of Denel Aerostructures will allow the company to prepare itself for the serial manufacturing phase of the A44M programme, which started in 2012/13.

In 2012, Denel delivered the last six fully certified and combat-ready Rooivalk helicopters to the SANDF.

Apart from being original equipment manufacturers in certain product categories, Denel businesses are also engaged in the overhaul, maintenance, repair, refurbishment and upgrade of the SANDF's defence systems and equipment. As such, they provide the SANDF with the cost-effective ways to undertake its role in peacekeeping and peace-support missions beyond South Africa's borders.

Twenty-two of the 26 new Gripen combat aircraft were operational in April 2012. By the end of 2012, the SAAF had already received all 26 Gripens from Swedish manufacturer Saab and the aircarft were stationed at the Makhado Air Force Base in Limpopo.

During the same month, an air force delegation participated in a multinational flying exercise, Operation Lion Effort, in Sweden.

The first group of student fighter pilots of the Gripen Fighter Weapon School is expected in late 2013. The SAAF base in the Overberg in the Western Cape is to be the training ground for the new recruits.

The first full-motion helicopter flight simulator to arrive in Africa will be used by pilots of the SAAF as part of their training programme.

Located at aerospace manufacturer Denel's facility in Bonaero Park in the east of Johannesburg, the second-hand simulator was acquired by Eurocopter Southern Africa, and was previously used by the Swiss Air Force, originally commissioned there in 1993.

In September 2012, Denel and Airbus Military signed a new agreement with revised terms for manufacturing aircraft components on the A400M, in a development that will contribute significantly to Denel's financial turnaround.

The relationship between Airbus and Denel takes the country another step towards the growth of a fully fledged South African aerospace industry. Government has also demonstrated its confidence in the future of the company through a capital injection of R700 million in 2012.

Of the approximately 2 500 hours available for use by air forces on the simulator, the SAAF will use 1 000 per year.

The simulator is designed to train pilots and flight engineers operating Eurocopter's AS332 Super Puma and certain compatible machines, including the SAAF's Oryx medium-utility heli-copter, manufactured by Denel.

In September 2012, the seventh Africa Aerospace and Defence Exhibition was held at the Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria. Denel Aviation and Russian Helicopters, a leading global designer and manufacturer of helicopters, signed an agreement to create a helicopter servicing hub in Africa.

It has already partnered with Brazil in devel-oping the A-Darter air-to-air-missile, with pro-duction scheduled to start at the end of 2014.

Also included in its range of precision-guided products and missile systems are the Umkhonto-IR air defence missile systems, the Ingwe and Mokopa anti-armour missile systems, precision-guided munitions and the Raptor 2 stand-off weapons.

Denel Dynamics has the unique ability to offer turnkey armed surveillance unmanned aerial vehicles.

Through a range of high-end skills-devel-opment programmes, Denel aims to retain engineers, technicians and scientists for the industry. These programmes include:
• Denel Centre for Learning and Development
• Denel Youth Foundation Training Programme
• engineering bursary schemes and internships
• school-outreach programmes.

Department of State Security
In June 2012, the Department of State Security completed the last phase of the restructuring process of the State Security Agency (SSA), which was established in 2009.

The mandate of the SSA is to provide gov-ernment with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and well-being of its people. This enables government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.

The SSA comprises:
• the Domestic Branch (formerly the National Intelligence Agency or NIA)
• the Foreign Branch (formerly the South Af-rican Secret Service or SASS)
• the Intelligence Academy (formerly the South African National Academy of Intelligence or Sanai)
• National Communications, which includes the former National Communications Centre, Office for Interception Centres and Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd.

The SSA focuses on the matters of national interest including terrorism, sabotage, subver-sion, espionage and organised crime.

The number of requests from international counterparts was expected to increase to 220 over the MTEF.

The SSA was allocated R3 897,8 million in 2012/13.

Legislation and policies
The SSA is governed by the foillowing legisla-tion and policies:
• Constitution of South Africa
• Proclamation: *Government Gazette 32566*
• Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002)
• *Ministerial Notices No 32576*
• Intelligence Services Regulations 2003, *Government Gazette No 25592*
• National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994)
• Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994)

- *White Paper on Intelligence* (1994)
- Protection of State Information Bill, November 2011
- Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001)
- Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998)
- Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002)
- SAPS Act, 1995
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001)
- RICA Act, 2002
- Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Functions

Domestic branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 defined 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 national department and without delay to transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and for this purpose to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- inform the President of any such threat
- supply (where necessary) intelligence relating to any such threat to the SAPS for the purposes of investigating any offence or alleged offence.

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

- fulfilling a proactive, anticipatory or early warning role of scanning and assessing the total (economic, social, political and environmental) domestic security situation to identify and report to the policymaker or executive departments any signs or warning signals of threats or potential threats to the constitutional order and the safety of the people
- performing a reactive monitoring role in tracking events when a threat/crime has been identified or a crisis has already arisen, without duplication of the role of the other executive departments; the purpose of this monitoring role is mainly to enhance investigation and prosecution by providing tactical information and intelligence to enforcement and prosecution institutions and to decide the extent and the implications of threats or potential threats to the national security and the safety
- providing an integrated multi-analytical strategic projective assessment of patterns, trends and of security relevant issues, to provide strategic early warning and to enhance the NIA's support and involvement in policy formulation.

Foreign Branch

The Foreign Branch (formerly the SASS) is a national intelligence structure established by the Intelligence Service Act, 1994 (Act 38 of 1994) and whose continued existence is provided for in the Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005).

Since September 2009, the SASS has changed in status and is now a government component of a principal national department called the SSA as per the Presidential Proclamation of 11 September 2009. The Act that will regulate the affairs of the SSA is in the process of being formulated.

