



Department of Police

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.

South African Police Service

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

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

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

The mission of the SAPS is to:

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

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) provincial commissioners (under whom the cluster stations fall) and cluster commanders (under whom the police stations fall) report to the National Commissioner. At the end of March 2014, there were 1 137 police stations countrywide.

The SAPS' personnel complement stood at 194 852 by March 2014 including 153 116 SA Police Service Act employees. The police/population ratio at the end of March 2014, was at 1:346. A decision was taken in 2013/14 to fill vacant posts on higher levels rather than entry levels and subsequently SAPS had to downscale on the entry level enlistments, which resulted in the establishment target being reduced.

Police, Defence and Intelligence

Operational training in 2013/14 focused on:

- the development of station management
- victims, women and children
- detective training
- crime intelligence development
- enhancement of skills through learnerships e.g. public administration, artisanship
- K53 driver education.

The SAPS awarded bursaries to develop employees through institutions of higher learning for policing-related and scarce skills-related studies.

Strategic outcome-oriented goals

Ensuring that all South Africans are and feel safe (Outcome 3) is the broad outcome for the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, and also underpins the work of the SAPS.

- Other strategic outcomes addressed were: “Creating a better South Africa, contributing to a better Africa in a better world” (Outcome 11) and “An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service” (Outcome 12).
- To deliver on these outcomes, the department’s 2010 – 2014 Strategic Plan focused on the following areas:
 - reducing the number of all serious, contact and trio crimes
 - increasing activities to prevent and combat border crime
 - increasing the detection rate, the trial-ready case docket rate and the conviction rate for all serious, contact and trio crimes including crimes against women and children
 - addressing organised crime
 - external deployments in support of the African agenda for development and continued partnerships
 - ensuring adequate availability of and access to police service points by bringing them closer to communities in rural areas.

Mandate

The SAPS derives its powers and functions from section 205 of the Constitution and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).

This legislation regulates the police service in terms of its core function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime.

Key policy development and legislative changes

- The *White Paper on Policing* was published as a Green Paper and public consultation meetings were held in all nine provinces. Based on the comments received, the White Paper was finalised and presented to Parliament.

- The Dangerous Weapons Act of 2013 was approved by Parliament and implemented by SAPS during 2013/14. The Dangerous Weapons Act of 2013 takes into account constitutional principles and present policing needs on the possession and carrying of dangerous weapons.
- The following legislation was approved by Parliament but will be enacted only in 2014/15:
 - The Criminal (Forensic) Procedure Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 37 of 2013): This Act establishes a DNA database in SAPS for analysis of DNA samples and recording of results for crime detection and investigation of cases.

Visible policing

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

- combating crime through crime operations
- providing for the activities at police stations
- combating 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
- eradicating the proliferation of illegal firearms available for use in crime and violence
- ensuring effective compliance and enforcement of liquor control and second-hand goods legislation to address serious crime in South Africa.

Crime in South Africa

Seventeen categories of crime are grouped together as serious crime, and include contact crime (violent crimes against persons) and trio crimes (house robbery, business robbery and carjacking). The consequences of serious crime, in particular contact crime, and the fact that South Africa experiences exceptionally high levels of these crimes are generally acknowledged.

Overall serious crime decreased by 0,4% from 1 833 775 reported crimes in 2012/13 to 1 826 967 reported crimes in 2013/14. Overall contact crime increased with 0,5% from 617 239 reported crimes in 2012/13 to 620 366 reported crimes in 2013/14 and trio crime with 10.8% (from 44 317 in 2012/13 to 49 120 reported crimes) in 2013/14.

Police reaction time

The SAPS measures its reaction times to complaints, from the time the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System

or the Global Emergency Mobile Communication system until the time the response vehicle physically stands off at the complaint.

Drug eradication

The SAPS makes an effective contribution to the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan through its activities for supply and demand.

It serves as the country's blueprint for preventing and reducing alcohol and substance abuse and its associated social and economic consequences for South African society, and builds on the foundation laid down by government's programme of action on Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

The Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) conducts intensive intelligence and court directed undercover operations to identify, profile, infiltrate, investigate and neutralise drug groups, syndicates, and high-flyers by means of various projects.

Firearms, Liquor Control and Second-hand Goods

The initiative addresses the abundance of firearms used in crime and violence in South Africa.

It also ensures compliance with and effective enforcement of legalisation concerning firearms, liquor and second-hand goods control.

The SAPS issue competency certificates, individual and business firearm licenses, renewals of existing firearm licenses permits and authorisations to declare persons fit and proper to possess firearms. From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, the SAPS received 254 664 new firearm-related applications and finalised 96% or 244 550 including 49 276 applications received prior to 2013/14.

The accreditation of businesses, associations and organisations is integral to the implementation of firearms control legislation in South Africa. During 2013/14, 72 institutions were accredited which brings the total number of accredited institutions to 2 249.

