



# **SOUTH AFRICA** YEARBOOK 2022/23



Police, Defence and  
Military Veterans



## Police, Defence and Military Veterans

The National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030 envisions a South Africa where people feel safe and enjoy a community life free of crime. Achieving this requires a well-functioning criminal justice system, in which the police, the judiciary and correctional services work together to ensure that suspects are caught, prosecuted, convicted if guilty, and securely incarcerated and rehabilitated.

In recognition of the multitude of challenges confronting the country, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 emphasises these cross-cutting focus areas for the country's developmental vision. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation and is, therefore, an important contributor to addressing the challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Increased feelings of safety in communities features as an apex priority of government and is a key element of the MTSF. The South African Police Service (SAPS) approaches this priority from both an outcome and an output point of view, as several outcome-based measures that relate to trust in the SAPS, safety levels in communities and the professionalism of the SAPS will be measured within the context of the SAPS's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

### Department of Police

Chapter 12 of the NDP outlines a vision to build safer communities through demilitarising and professionalising the police service and adopting an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security in South Africa. This vision is given expression to Priority 6 (Social Cohesion and Safe Communities) of the MTSF, with which the work of the SAPS is aligned. The priority focuses on ensuring safety and security, as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The SAPS – South Africa's principal law-enforcement body – derives its powers and functions from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS, in terms of its core functions, which are to prevent, investigate and combat crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and uphold and enforce 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 crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community;
- investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community;
- ensure that offenders are brought to justice; and
- participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

The National Commissioner is the Accounting Officer of the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners and provincial commissioners report to the National Commissioner.

District Commissioners and police Station Commanders report to the Provincial Commissioners.

The MTSF plays a central role in all government planning. The outcomes, interventions and associated performance measures that are relevant to the SAPS are integrated into either the Strategic Plan or the department's Annual Performance Plan (APP).

These MTSF-related priorities are cascaded down into the planning and performance management mechanisms of the department, so as to ensure implementation. Increased feelings of safety in communities features as an apex priority of government and is a key element of the MTSF.

The SAPS approaches this priority from both an outcome and an output point of view, as several outcome-based measures that relate to trust in the SAPS, safety levels in communities and the professionalism of the SAPS will be measured within the context of the SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan.

### Key focus areas

#### Improving community safety

To ensure a coordinated response to building safer communities, a National Policing Strategy, 2022 to 2025 was approved in 2022/23. The National Policing Strategy comprised six focus areas, including responding to threats to the territorial integrity of the State, responding to threats to the authority of the State, prevention and investigation of crime that threatens the economy of South Africa, prevention and investigation of crime that threatens the well-being and safety of all people in South Africa, stakeholder management and active citizenry and capacitation of the SAPS to execute its constitutional mandate.

In line with the strategy, over the period ahead, the SAPS will focus on stabilising crime in the top 30 high-contact crime areas that collectively contribute about 50% of reported contact crimes across the country. This includes combating the various contributors to crime, such as illegal firearms, illegal liquor outlets, drugs, illicit mining and illegal foreign nationals.

In support of this, the SAPS will ensure that the police stations in the top 30 high-crime areas have optimal human resources and sufficient operational equipment. The SAPS also plans to develop and implement a detective service recovery plan over the medium-term.

The purpose of this plan is to improve the detection of contact crimes at police stations through improved case docket management, which is in turn expected to improve communication between investigating officers and victims, and cooperation with the National Prosecuting Authority.

Cabinet also adopted the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), in March 2022 that was developed by the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, which represents a "whole of government" and "whole of society" approach to addressing crime and violence.

The ICVPS was informed by, among others, the 2016 *White Paper on Policing and Safety and Security* and the NDP: Vision 2030, which have been integrated into the National Policing Strategy.

The SAPS's top management, under the auspices of the Minister of Police, developed the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP), an implementation plan based on Focus Area 3 of the SAPS's National Policing Strategy, titled "Prevention and investigation of crime that threatens the economy of the Republic of South Africa." This was done in order to ensure the operationalisation of the ICVPS.

Furthermore, Operation Shanela was initiated in May 2023 as part of the ICPCAP and requires the SAPS to work with other law enforcement agencies, key departments in the JCPS Cluster and civil society partners, to fight crime, using the five-pillar approach, which is included in the National Policing Strategy.

Operation Shanela extends the successful "Operation O' Kae Malao" methodology to all provinces and prioritised station areas. This includes weekly intelligence-led disruptive operations, tracking and tracing wanted suspects and removing illegal firearms. This approach is being intensified over weekends, as directed by crime trends and the recording, thereof.

Numerous arrests have been recorded since the operation's inception, including suspects sought for a variety of violent, serious and other crimes. Seizures encompass a wide range of items, such as contraband, vehicles, tobacco products, firearms and other dangerous weapons, currency, cell phones and copper cables, among others.

#### Gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF)

Over the medium-term, the SAPS planned to implement interventions in line with the National Policing Strategy, aimed at combating GBVF and improving support to victims.