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 defines the functions of the SASS as being:

- gathering, correlating, evaluating and analysing foreign intelligence, excluding foreign military intelligence, to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people and to supply intelligence relating to any such threat to NICOC
- instituting counter-intelligence measures

within the service and, in consultation with the service, counter-intelligence measures outside South Africa
• gathering departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department, and without delay to evaluate and transmit such intelligence and any other intelligence at the disposal of the service and which constitutes departmental intelligence to the department concerned and to the NICOC.

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

Intelligence Academy
The former Sanai, now the Intelligence Academy under the SSA, was established in terms of the Intelligence Services Act, 2002 with a mandate to provide quality intelligence training to the members of the Intelligence Community.

Sanai was formally launched in February 2003, and immediately assumed its challenging role of producing intelligence officers who not only understand South Africa's national

security paradigm, but can also carry out their duties within the values and ethical principles demanded from each officer.

The Sanai campus (Mzwandile Piliso Campus), located in Mahikeng, is named after the late Mzwandile Piliso, a veteran intelligence officer, who played an important role in a non-statutory intelligence body that served the liberation movements.

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

In 2012/13, the department continued its project of integrating its intelligence technology platforms to improve service delivery. The storage capacity for the lawful intercepts was upgraded, which resulted in a faster and more efficient monitoring system. The product distribution network and the Internet Protocol Interception System were prioritised in 2012/13.

The department was in an advance stage of developing the National Security Strategy and the National Interest Doctrine. The NICOC Task Team has developed the draft National Security Strategy. As part of the strategy the department identified dual-use technologies that have security and commercial applications as a priority.

Comsec
Comsec was established in 2002 as a private company – Civillian Intelligence Community – with the primary purpose of ensuring that critical electronic communications of the state are secure and protected.

Through presidential proclamation in 2009, Comsec was pronounced a government component, effectively transferring its ICT functions to the SSA. Its functions include:
• protecting and securing electronic communications of national importance against security threats

In February 2012, Cabinet approved the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework. The framework outlines policy positions intended to address national security threats in cyberspace; combat cyber warfare, cyber crime and other cyber ills; and develop, review and update existing substantive and procedural laws to ensure alignment. It will also build confidence and trust in the secure use of ICT.

- conducting periodic analysis of the state of ICT security and advising the Minister of such analysis
- identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of state.

Comsec offers the following ICT security services:
- managed security services
- secure communications
- risk management and assurance services

Office for Interception Centre
The OIC was established in terms of the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002.) The OIC provides a centralised interception service to law enforcement agencies involved in combatting threats to national security.

Interception was previously conducted independently by the Law Enforcement Agency, which may have resulted in duplication of work and resources. The formation of the OIC centralises interception activities and paves the way for improved management of interception in an effort to increase efficiency, minimise duplication of resources and costs, and regulate and control the interception environment.

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

By May 2012, 19 vetting field units were established in the departments of international relations and cooperation, tourism, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, correctional services, environmental affairs, the South African Reserve Bank, the South African Revenue Service, the NPA and the State Information Technology Agency.

As part of the vetting mandate; the department prioritised the training of security managers across government departments. During 2011/12, 22 security managers were trained and in 2012/13 another 30 were trained.

Border Management Agency
As part of the SADC region, South Africa continues to be confronted by the problems of illegal migration, other transnational organised crimes and human smuggling. The business case for the establishment of the Border Management Agency by 2014 was processed by the Cabinet Committee in 2012.

Securing special events
During 2011/12, the department successfully secured several major events which included the 123rd International Olympic Committee Meeting, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the African National Congress' centenary celebrations.

Conclusion
The mandate bestowed on the SAPS to lead in the fight against crime and corruption is a key element of government and affects every aspect of South African society.

The SAPS has achieved many successes in the recent past, despite some challenges. The way forward is not only to build on those successes, but to embark on a new, forceful course of action. A number of specific priorities will therefore be pursued in future.

The SAPS' ability to respond to the challenges will be enhanced through the focused developing of specialised, properly resourced, technologically advanced, adequately skilled and well-managed capacities, including visible policing, priority crime investigations, crime

intelligence and the Criminal Record and Forensic Science Service.

The SAPS' strategic efforts will include the mobilisation of all sectors of society in the fight against crime through the establishment of partnerships that will benefit policing and the communities they serve.

With its core objective of providing for the defence and protection of South Africa, as well as its territorial integrity and its people, the SANDF's responsibilities go hand-in-hand with those of the SAPS.

During the past year, various operations to protect the country's land, sea and air borders have continued to yield positive results, with increased quantities of illegal weapons, contraband and drugs having been confiscated at the borders.

Some members of the SANDF, working in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies, have been deployed at the Kruger National Park to protect rhinos against poachers. During the financial year, its Operation Rhino nabbed 27 suspected poachers.

Through its border safeguarding operation – Operation Corona – the SANDF arrested 371 criminals, confiscated over R13 million in contraband and recovered 64 stolen vehicles at the country's borders.

The SANDF is also deployed in UN and AU missions to keep peace, secure property and protect local populations.

Looking forward, the priorities of the Department of Defence for the coming period are to include a stronger focus on the border-safeguarding function, the enhancement of the SANDF's landward capabilities, the consolidation of the SADC's Maritime Security Strategy, furthering government's job creation agenda, enhancing the SANDF's peacekeeping formation and revitalising the reserves component.

The Department of State Security will continue to ply its trade guided by the theme *Working Together to Build a Safer Nation in a Secure World*. It has entered the last phase of its restructuring process and is now better prepared to support government to achieve the outcomes of ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe, creating a better South Africa and contributing to a better and safer Africa and world.

Acknowledgements

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