In 2013/14, more than 11 000 arrests were made for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition during law-enforcement operations. 7 589 firearms were circulated as stolen/lost and 10 113 firearms were found. Of the 10 113 a total number of 5 520 were forfeited to the state.

During 2013/14, 4 332 legal firearms and 81 520 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS. This procedure assists persons to comply with firearm control legislation. During the same period the SAPS destroyed 42 729 firearms.

The SAPS confiscated 1 792 469,768 l of liquor (including 82 938,087 of home-brewed beer) in 2013/14. During the same period 548 562 inspections were conducted to ensure compliance with liquor legislation. As a result 76 947 identified illegal liquor traders were closed down.

Since the implementation of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009), 11 771 applications for the registration of second-hand goods dealers and recyclers were finalised and 45 689 compliance inspections were conducted.

Victims, women and children

The main responsibility of the SAPS towards empowering victims is to render a victim-friendly service to all victims of crime. It includes:

- developing, monitoring and implementing policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime
- sensitising and training SAPS members to render a professional, victim-friendly service
- ensuring that SAPS facilities are victim-friendly.

By March 2014, 947 victim-friendly rooms (VFRs) had been established across the country to assist victims of crimes, especially crimes against women, children and the elderly. To support victims, 30 816 SAPS members were trained and found competent in interventions of domestic violence, victim empowerment, the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008), human rights, children and youth at risk, and first responder to sexual offences.

The SAPS conducted various public education and awareness events at provinces and stations, particularly in support of Youth Month, Women's Month, 16 Days of Activism of No Violence Against Women and Children, as well as 19 ministerial izimbizo where the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer were involved.

Community partnership programmes

Community Policing Forums (CPFs) at police stations serve as the instrument for ensuring that the SAPS engages and cooperates with communities.

By the end of March 2014, 1 123 functional CPFs had been established at police stations. Sector policing, that provides for practical policing approaches to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, was implemented at 1 078 police stations by 31 March 2014.

In March 2014, the Department of Social Development (DSD) in partnership with Vodacom and other government departments launched

the Gender Based Violence Command Centre, a 24-hour call centre dedicated to providing support and counseling to victims. The toll free number is 0800 428 428 (0800 GBV GBV).

A partnership was established between the SAPS, the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders to enhance the involvement of traditional leaders in safety and security at all levels.

In February 2014, a partnership agreement was signed with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to focus on research and technology support for the Public Order Police environment.

Reservists

Reservists support the SAPS as a force multiplier, and as part of the police and community's cooperation in combating crime.

Regulations for the South African Reserve Police Service were promulgated in October 2013. These regulations are aligned with the South African Reserve Police Service Policy Framework and Guidelines that was approved by the Minister in 2012/13. By the end of March 2014, there were 18 631 active reservists.

Rural Safety

In total, 881 of the 1 137 police stations are categorised as rural or rural-urban mix police stations.

The Rural Safety Strategy, aimed at enhancing safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community, is based on four pillars:

- enhanced service delivery
- integrated approach
- community safety awareness
- rural development.

In 2014, the Rural Safety Strategy had been fully implemented at 515 of these police stations.

Emergency response services

In 2013/14, the SAPS responded to 7 648 975 calls to the 10111 call centres. By the end of March 2014 there were 475 police stations linked to 10111 call centres. The SAPS has 29 Flying Squad units to serve as a force multiplier to respond to serious and violent crimes in progress that require immediate police action and response.

In 2013/14, the Inland Water Policing arm, responsible for diving-related support, attended to 1 937 diving operations/call-outs. The SAPS' Mounted Service with its 24 mounted units spent 179 521 hours on horseback in 2013/14.

The 101 K9 units conducted 328 617 searches with its working dogs. The 361 active

trained hostage negotiators attended to 1 911 hostage-and suicide-related incidents. Five Accident Combating units and 10 Accident Response Teams attended to 10 152 accident scenes in 2013/14.

The SAPS veterinary hospitals situated in Pretoria, Durban and Potchefstroom conducted 4 261 consultations and 1 404 surgeries to ensure the physical and psychological well-being of dogs and horses.

Railway Police

The Railway Police cover about 33 000 km of rail lines and serve an estimated 538 791 702 million passengers annually.

A total of 3 735 members are deployed in the railway environment (2 967 at Metro Rail and 768 at national mobile train units).

The functions of the Railway Police include:

- providing a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains
- conducting crime prevention and combating crime operations within the rail environment
- providing a rapid rail-policing service.

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).

The five national mobile train units involved in policing long distance passenger trains, Blue Train and freight rail are strategically placed in Gauteng (Wits, Pretoria), KwaZulu-Natal (Durban), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth) and Western Cape (Pinelands). They are also involved in cross-border operations, disruptive operations and provide a rapid response service to the rail environment.

The SAPS also provides a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and carriages.

During 2013/14, Railway Police arrested 37 744 within and outside the rail environment during daily deployments and operations. Some 31 975 crimes were reported in the railway environment. Overall crime reported decreased by 15,1% compared to 2012/13.