Interventions include the establishing of GBV desks in all police stations and providing in-service training to designated employees working at these desks; developing, implementing and monitoring action plans on GBV and sexual offences at police stations in the top 30 GBV hotspots; and the continued implementation of measures to eradicate the DNA tracing and verification backlog linked to crime scenes, as this is critical evidence in investigations, as well as for updating the DNA database.

The SAPS will also ensure that every police stations has a dedicated victim-friendly room for victims of GBV, including sexual assault. It has a key role to play in respect of the fight against GBVF, which includes the continuation of the implementation of the National GBVF National Strategic Plan; the improving of accessibility to and the functioning of Sexual Offences Courts; the expansion of the network for Thuthuzela Care Centres and the creating of an enabling environment to support women entrepreneurs, such as to participate in government procurement opportunities.

The SAPS's GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan is used to implementing the relevant initiatives from the GBVF National Strategic Plan. It continues to promote and protect the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups and particular attention is paid to the violence and abuse, which is perpetrated against them. The functioning and resourcing of various specialised units, such as the Family Violence,



Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, have been enhanced, to address crimes against women and children.

The implementation of the GBV Strategy also assists to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent the crime, by creating multisectoral and long-term strategic interventions. The SAPS also acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities and will continue to protect and ensure their full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom.

### **Addressing serious organised crime**

The scourge of non-ferrous metal and essential infrastructure-related crimes has raised concerns, nationally and internationally, as it impacts on sustainable economic security and growth, as well as the society. Non-ferrous and essential infrastructure-related crimes and the targeting of copper cables, in particular, impact on various industries, including local government, mining, energy, transport, communication, water and sanitation services which are critical aspects of South Africa's economy and stability.

Investment in South Africa is severely hampered and the economy cannot develop properly when electricity supply cannot be guaranteed, railways and ports are inefficient or when the supply of water and sanitation services deteriorates because of essential infrastructure-related crimes. Infrastructure is central to the economic reconstruction and recovery of the country.

The key drivers of non-ferrous-related crime include socio-economic factors, such as poverty, unemployment and drug abuse. The steady increase of the price of copper in recent years also contributes to the theft of non-ferrous metals and essential infrastructure, of which the resultant damage amounts to more than the value of the actual material stolen.

To address the abovementioned challenges, the SAPS has established specialised multidisciplinary units to address the scourge of economic infrastructure-related crimes, focusing on essential infrastructure crimes (such as tampering, damaging or destroying infrastructure related to energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication services); critical infrastructure crimes (such as pipeline fuel theft); and extortion at construction and or economic sites, and to provide stability and restore the rule of law in the mining sector and through the combating of illegal mining and illicit trafficking.

A total of 20 Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs) are established in all provinces (18 at district level and two at provincial level), encompassing the visible policing, detective service and crime intelligence and are operational, since June 2022.

A total number of 946 personnel were allocated to EITTs, which were sourced from existing structures within the provincial, districts and police station levels. The department intends to formalise these teams into units. These specialised teams have had several breakthroughs, arresting dozens of suspects and achieving several convictions.

To ensure a coordinated approach to combating corruption in the public and private sectors, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) continue to work closely with government

stakeholders and agencies, such as the Anti-Corruption Advisory Council and the multidisciplinary fusion centre, which targets priority financial crimes, including the implementation of recommendations from the State Capture Commission.

A steering committee was established to coordinate all matters related to the investigation and combating of cybercrime. A committee will elaborate with other national and international law enforcement agencies to enhance investigations through the establishment of cyber investigation disciplines that include investigations relating to online, open source, social media, digital forensic, intrusion and unauthorised access.

### **Preventing, combating and investigating money laundering and terror financing**

The DPCI aims to intensify its focus on combating money laundering and terror financing, as well as investigations relating to serious corruption and other high-risk areas, such as narcotics, tax evasion, fraud and corruption and other matters referred by the Special Investigating Unit.

These priorities are in line with the findings outlined in the Financial Action Task Force's evaluation report of South African, including the need for law enforcement agencies to address risks, threats and vulnerability relating to money laundering and terror financing, implementing proactive identification and investigation methods for money laundering networks and professional enablers; address internal capacity and skills gaps; and strengthen the use of financial intelligence in money laundering and terror financing investigations..

### **Addressing key thematic areas in the State of the Nation Address**

Corruption remains a policing priority, which is investigated by specialised and general investigative capabilities.

A total of 20 Economic Infrastructure Task Teams have been established (18 at district level and two at provincial level) within all provinces, to address non-ferrous metals and essential infrastructure-related crimes, extortion at construction sites and illegal mining cases and related incidents.

The SAPS has made significant progress in down-managing the DNA backlog. The processing of exhibits by the Forensic Services capability will be enhanced through further capacitation; the new forensic science laboratory in the Eastern Cape; the procurement of specialised equipment; and the maintenance of critical contracts for the upkeep and calibration of specialised equipment.

Violent crimes, including GBVF continues to threaten the safety and well-being of the people in South Africa. The proliferation of illegal firearms, drug and alcohol abuse and violent conduct in communities further exacerbates these challenges.

On 1 April 2022, 10 001 new recruits were enlisted in the Basic Police Development Learning Programme (BPDLP) for nine months, of which 9 332 successfully completed the programme. Additionally, 556 trainees were accepted, in October 2022, who concluded their training, on 30 June 2023. A total of 165 former SAPS members have

been re-enlisted to increase capacity at operational environments, at police station level and specialised environments, such as the detective and forensics environments. Furthermore, a total of 1 500 interns were placed within the SAPS in 2022/23.

The addressing of GBVF is dependent on the establishment of a multidisciplinary approach, which involves the active and sustained participation of all sectors of society, led by an effective criminal justice system, which must deliver quality and professional services, in an integrated, coordinated, effective and efficient manner.

The SAPS is in a process of establishing GBV desks at all police stations, to serve as an engagement platform at local level, for the victims and families of GBVF, so that the necessary support is provided and to prevent secondary victimisation. At the end of March 2023, there were 1 112 Victim-Friendly Rooms at police facilities, including police stations, satellite police stations and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units.

The Minister of Police convened a Rural Safety Summit, in June 2022, to reinforce the importance of safety and security in all of the country's rural areas. The Minister established an integrated task team to enhance implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, which promotes the establishment of an integrated and multidisciplinary approach between the SAPS and other key role players, to improve safety and security in rural areas. The safety of police officials and police stations remains a serious concern.

### **Mitigating the impact of baseline reductions**

Substantial budget reductions introduced on compensation of employees for the 2020/21 financial year and a previous Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) (2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years), necessitated SAPS to reduce its workforce, in order to balance within the compensation of employee budget ceiling and to prevent overspending of the Vote: Police to about 176 000 at the end of the 2021/22 financial year. This totals to a reduction of more than 23 000 employees over a 10-year period.

During the previous MTEF (2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years), additional funding of R5,7 billion was allocated over that MTEF to allow the department to maintaining the staff establishment at about 179 000 employees in total (Police and Public Service Act). The SAPS was also one of the few departments that supported the early retirement without penalisation initiative announced in 2019 and approximately 2 800 employees exited the SAPS through this method.

### **Citizenry actively supporting in the fight against crime**

The implementation of community policing concepts, such as CPFs and sector crime forums, continues to serve as platforms of engagement between the SAPS and the community, in an effort to encourage a shared responsibility, in matters relating to the prevention of crime and community safety.

The implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and the Community-in-Blue Concept will further enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime, through a multidisciplinary

collaboration focusing on public education, building community resilience to crime, enabling the SAPS to promote cooperation between the service and the community, improve and fulfil the service delivery needs of the community and strengthen partnerships to prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime, by jointly identifying the root causes of crime.

The Safer Cities Concept, which is sometimes referred to as the Smart City or Urban Safety, is a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach, involving a range of stakeholders from various sectors of government, civil society and business. The ultimate goal is to have a crime-free city or district, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct.

In furthering a community-centred approach to policing, specific attention is paid to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable partnerships with key local, national (including the public and private sectors) and international stakeholders. These partnerships seek to harness innovative solutions to common challenges impacting on safety, security and economic prosperity, by focusing efforts to align and integrate the application of resources, in addressing crime-related issues that undermine socio-economic development in the country.

Community outreach campaigns are also conducted with the ultimate aim to achieve long-term lasting behavioural changes, regarding crime and crime-related matters. Awareness raising, addresses the knowledge of individuals and aims to ensure that communities understand the impact of crime and take action to respond to crime. The main purpose is to inform the community about a current problem by highlighting and drawing attention to it in such a way that the information and education provided can solicit action to make changes.

### Youth Crime Prevention

The President of the Republic of South Africa announced the introduction of the Integrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategy during his State of the Nation Address in 2018. The purpose of the strategy is to enable, direct, guide and empower young people to play an active role in building a safe and secure South Africa.

The aim of the strategy is to enable the SAPS to:

- Increase police visibility in areas where young people are most vulnerable;
- protect vulnerable youth against abuse and exploitation, enhance safety awareness, support youth development and growth;
- enhance cooperation and establishment of partnerships, enhance communication and relationship building;
- create avenues for youth participation in community involvement; and
- Improve investigation and convictions pertaining to the youth as victims.

The strategy comprises the following five pillars:

- Community Policing;
- Youth Empowerment and Development;
- Moral Fibre Investment;

- Disabled and Vulnerable Youth Empowerment; and
- International Relations.

Youth programmes implemented under the strategy include the Junior Commissioner Project (to create a meaningful partnership and relationship with learners through schools), Crime Prevention through Arts, Culture, Sports and Creation and Crime Dialogue and GBV.

By mid-2023, a total of 130 programmes had been implemented across all provinces. During the 2022/23 financial year, seven capacity building sessions were held for the Junior Commissioner's Project and three Youth Gang initiatives were implemented.

Youth Crime Prevention Desks were established in all nine provinces to accelerate a visible reduction in crime committed by and affecting youth through active and all-inclusive partnership aimed at the effective prevention of crime.