A survey in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape which involved 5 625 commuters indicated that safety increased on trains, but that more police/security visibility is needed.

Operational Response Services

Operational response services provide for specialised interventions and policing South Africa's borders.

- This division is specifically responsible for:
- ports of entry and exit
- air support
- responding to medium-to-high risk incidents
- external deployments
- national operational coordination
- the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo.

Specialised interventions

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 deals with hostage situations; acts of terror; organised crime; serious and violent crime incidents, VIP assistance; and search-and-rescue operations. In 2013/14, the task force with its 119 operational members, intervened in 226 extreme situations.

National Intervention Units deal with serious and violent crime incidents; escort dangerous criminals; safeguard VIPs and big events; and provide specialised operational support to stations and other government departments. In 2013/14 these units with its 370 operational members, conducted 2 306 interventions.

Public Order Police deal primarily with public order through crowd management. There are 28 Public Order Policing units countrywide with a staff compliment of 4 563 members, including 4 314 operational members. In 2013/14, violence erupted in 1 907 unrest-related incidents such as labour disputes and dissatisfaction with service delivery, leading to 2 522 arrests, and 11 668 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings were also policed.

In view of continued violent protest action the JCPS cluster was tasked to put measures in place at both national and provincial level to deal with such incidents effectively.

The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (Natjoins), as the operational arm of the JCPS cluster, was tasked to coordinate and monitor the management and investigation of these incidents countrywide 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in an effort to expedite the

In May 2015, the SAPS and the South African Human Rights Commission signed a memorandum of understanding on public demonstrations. The aim is to promote the observance of, respect for and the protection of fundamental human rights among the population to dissuade the public from instigating and resorting to violence during protest demonstrations.

processing of these perpetrators through the CJS.

Dedicated personnel were allocated to investigate public order-related incidents, to gather information and to ensure strict compliance of all laws and regulations.

SAPS Air Wing

The SAPS has 50 aircraft, which include 37 helicopters, 12 fixed-wing aeroplanes and one micro light. By the end of March 2014, the SAPS had 51 pilots including 31 helicopter pilots, six fixed-wing pilots, and 11 pilots flying both helicopters and fixed-wings and three student pilots. The pilots flew 4 069.2 hours for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention, planned operations and assistance to specialised forces in 2013/14.

Tracking and tactical response teams

The tracking teams apprehend wanted suspects positively linked to crimes not detected by investigating officers.

During 2013/14, 2 785 suspects, wanted for serious and violent crimes, were traced and arrested.

Tactical response teams (TRTs) provide immediate tactical response capacity, to such things as trio crimes; farm attacks; ATM bombings; cash-in-transit heists; taxi violence and serious gang-related crimes; planned operations or specific requests; providing assistance in crowd management; and escorting dangerous prisoners and valuable and or dangerous cargo.

There are 42 TRT units countrywide. In 2013/14, TRT units provided protection to 1 296 cargos, escorted 1 388 dangerous prisoners, and assisted during 654 crowd management-related incidents, resulting in 6 225 arrests.

Mobile operations

Mobile operations safeguard valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including material of monetary value or with considerable importance or quality such as cash currency printing material, and potentially dangerous cargo such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.

During 2013/14, 189 valuable and/or dangerous cargos were safely delivered without security breaches.

International assistance

The SAPS renders other specialised policing services to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and the African continent by means of deployment of members

on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. 334 members are trained to be deployed on the Generic Peacekeeping course. During 2013/14:

- 47 members were deployed to the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan and 33 to the United Nations Mission of the Republic of South Sudan
- 30 members participated in the SADC Electoral Observer Mission in Zimbabwe and the Republic of Madagascar.

Border security

The unit provides policing and security at ports of entry.

Based on screening hits generated by the Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System at the 72 ports the SAPS reacted to 3 159 wanted persons and 3 926 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.

Between April 2013 and March 2014, 3 856 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted to enhance national security and territorial integrity. Additionally, 1 481 roadblocks, 66 601 vehicle patrols, 74 496 foot patrols, 3 122 borderline patrols, 2 119 vessel patrols and 14 217 perimeter inspections were also conducted.

Some 102 firearms and 405 stolen/robbed vehicles were confiscated and 18 406 arrests were made at ports of entry in 2013/14.

The port of entry environment profile selected vehicles, containers and cargos that are high-risk. From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 a total number of 356 984 vehicles, 23 040 containers and 7 747 cargos were searched.

Detective services

Detective Services investigates crimes and gathers all related evidence required by the prosecuting authority to redress crime.

Crime investigation includes the components General Investigations, Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) and Specific Crime Investigation.

As a means to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, three criteria are used, namely:

- detection rate (the ability to solve cases from the time the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is opened for investigation until such time as a suspect has been arrested and charged or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court)
- trail-ready docket rate (a fully investigated case docket)
- conviction rate (where the accused was found guilty on one or more charges).

In 2013/14, 1 180 838 charges for serious crime were detected, 398 938 case dockets were trail-ready and convictions for 333 656 charges were achieved.

Some 147 394 charges reported for crimes against women above 18 years were detected and 42 810 case dockets were trail-ready, while 40 047 reported charges for crimes against children under 18 years were detected, and 21 202 case dockets were court-ready.

Convictions were secured for 27 486 charges against women and 9 054 for charges against children.

The Technological Investigation Support Centre provides support to detectives by analysing technological systems and evidence. In 2013/14 the centre assisted with 6 556 profiles relating to cellular phone devices and 2 009 applications were obtained from court to access to the detail billing of suspects.

Specific crime investigation

The investigation of stock theft remains a priority due to its economic impact. Stock theft operations held in 2013/14 resulted in the recovery of 22 070 cattle, 16 663 sheep, 10 600 goats and 532 horses.

There are 51 Vehicle Identification Sections countrywide investigating vehicle-related crime, including vehicle crime syndicates and the identification, investigation and recovery of vehicles.

Their functions include:

- conducting investigations into cross-border vehicle crimes
- returning of SA stolen and recovered vehicles in the SADC/SARPCCO region and internationally
- investigating vehicle crime-related enquiries from SARPCCO and Interpol member states participating in SARPCCO and Interpol cross-border operations
- activities relating to the registration of vehicle manufacturers, importers and builders
- concluding investigations into vehicles forfeited to the State

In 2013/14, 66 790 vehicles were stolen and robbed and 45 055 vehicles were recovered, including 16 163 vehicles that could not be identified by means of vehicle identifiers.

The National Investigation Unit investigates priority case dockets that are referred for investigation by the Minister of Police, the National Commissioner and Deputy National Commissioners. In 2013/14 the National Investigation Unit investigated 468 priority case dockets.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

The partnership between the Primedia Group, SAPS and the Crime Stop Call Centre creates a platform to provide anonymous information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. Between April 2013 and March 2014, the call centre received 169 343 calls and 3 368 SMSs.

These led to 307 positive cases, 453 arrests and the confiscation of goods to the value of R187 158 841.28. Crime Stoppers International is an organisation with 22 member countries, including South Africa. In 2013, Crime Line and their partners won the bid to host the 2014 Annual Crime Stoppers International Conference.

Bureau for missing persons

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides support in tracing missing/wanted/unidentified persons. In 2013/14, the Bureau circulated the details of 1 472 missing/unidentified persons, placed the information of 55 missing and 13 wanted persons on the Internet and facilitated the broadcasting of 1 521 and 283 wanted persons in the printed media.

Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI)

Specialised investigations

The DPCI, known as the Hawks, investigates cases relating to:

- organised crime
- serious and violent crime
- commercial crime
- fraud and corruption.

Serious commercial crime

This refers to:

- serious and priority fraud
- serious commerce-related theft (including theft of trust funds by persons who are obliged by law to keep a trust account)
- complex commercial crimes where the services of a chartered accountant or forensic auditor is required during investigation
- contraventions of commerce-related statutes such as statutes relating to companies, close corporations, cooperatives, trusts, financial advisory and intermediary services
- insurance
- counterfeiting of currency
- counterfeiting of goods and intellectual property rights crimes
- banking-related crime
- exchange control
- estate agents
- deceased and insolvent estates
- serious corruption
- computer-related/cybercrime.

In 2013/14, 87 615 new charges of serious crime related to commerce were reported and a total of 89 913 charges were referred to court.

In July 2010 the President mandated the JCPS Cluster to fast track the investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption. By 31 December 2013 a total number of 435 individuals within the JCPS Cluster have been processed through criminal investigations whilst a total of 254 individuals have been convicted.

Cyber-related crime in South Africa reflects elements of transnational organised crime. These organised crime syndicates use the proceeds of their activities to finance other organised crime operations.

It includes anything from online downloading illegal music files, stealing from online bank accounts, and card "skimming" to non-monetary offences such as creating and distributing viruses on other computers. The most prominent form of cybercrime is identity theft whereby criminals use the Internet to steal personal information through phishing and pharming. Both these methods lure users to fake websites (which appear to be legitimate) where personal information is required. During 2013/14 more than 180 individuals, including 30 foreign nationals were arrested for cybercrime. Eighteen foreign nationals were also convicted for high technology card "skimming".

In May 2014, an international cyber crime syndicate with 12 people arrested in Pretoria. The arrests came after a joint operation between the Hawks, Crime Intelligence, SA Tactical Response Team and the Department of Home Affairs and Interpol, the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Homeland Security Investigations. The fraud included romance scams, reshipping scams, fraudulent check scams, work-at-home scams, along with bank, financial and credit card account takeovers. During investigations, it was found that the merchandise was purchased using stolen personal identity information and fraudulent credit card information of persons in the United States. The syndicate operated for some years purchasing shipping labels from the US Postal Service, Federal Express, United Parcel Service and DHL with fraudulent credit card information or stolen identities. Once the merchandise reached South Africa, the group advertised it for sale on the internet.