### Reducing illegal mining

The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) seeks to restore economic growth and employment and has been factored into the Revised MTSF. The SAPS will contribute directly to ERRP through the implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy and various initiatives to fight illicit economic activities, including the targeting of illegal mining operations, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State.

### Legislation

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policies and the overall execution of the department's mandate, in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act 2 of 2011);
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985);
- Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act 8 of 2019);
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act 15 of 2013);
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956);
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000);
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act 105 of 1991);
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982);
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011);
- National Key Points (NKPs) Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980);
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001);
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004);
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993);
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009);
- SAPS Act of 1995; the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959);
- Tear Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964).

In the execution of its Constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:

- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007);

- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008);
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005);
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997);
- Customary Initiation Act, 21 (Act 2 of 2021);
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act 91 of 1966);
- Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act 19 of 2020)
- Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986);
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002);
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998);
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992);
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961;
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996);
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001);
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002);
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959);
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002);
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996);
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003);
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998);
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002);
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002);
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994);
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993);
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006);
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005);
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004);
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013);
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013);
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011);
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998);
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002);
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957); and
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997).

### Code of Conduct

Employees of the SAPS are bound by the prescripts contained in Section 205 (3) of the Constitution to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the country and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law. Employees are also bound to uphold and abide by the prescripts

contained in the SAPS Act of 1995 and other legislation, the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 and National Instruction 18 of 2019 (Integrity Management in the SAPS), to adhere to the SAPS Code of Conduct.

The code of conduct serves as a guideline for SAPS members to know and understand their responsibilities and obligations towards the general public. Each member of the SAPS is obliged to give a written undertaking to adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct, to ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa and to protect the life and property of the citizens of South Africa and all its inhabitants, including foreigners.

This ensures that all members are faithful to South Africa, honour the Constitution and abide by it in the performance of their duties and their daily tasks. Posters of the code of conduct and information about ethical behaviour in the SAPS are displayed at all police stations and units.

## Budget

In 2022/23, the SAPS was allocated a budget R102.5 billion.

### Staff establishment of the SAPS

To ensure that objectives are met by the end of the financial year, an enlistment plan is compiled annually, in accordance with the allocated budget and the established targets and priorities, which are detailed in the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE).

The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in accordance with the ENE/approved establishment target of 178 708. The department was able to maintain a staff complement of 100,44% or 179 502, including the Ministry, as opposed to the target of 178 708.

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998) provides the foundation for sustainable and transformative progress on gender equity in the workforce and the employment of people with disabilities.

The current overall gender representation in the SAPS is at 60,86% (109 250) male and 39,14% (70 252) females, against the target of 54,94% males and 45,06% females. During 2022/23, the SAPS had set a target of 60,89% males to 38,29% females, while striving towards the achievement of the 50/50 target by 2030.

The current representation of people with disability in the SAPS is 1,73% (3 112 of the total workforce of 179 502). The target set by government is a minimum of 2% of the workforce. As a result of the inherent requirement of functional policing, the SAPS finds it difficult to achieve the 2% target.

The constitutional mandate, which informs the existence of the SAPS, requires that one must be physically and mentally fit to be a police officer, which is a barrier for people with disability to be recruited for the operational environment of the SAPS, which constitutes 70% of the workforce.

The SAPS has, however, resolved that 5% of the entry level intake for Public Service Act of 1994 vacant posts, will be ring-fenced for persons with disability. Functional personnel that become disabled while still employed by the SAPS, will be retrained to be redeployed

to support environments, where the skill and knowledge on functional experience is required.

The SAPS has developed and refined a model to calculate the human resource need of each police station. This formula takes into consideration the minimum number of police officers needed to render an effective police service and considers the population density of the policing area of each police station.

The formula, for instance, also respects the dynamics of each police station, in respect of its geography, level of urbanisation and infrastructure and industries. The SAPS currently utilises a police-to-citizen ratio per capita (1:417) and it has the same meaning when converted and expressed as the police density per 100 000 citizens (222/100 000).

Research is currently underway to benchmark police to population calculation practices. Another factor to be considered in calculating the police to citizen ratio, is the distinction that needs to be made between those Police Service Act of 1995 members performing operational functions, those performing operational support functions and those performing generic support functions.

### Police safety

Attacks and unnatural deaths of employees of the SAPS, both on and off duty, are regarded as a threat to the stability of the country. Attacks and murder of police employees have a potential to create a negative perception among the citizens of the country, as to whether the SAPS is able to fulfil its constitutional mandate to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, uphold and enforce the law. It further creates the perception that criminals are willing and able to act with impunity by disregarding the law and negating the impact of the SAPS in furthering their criminal activities.

A police safety committee, derived from the Police Safety Strategy, is in place as a tool to coordinate all activities, in support of enhancing the safety of all SAPS members, including the implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, the enhancement of tactical training programmes, the analysis of incidents which informed the development of proactive measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killing of police members, as well as enhanced safety awareness, internally and externally.