Serious organised crime

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

- prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime-related activities including illegal drugs

- plundering precious metals and diamonds
- smuggling firearms and weapons
- human trafficking
- money laundering
- specific violent crime
- smuggling or stealing non-ferrous metals
- vehicle-related crime
- endangered species
- crimes against the State.

These units arrested 254 persons for narcotic-related crime, 169 individuals for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals, 927 for illicit mining, 5 for rhino poaching, and 21 persons associated with human trafficking-related crimes. A total number of 828 convictions were secured.

Criminal records and forensic sciences

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

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

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

In 2013/14, 2 208 304 fingerprint searches were performed to identify individuals involved in crime, and to determine whether an individual has a criminal record. Of these, 1 240 314 (56,17%) were criminal searches of which 658 030 (54,17%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified and 581 736 were first offenders. 967 990 (43,83%) were non-criminal searches such as applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment. Forensic science laboratories received 308 424 case exhibits/entries for forensic analysis in 2013/14.

Crime intelligence

This division 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 components, Crime Intelligence has established coverage throughout the country, extending to station level.

Cooperation with foreign law-enforcement agencies uses platforms such as Interpol and the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, extending the range of crime intelligence beyond the national borders.

Network operations refer to planned and purposeful processes of obtaining, assembling and organising information through exploitation of all types of source on a target (organisation, group or individual) for further intelligence processing and/or use as evidence.

Crime Intelligence conducted 34 534 network operations in 2013/14, and produced 309 165 operational analysis reports including 162 131 profiles, 92 987 intelligence analysis reports, 7 743 communication analysis reports, 4 541 communication interception analysis reports and 41 763 station and cluster crime threat analysis reports.

Protection and security services and Presidential Protection Services

VIP protection services delivered by Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Services provide protection for the President, the Deputy President, former presidents, former deputy presidents, heads of State, their spouses and other identified VIPs while in transit.

In 2013/14, VIP Protection Services provided protection to 218 presidential, national and provincial dignitaries and to 289 foreign dignitaries, including heads of State, visiting South Africa.

Protection was also provided during 178 presidential visits outside the borders of South Africa and at 44 national and provincial major/special events, including the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa Climate Change Committee, Southern African Developing Countries (SADC), Department of International Relations and Cooperation, World Anti-Doping Association, World Economic Forum, and the State funeral of former President Mandela.

Static Protection at the Protection and Security Services protected 42 installations/government buildings, 105 identified VIP residences and three offices.

In 2013/14 a total of 127 national and provincial government departments were audited in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standards

guidelines to manage security for all authorities in government, parastatals, national key points and other government installations.

To manage security for all national key points by means of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980), directives and regulations, 199 national key points were evaluated.

Department of Defence

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

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

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

The SANDF's main objectives are:

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

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

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

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

The Defence Review 2014 indicates the broader role of the SANDF within a developmental State. It does not focus purely on what

In August and September 2014, South Africa's special forces took part in a joint multi-national training exercise in Angola with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) special forces. The aim was to conduct a special forces multinational exercise with SADC. It was conducted with limited satellite support by the air force, health service, and army. The exercise built capacity and tested inter-operability in mountainous, jungle, and waterborne environments. This was the fifth time that the South African special forces participated in a similar exercise with other SADC special forces.

the SANDF is against but additionally provides the framework for the what the SANDF is for and what the nation expects the SANDF to do. This includes the positive role it should play in support of nation building, as an adjunct to its traditional roles and functions.

Legislation, policies and strategies

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

Military strategy

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

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

its territorial integrity.

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

Force preparation

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

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

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

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

Budget and funding

The total budget for the DoD for the 2014/15 financial year, was R42 831,2 million.

Organisational structure

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

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

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

Secretary for Defence

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

As head of the department, the Secretary for Defence is responsible for advising the Minister

regarding defence policy by:

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

Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President.

These duties include:

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

Force Employment

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

This programme ensures successful joint force employment by:

- providing and employing a special operations capability in accordance with national requirements
- ensuring full participation in the number of peace missions as instructed by the President
- conducting joint, interdepartmental, inter-agency and multinational military force preparation exercises (excluding Special Forces and multinational air transport exercises)
- conducting operations to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, to support other government departments, and to comply with its international obligations.

In the pursuance of the national safety and security objectives of government, the Force Employment Programme ensured the

safeguarding of South Africa and its people against a wide range of threats, many of which were non-military in nature.

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

Landward Defence Programme

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

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

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

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

Air Defence

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

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

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

The African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC), a temporary standby force capable of responding quickly to crisis situations in Africa, was operational by October 2014.

The ACIRC will serve as an interim measure ahead of the establishment of a permanent African Standby Force, which was originally expected to be operational by 2015. The AU envisions the ACIRC as an efficient, robust and credible force that can be deployed rapidly, either conducting operations of limited duration and aims, or paving the way for the deployment of larger AU and/or United Nations peace operations.

Following a meeting in Addis Ababa in January, the AU decided that the force would comprise a pool of 5 000 troops made up of operational modules in the form of 1 500-strong battle groups. Command will rest with the AU Peace and Security Council, which will assess all requests for intervention by member states.

On a voluntary basis, member states of the AU will contribute troops and finance for the ACIRC to enable it to act independently.

In the external domain, the SAAF provided air capabilities for search and rescue operations, assistance to the Mozambican Defence Force with counter-piracy operations in the Mozambique Channel, border-safeguarding operations, VIP flights, the SANDF contingent in support of the UN Stabilisation Mission in the DRC and anti-rhino poaching operations in the Kruger National Park.

Maritime Defence

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

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

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

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

Military Health Support

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

This consists of:

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

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

Other Divisions

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

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

Defence Reserve Force

As part of the one-force concept, the Reserves will continue to be transformed and revitalised to fulfil their primary role of providing a large component of the conventional landward capability of the SANDF whilst at the same time supplementing peace support missions conducted by the Regular.

The DoD will continue to focus on the recruitment and training of university students through the University Reserve Training Programme.

The reduction of the financial resource allocation for the Military Skills Development System, as a feeder system for the Reserves may have a negative impact on the numbers of available Reserves and the ability of the SANDF to rejuvenate forces.

The Reserves have contributed significantly to all SANDF deployments externally and internally. For the first time in the history of

SANDF Reserves, a full battalion with troops and leader group was deployed on border safeguarding.

Defence Diplomacy

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

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

Peace-Support Operations (PSOs)

The role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in the region and African under the auspices of the UN, AU and hybrid Peace-Support Operations (PSOs), necessitates the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability that will include the SANDF's Forward Deployment Capability. The development of an appropriate concept on forward basing to ensure the deployability of the SANDF for peace missions in Africa has received impetus after the death of soldiers in the Central African Republic (CAR).

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

These include the UN PSO in the DRC that was upscaled to a Force Intervention Brigade and the AU/UN Hybrid Mission in Sudan. Due to the increased rate of piracy off the East Coast of Africa, a SADC Maritime Security Strategy aimed at dealing with the scourge of piracy was developed and approved. Consequently the SANDF was deployed in the Mozambique Channel to counter acts of piracy and related maritime crime.

Border safeguarding

In compliance with Cabinet's decision of 2009 that required the SANDF to return to the border safeguarding function, the DoD ensured the preparedness of the SANDF to effectively undertake such function with effect from 2010/11.

The SANDF adopted a phased approach to ensure that capabilities were gradually developed to take over the function.

By 2013/14, the SANDF had an effective

presence in the border areas ensuring protection of South Africa's economic wealth and sovereignty against cross-border crime, which can cause great harm to the country's economy.

The deployment of the SANDF back to borderline resulted in noticeable numbers of interceptions on various illegal activities and great improvement of security of the country's borders.

Military Skills Development System

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

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

National Youth Service (NYS)

During 2014/15, the DoD continued to support the SANDF in its mandate to deal with the NYS Programme by ensuring that policies are implemented and to make required funding and further developments available. The NYS Conceptual Framework was developed to set standards for the NYS within the DoD. The NYS Policy is being developed.

Through the NYS Programme, the DoD will continue to provide initial training to selected young people for the purpose of creating a pool from which the DoD and other government institutions are able to recruit skilled and empowered young personnel. The success relating to this programme can be linked to excellent liaison with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the Presidency.

The NYS Policy was developed in the 2014/15 to set standards for the NYS Programme. Through this programme, the DoD has provided initial training for selected young people for the purpose of creating a pool of young and ready citizens from which the DoD and government are able to recruit personnel.

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee

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

The African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC), a temporary standby force capable of responding quickly to crisis situations in Africa, was operational by October 2014. The ACIRC will serve as an interim measure ahead of the establishment of a permanent African Standby Force, which was originally expected to be operational by 2015. The AU envisions the ACIRC as an efficient, robust and credible force that can be deployed rapidly, either conducting operations of limited duration and aims, or paving the way for the deployment of larger AU and/or United Nations peace operations. Following a meeting in Addis Ababa in January, the AU decided that the force would comprise a pool of 5 000 troops made up of operational modules in the form of 1 500-strong battle groups. Command will rest with the AU Peace and Security Council, which will assess all requests for intervention by member states. On a voluntary basis, member states of the AU will contribute troops and finance for the ACIRC to enable it to act independently.

trade.

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

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

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

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

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

Defence Force Service Commission

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

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

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

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

The association is acknowledged as the only trade association of South Africa's Defence Industry (Sadi), and is mandated by its members

to promote and champion the collective interests of the industry.