## Programmes

### Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department. In 2022/23, priority areas within this programme focused primarily on:

- a professional and capable SAPS – focusing on the loss and theft of SAPS-owned firearms, as these firearms are invariably used in the perpetration of crimes that undermine communities' feelings of safety, due to increased levels of violent crime and the valid perceptions that the SAPS is not able to completely control this critical resource;
- ensuring an adequately resourced policing capability, in response

to the demand that is determined by the operational policing capabilities;

- increasing access to policing services, to enhance the SAPS's geographical footprint;
- improving of SAPS members' capabilities or skills levels, focusing on areas prioritised through the correlation of the assessment of the training demand and the priorities of government;
- modernising the SAPS's network and prioritised sites, to ensure an adequately resourced policing capability, from a technological perspective, including the radio communication infrastructure and the wide area networks, which will improve access to the SAPS's corporate systems, primarily at local level;
- enhancing levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS, comprising obligatory financial disclosures for various categories of employees, the management of remunerative work performed outside of the SAPS, by SAPS members and the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes;
- managing cases referred to the SAPS by IPID;
- institutionalising sound corporate governance at all levels within the SAPS, guided by national and internal standards;
- eradicating unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure;
- a tailored-made corporate governance framework for the organisation, informed by King IV and the internal dynamics of the organisation; and
- assurance provisioning associated with the SAPS' internal audit function and inspection capabilities, as the SAPS' primary internal assurance providers.

### Improved access to policing

The increasing of access to the policing services provided to communities will enhance the SAPS' geographical footprint. Mobile contact points are to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hotspots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police. The SAPS, guided by the need to take the policing services to the community or improve on the accessibility to access to policing services, identified a need to establish additional service points (satellite stations and contact points).

The SAPS conducts annual accessibility assessments by conducting feasibility/work study investigations, in order to respond to the growing policing demands, as a result of the growth and distribution of the population. The aforementioned investigations resulted in the SAPS establishing an additional 207 service points since 1994 to date, in order to improve accessibility to policing services by the population.

Police stations are currently grouped into districts, managed by a district commander with only an essential support capacity to coordinate and monitor the functions of police stations.

The recent spate of attacks at police stations has necessitated security upgrades at all police stations, which have not previously formed part of the capital budget.



**Improved capability of SAPS members**

The department's Training Provisioning Plan, is aimed to capacitate operational personnel with the knowledge and skills, in order to execute their operational mandate. Over and above the capacitation of operational personnel, managers, supervisors, technical and support personnel are capacitated with relevant development programmes, in order to perform their support functions to provide required support to operational personnel.

The focus that has been adopted by the SAPS' training capability is to support the areas that have been prioritised by the operational environment, including, inter alia, crime prevention, public order policing, the investigation of crime, crime intelligence, forensic science and crime committed against women and children. The SAPS will also enhance the application of ethics and integrity within its ranks, as a key contributor to the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS.

**Visible policing**

The purpose of the programme is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security and provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders. The objectives are to provide a proactive and responsive policing service to discourage and prevent violent crime, by reducing the number of reported contact crimes and crimes against women and children over the medium-term, through the implementation of priorities and interventions aligned with the integrated criminal justice strategy and to strengthen safety and security in urban and rural communities across the country.

Priority areas within the Visible Policing Programme, in 2022/23, focused primarily on:

- upholding and enforcing the law, in support of the stamping of the authority of the State and a collaborative, consultative approach to policing, by focusing on the improvement of the regulation of firearms, to reduce the number of illegal firearms in circulation as one of the key drivers of violent crime and improve feelings of safety in communities, including the management of the firearm licensing process, within the context of the Firearms Control Act of 2000;
- the active closure of identified illegal liquor outlets, to improve socio-economic conditions, for those who are most vulnerable to crime, particularly women and children and improve feelings of safety in communities;
- the proactive recovery of stolen/lost and illegal firearms, including SAPS-owned firearms, to enhance feeling of safety in communities; the reduction of levels of contact crime, targeting the 30 police station precincts countrywide with the highest reported incidence of contact crime;
- reducing the incidence of escapes from police custody;
- increasing recoveries of stolen and robbed vehicles, due to their association with violent crime;
- the reduction of the incidence of GBVF, specifically with regard to the manner in which GBVF is policed, including ensuring that police stations are in a position to provide victim-friendly services

to victims of GBVF and to actually reduce the incidence of contact crime against women and children;

- the strengthening of community partnerships and increasing police visibility, including functional community police forums, to enhance cooperation between communities and the police at local level, the establishment of strategic partnerships, to mobilise key stakeholders in various sectors, to ensure a partnership approach to addressing crime in the country and intensifying the roll-out of the Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and facilitate the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework in identified cities;
- ensuring internal stability, through the policing of incidents of peaceful and violent public protest actions;
- responding to identified illegal mining, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State; and
- operations at land ports, sea ports and airports, to prioritise the searching of vehicles, containers and cargo consignments for illicit vehicles, consignment, smuggled ns and counterfeit goods/contraband.