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

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

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

The AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:

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

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

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

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

Castle Control Board

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

The main objectives of the board are to preserve and protect the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope, to optimise its tourism potential and public access to it. The board needs to practise sound corporate governance characterised by such things as accountability and responsibility as espoused by the *King III Report* on corporate governance.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

According to its Corporate Plan 2012/13 – 2014/15 Armscor intends being the premier technology

In August 2014, the Department of Human Settlements committed to oversee the building of 1,5 million homes and informal housing upgrades for military veterans.

and acquisition agency for the South African Government and governments of the SADC region. It aims to meet the defence materiel, defence technology, research, development, analysis, tests and evaluation requirements of the department or any other organ of state on request or any sovereign state on agreement, effectively, efficiently and economically.

Armscor may, with the approval of the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, exploit such commercial opportunities as may arise out of its duty to acquire defence materiel or to manage technology projects. It may also procure commercial materiel on behalf of any organ of state at the request of the organ of State in question.

Denel Group of South Africa

Government wants Denel to grow into a preferred global supplier in the defence industry.

To achieve this the state-owned company would have to aggressively invest in research and development to help secure long-term sustainability.

In support of the collaborative initiatives between the departments of public enterprises and defence the SANDF is expected to become the platform for showcasing Denel's capabilities.

In August 2014, Denel, reported revenue of R4,58 billion in its 2013/14 financial results. The arms company has seen group revenue grow by 17% most of which can be attributed to a 28% increase in exports. These exports account for 50% of total revenue, including participation in Middle East, Asian and South American countries for the development and production of missiles and turrets for infantry combat vehicles.

The group's net profit has improved by R123 million to R194 million and its order book for projects to be executed in the next 10 years has grown to R32 billion. The company has diversified into the space domain, with the company this year having set up the Spaceteq business unit in the Western Cape. In the short to medium term, Denel will further diversify into the civil security arena and the command and control environment.

The company was in the process of acquiring the BAE Systems Land Systems South Africa (LSSSA) after the UK-based global defence group announced that it was selling its South African armoured and mine-protected vehicle and related system.

Discussions were underway with the

departments of public enterprises and trade and industry to secure National Industrial Participation work packages for the local aerospace industry when South African Airways and SA Express proceeded with the procurement of new aircraft fleets.

Department of Military Veterans

The DMV's aim is to formulate policies and standards aimed at providing a comprehensive delivery system to military veterans and their dependants in recognition of their role in the democratisation of South Africa.

The department's strategic goals over the medium term are to:

- coordinate and facilitate the provision of socio-economic support services to military veterans
- manage and coordinate military veterans' empowerment and stakeholder relations services
- ensure that the needs of military veterans and their dependants are addressed.

The objectives of the DMV are to:

- Provide socio-economic support services to military veterans over the medium term by:
 - establishing and maintaining the credibility and security of the national military veterans' database through consolidating data, updating software and updating personal files of military veterans on an ongoing basis
 - facilitating access to benefits espoused in section 5 of the Military Veterans Act of 2011 for eligible military veterans by 2016/17.
- Developing strategic partnerships with other organs of the State and in broader society to advance delivery on social services to military veterans and their dependants, where this is applicable, to ensure that:
 - 6 000 military veterans have decent housing over the medium term
 - 29 000 military veterans have access to health care services by 2016/17
 - 1 800 eligible military veterans and dependents across the country are provided with ongoing education support by 2016/17
 - targets agreed with service delivery agencies are achieved and the benefits accessed by military veterans as espoused in section 5 of the Military Veterans Act of 2011, are reported on comprehensively by 2016/17.
- Provide strategic leadership to the socio-economic sector by conducting ongoing research on pertinent issues affecting military veterans and by developing requisite policies; implementation norms and standards, strategies, guidelines and frameworks by 2016/17.

Legislation

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act 2011, (Act 18 of 2011), which requires it to provide national policy and standards on socioeconomic support to military veterans and to their dependants, including benefits and entitlements to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient military veterans' community.

Programmes and projects

Military Veterans Management

The Military Veterans Management received a Cabinet approved additional allocation of R2,1 billion between 2013/14 and 2016/17 to provide for military veterans' benefits. This is also the reason for the projected increase in spending on transfers and subsidies between 2013/14 and 2016/17.

The NDP calls for the reduction in unemployment and expansion in enrolments in further education and training.

The DMV provides socio-economic services to facilitate employment opportunities for military veterans with the support of line function departments, private companies and State agencies. By 2014, 1 176 job opportunities had been created for military veterans. It was envisaged that by the end of 2014/15, a further 1 000 job opportunities will have been created. In 2013/14, 100 dependants of military veterans were provided with bursaries and 1 800 bursaries will have been provided to dependants of military veterans through the National Student Financial Aid Scheme by 2016/17.

Database and Benefits Management establishes systems for the seamless transition of service men and women from active service to civilian life. The subprogramme also consolidates and ensures the credibility and security of the national military veterans' database and exercises oversight on governance obligations and resources allocated to this unit for delivery on the relevant provisions of the Military Veterans Act of 2011.

Healthcare and Wellbeing Support facilitates the provision of healthcare services and wellbeing support to military veterans, including disease prevention initiatives. The projected expenditure increase over the medium term under the Healthcare and Wellbeing Support subprogramme is focused on funding health care services for military veterans where R94 million will be spent over the next three years on health care.

Socio-Economic Support Management develops norms and standards for the provision of education, public transport, pension, housing and social relief of distress for military veterans

eligible for such support; establishes strategic partnerships to advance service delivery; tracks delivery by service providers on agreed targets; ensures continuous improvement; and reports on service delivery. This entails ensuring that legal instruments for the provision of socio-economic support services to military veterans, such as housing, pensions and transport, are put in place. Expenditure in the Socio Economic Support Management subprogramme is therefore expected to increase over the medium term, mainly to fund the provision of 6 000 houses to deserving military veterans and award bursaries to deserving military veterans and their dependents.

Empowerment and Stakeholder Management objectives are to ensure the empowerment of deserving military veterans by:

- establishing a fully functional special purpose vehicle that will facilitate business opportunities for development by 2014/15
- forming partnerships with 30 private sector companies and other organs of state and entering into service level agreements and memorandums of understanding over the medium term
- monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the agreements and memorandums of understanding to ensure that support is provided on an annual basis
- concluding 12 formal agreements with institutions of higher learning for the provision of skills development over the medium term
- facilitating the association of military veterans with the international community through the establishment of relevant exchange programmes
- ensuring that 10 strategic initiatives are established at national, continental and international levels by 2014/15
- providing 9 000 deserving military veterans with access to relevant training and skills development over the medium term
- facilitating the integration of military veterans into the national workforce on an ongoing basis.

Subprogrammes:

- Provincial Offices and Stakeholder Relations facilitates and coordinates military veteran stakeholder institutions and provides administrative support to secure stakeholders from both public and private institutions willing to contribute towards the wellbeing of military veterans. In 2012/13, 4 partnerships were formed with other government departments, including the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. In 2013/14, the focus was on

establishing and capacitating provincial offices by completing the staff employment processes and negotiating adequate office space in provinces with the relevant authorities. In addition, the South African National Military Veterans Association was supported in enhancing the strengthening of relations with key stakeholders. The association will be assisted in developing its programme of action and financial management systems and the provision of funds for effective governance will be facilitated. The department will ensure that all requisite institutions assist in putting in place structures regulating the treatment of military veterans, including the appeals board and the advisory council, as per the Military Veterans Act of 2011.

- Empowerment and Skills Development provides reskilling programmes and related activities to ensure that military veterans contribute positively to mainstream economic activities. In 2012/13, memorandums of agreements were reached with the Departments of Water Affairs and Environmental Affairs for the provision of jobs for military veterans in selected work areas. In 2013/14, 1 176 military veterans were employed or provided with work opportunities through other government departments and the private sector
- Heritage, Memorials, Burials and Honours provides services to honour the contributions made by military veterans; and ensures that their memorials are adequately secured, articulated in a dignified manner and captured in historical texts. In 2012/13, 3 events took place to acknowledge the contribution that military veterans made in the struggle for democracy. In 2013/14, the focus was on preparatory work on the establishment of a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; memorial sites and military veterans' graves. 65 military veterans were provided with burial support. There are plans to erect eight memorial sites to facilitate the establishment of heroes' acres and monuments in every province, and to host one honouring function for military veterans in 2014/15.

Department of State Security

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

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

The SSA comprises:

- The Domestic Branch.
 - The Foreign Branch.
 - The Intelligence Academy.
 - National Communications.
- The SSA focuses on matters of national interest including terrorism, sabotage, subversion, espionage and organised crime.

Legislation and policies

The SSA is governed by the following legislation and policies:

- Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- Proclamation: *Government Gazette 32566*
- Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002)
- *Ministerial Notices No 32576*
- *Government Gazette No 25592*: Intelligence Services Regulations 2003
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994)
- Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994)
- Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005)
- *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)
- Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (RICA) (Act 70 of 2002)
- Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Functions

Domestic branch

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

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- supply intelligence regarding any such threat to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC)
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department and without delay to transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence respon-

sibility and for this purpose to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people

- inform the President of any such threat
- supply (where necessary) intelligence relating to any such threat to the SAPS for the purposes of investigating any offence or alleged offence.

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

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

Foreign Branch

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

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

at the disposal of the service and which constitutes departmental intelligence to the department concerned and to the NICOC.

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

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

Intelligence Academy

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

National Communications

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

Comsec

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

- protecting and securing electronic communications of national importance against security threats
- conducting periodic analysis of the state of ICT security and advising the Minister of such

analysis

- identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of state.

Comsec offers the following ICT security services:

- managed security services
- secure communications
- risk management and assurance services.

Office for Interception Centre

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

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

Interception was previously conducted independently by the Law Enforcement Agency, which may have resulted in duplication of work and resources.

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

Vetting

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