**Crime statistics**

According to the 2022/23 crime statistics, the country remained to be violent, brutal and unsafe for many South Africans. Contact crimes increased, by 7,7%. The 17 community-reported serious crimes also recorded a 7% increase. All categories of serious crimes increased. Property-related crimes increased, by 3,6%. Of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, only contact sexual offences, sexual assault, robbery at non-residential premises, bank robbery and arson have shown decreases.

In comparison with the 2021/22 financial year, a 9% increase in murder was recorded – 2 279 more murder charges were recorded. Out of the 27 483 murder charges, 3 422 of them were women and 1 056 where children under the age of 18 years. The murder of children recorded a 2,4% decrease and an increase of 7% was recorded for women in the period.

Sexual offences recorded a 1,6% increase, with contact sexual offences and sexual assault recording the only decrease in this crime category. A total of 43 187 rape charges were recorded in South Africa, in 2022/23.

Common assault and robbery with aggravating circumstances has shown drastic increases, with 15 343 and 13 972 more charges, respectively. The robbery of cash-in-transit has also shown a drastic increase, with 225 more charges reported and 250 more charges were recorded for truck-hijacking. A total of 185 434 assault and 169 462 assault GBH charges were recorded, in 2022/23. Out of the 185 434 assault charges, 100 468 were women and of assault GBH, 8 218 where children under 18 years.

**Firearms control**

The Central Firearms Register is mandated to administer firearm applications, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act of 2000. Its primary objective is to prevent the proliferation of

illegally possessed firearms, providing for the removal of those firearms from society, improving control over legally possessed firearms and promoting responsible firearm ownership in South Africa.

The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays an essential role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, in the efficient control of firearms and ultimately, in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms. Firearm licenses, competency certificates, permits and authorisations are issued by the SAPS to individuals and businesses, in terms of the provisions and subject to compliance with the prerequisites of firearm control legislation, after comprehensive assessment of the content of applications and supporting documentation. In 2022/23, the SAPS processed 34 209 more new firearm licenses, compared to 2021/22.

The processes within the Central Firearms Register, which has a key role to play in the reduction of the availability of illegal firearms, have been improved by the introduction of short- and medium-term interventions, including the transitioning of the firearm license applications to process from a tedious manual process, to an online process.

**Police reaction time**

The SAPS's reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services that are rendered by police stations. The reaction time is defined as the time it takes to respond to a complaint. It is measured from the time that a specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System/Global Emergency Mobile Communication Command and Control System, to the time that the response vehicle arrives at the scene. Response times are based on the severity of the crime and are classified according to the Alpha, Bravo and Charlie system.

Alpha complaints are crimes in progress, which require immediate police response or action. Bravo complaints are crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the complainant or property, such as a report of a housebreaking that has already occurred. Charlie complaints are crimes of a less serious nature such as loitering and trespassing.

**Reduced availability of illegal liquor**

The SAPS plays a pivotal role in enforcing compliance to national and provincial liquor legislation. The existing partnership between the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic), the National Liquor Authority and the SAPS to address enforcement of compliance to the Liquor Act of 2003, was strengthened through the review and signing of a Memorandum of Agreement to appoint the SAPS members as liquor inspectors, thereby assisting in the enhanced enforcement of compliance to the Act.

The active closure of identified illegal liquor outlets improves socio-economic conditions, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to crime, particularly women and children. Liquor abuse is viewed as a contributor to violent, serious and contact crime in South Africa and a concerted effort by the SAPS, is therefore necessary, to enhance enforcement of compliance to national and provincial liquor legislation.

**Increased feelings of safety in communities**

Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children. The call for a 50% reduction in violent crime in a decade is directly associated with the need for improved feelings of safety in communities and has been prioritised in the MTSF 2019 – 2024.

Therefore, ongoing emphasis is placed on the reduction of contact crime. In some instances, these crimes, particularly if related to domestic violence, are committed within the confines of residences. The SAPS has identified 30 police stations, in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga and the Free State, referred to as the “high-contact crime weight stations”, for focused attention over the short- and medium-term, which translates into the implementation of specific proactive and reactive interventions, on an annual basis.

The intention is to monitor the application of these interventions, which relate to core policing functions, including the prevention and investigation of crime. The supposition underlying the identification of these stations is that, through the implementation of the aforementioned interventions, the reported incidence of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, will be sustainably reduced.

The high-crime weight stations are associated with, but very distinct in nature from, hotspot areas, which may emerge during the course of a year, depending on a range of factors that contribute to substantially elevated levels of socio-economic disruption and crime and dramatically reduced perceptions of safety and security. The addressing of these hotspots requires a unique policing methodology, which includes two fundamental approaches – the stabilisation approach and the normalisation approach.

The purpose of stabilisation is to mobilise specialised, mobile policing capabilities, such as POP, tactical response teams and NIUs to rapidly address the factors contributing to destabilisation, so as to restore the rule of law. Normalisation interventions are characterised by a community- and stakeholder-centred approach to policing, to ensure a holistic, multifaceted response, which is sustainable, going forward. These operational approaches were informed by the SAPS Turnaround Vision, which identifies six critical focus areas, amongst others, stamping the authority of the State and community-centred policing.

**Strengthened community partnerships**

Despite the gains that have been made towards the overall reduction in levels of serious crime over the medium term, public trust and confidence in the SAPS are not at the desired levels. This necessitates a concerted effort by the SAPS to involve the public and relevant stakeholders in the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.

The implementation of community policing concepts, such as CPFs, Sector Crime Forums and Rural Safety Priority Committees, continue to serve as platforms of engagement between the SAPS and the community, in an effort to encourage a shared responsibility, in matters relating to the prevention of crime and community safety. Financial

support amounting to R70 million for CPFs was allocated to the SAPS in 2023/24, marking a historic first.

At the end of March 2023, a total of 1 155 of the 1 156 functional police stations had functional CPFs, 919 of the 932 identified police stations implemented sector policing and 830 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the Revised Rural Safety Strategy.

In furthering the SAPS’s stated intention of ingraining a community-centred approach to policing, specific attention is paid to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable partnerships with key local, national (including the public and private sectors) and international stakeholders.

These partnerships include international policing organisations, such as the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) and Crime Stoppers International, seeking to harness innovative solutions to common challenges impacting on safety, security and economic prosperity, by focussing efforts to align and integrate the application of resources, in addressing crime-related issues that constrain or undermine socio- economic development in the country.

The implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and the Community-in-Blue Concept will further enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime, through a multidisciplinary collaboration which focuses on public education, building community resilience to crime and will enable the SAPS to promote cooperation with the community, to improve and fulfil the service delivery needs of the community and to strengthen partnerships to prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime, by jointly identifying the root causes of crime

**Increased police visibility**

The MTSF (2019 – 2024) includes the need for the SAPS to enhance its visibility, despite COVID-19’s prohibitive impact on the medium-term fiscal position in the country. The launch of the Royal Police Reserve, in December 2020, sounded a clear indication of the SAPS’ commitment to extending its visible policing reach in communities, through key initiatives, such as the Traditional Policing Concept and the pervasive Community-in-Blue Concept.

These concepts, together with the Safer Cities Framework and the already established sector policing approach, will significantly increase the visibility of the SAPS at local level. Given the current financial constraints, increased visibility will not be achieved by simply increasing the number of SAPS members in uniform or by building additional police stations.

The continued implementation of the Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and the Safer Cities Framework over the medium-term requires active engagement from the relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors, rather than a significant increase to the budget allocation of the department.

The three key projects are addressed, with the express purpose of increasing police visibility and increasing feelings of safety in individual

communities.

**Stabilisation of crime**

Continued efforts are made to address serious crime and the need to combat gangsterism and substance abuse, as well as the enhanced protection of vulnerable sectors of society. The SAPS continues to provide direct intervention, in support of communities plagued by gangsterism, as part of the overarching Community Policing Strategy.

The establishment of the Anti-Gang Unit will provide the much-needed capacity in affected provinces. The strategy has taken into consideration intelligence gathering analysis and coordination, a proactive and high visibility approach, a combat and reactive approach through detection, including an organised crime approach, community policing concept, as well as communication and liaison.

**Operational Response Services**

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium- to high-risk incidents to ensure that normal policing continues falls under the broader tactical environment of the NIUs, the Special Task Force (STF) and POP units, and Mobile Operations under the Operational Response Services.

This division is also responsible for:

- maintaining public order and crowd management;
- conducting medium- to high-risk operations to enable normal policing;
- safeguarding and securing of all ports of entry;
- providing operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including the rendering of airborne support and support to all operational-related and national coordinated operations, as well as the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions;
- coordinating, planning, implementation and monitoring all integrated police specific and interdepartmental (all-of-government) operations, to address priorities for the SAPS and the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster;
- ensuring safety and security during major events; and
- safeguarding valuable and dangerous government cargo.

**Public disorder**

The country has, in the past few years, experienced an upsurge in violent incidents of public disorder, which requires urgent, additional interventions from the SAPS. It is anticipated that this upsurge against state authority will not decline in the foreseeable future, due to the current climate of service delivery-related protest actions and land invasions.

Political, economic, socio-economic and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that, if left unaddressed, will undermine our democracy, rule of law and development trajectory of the country. Issues that contribute to instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority. It is, therefore, imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that

accompanies violent protest action. Labour strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive.

The importance of protest in a democracy is entrenched and recognised in the Constitution as a right. The main challenge for the SAPS is to respond to protest action within the Bill of Rights. This requires a realistic balance between acknowledging the rights of citizens to demonstrate versus the police's need to ensure peace and stability.

Political and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that, if left unabated, can undermine democracy, rule of law and development trajectory. Issues that contribute to instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority and for one another.

It is, therefore, imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that accompanies legitimate industrial protest action. The measurement of peaceful crowd management relates to incidents that have been policed, which refers to the policing approach that is applied, namely maintenance, resulting in no damage to property, no injuries, no loss of life and affording all people an opportunity to exercise their democratic right to protest.

### Specialised interventions

The policing and stabilising of public disorder, and the responsibility to respond to medium- to high-risk incidents, as well as to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the POP unit and the broader tactical environment of the NIUs, the STF units, the Tactical Response Team and Mobile Operations.

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

### Border security

Ports of entry and exit are used for the conveyance of goods and persons entering or departing South Africa. Controlling borders and ports of entry is vital in the prevention of the flow of contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/ robbed vehicles, stolen firearms, wanted persons, stock theft and human trafficking.

The main focus is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and illegal border crossing and migration; to enhance national security, to optimise territorial integrity; and to prevent terrorist and related activities, as well as a balance between trade and security.

The port of entry environment monitors the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles and reacts to hits, as a result of screening and the profiling of vehicles (land ports), containers (seaports) and cargo (airports) that are identified as high risk, focusing on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified risk countries and the commission of serious crime, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods and contraband.

### Participation in peace support

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, including the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements.

These refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of the SAPS, sanctioned by Cabinet, as requested by the multilateral organisations – the UN through the UNSC Resolution, the AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, Defense and Security Council Summit. The terms of reference for such a deployment are outlined on the respective resolutions.

International intervention deployments refer to all deployments of SAPS members outside the borders of South Africa, sanctioned either by the National Commissioner, as delegated by the Minister of Police, by the SAPS Act of 1995, as requested through a country-to-country bilateral agreement or by regional arrangement (SADC). The activities include cross border operations and election observer missions.

### Detective Services

The service enables the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to officials, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

The objectives are to contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by increasing the detection rate for contact crimes and crimes against women and children, and generating original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals.

Priority areas within the Detective Services Programme, in 2022/23 focused primarily on:

- the detection rates for prioritised categories of crime;
- the finalisation in the number of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes, older than three years and in outstanding wanted persons for contact crimes, in support of the improvement of the overall detection rate for contact crimes and crimes against women and children;
- reduced organised crime, specifically drug syndicates and organised criminal groups;
- to address the comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative leads, to support the successful investigation of crime;
- the preparation of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption in the private and public sectors;
- serious commercial crime; the successful closure of registered serious organised crime project investigations;
- the dismantling of clandestine illicit drug laboratories;
- the successful investigation of cyber-related crime investigative support case files;
- the generation of previous conviction reports;
- the updating of the SAPS's Criminal Record System; and

- the processing (analysis) of evidence gathered at the scene of crime and the provisioning of expert evidence, in this regard, to investigating officers and courts alike.

### The responsive investigation of crime

The thorough and responsive investigation of crime are aligned with the categories of crime that are addressed within the Visible Policing Programme, namely contact crime and crimes against women and children, by focusing on the detection rates for the aforementioned categories of crime, as the detection rate is an indication of successful investigations and withdrawals before trial, in relation to the active investigative workload.

The priorities that have been identified by the SAPS's general and specialised investigation of crime capabilities are aligned with those of government, including serious corruption, organised crime, commercial crime and the activities of drug syndicates, including dealing in drugs and organised criminal groups. The SAPS has embarked on a process of ensuring that the investigation of crime capability is adequately resourced, to ensure the thorough and responsive investigation of every crime and will extend this process into the coming financial year.

The Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) play a crucial role in supporting the investigation of crime process and significant advances have been made during 2022/23, in turning the performance of the FSL around. These advances will continue to be monitored, to ensure that the FSL achieves its full potential in supporting the investigation of crime.

### Reduced organised crime

Reduced organised crime, which has been identified as a key outcome in the MTSF, has guided the prioritisation of drug syndicates and organised criminal groups, namely the neutralisation of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups, as well as arrests for dealing in illicit drugs. The neutralisation of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups relates to the arrest of syndicate/ organised criminal group members.

These syndicates/groups are identified through the gathering, analysis and dissemination of crime intelligence and refers to a criminal gang. Arrests for dealing in drugs has more impact on the overall drug value chain than arrests for possession, as role players who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are seized.

### Utilisation of forensic investigative aids

The utilisation of investigative aids is directly associated with the thorough and responsive investigation of crime. The taking of buccal samples for prioritised Scheduled 8 offences by detectives from persons arrested and charged, is conducted under the DNA Act, 2013 (Act 37 of 2013).

These offences include murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, robbery, burglary, theft (excluding stock theft) and illegal possession



of firearms and ammunition. Apart from legislative compliance, the taking of buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database, thereby increasing the likelihood of the linking of an arrested suspect to another case.

Person-to-crime investigative leads indicate that a known suspect has been linked to a crime scene by comparing the DNA that was traced at a crime scene with the National Forensic DNA Database. Crime-to-crime investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the DNA that was traced at crime scenes with the National Forensic DNA Database.

Fingerprint investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the fingerprints that were traced at crime scenes with the Fingerprint Database and Integrated Ballistics Identification System. Investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the ballistic evidence that was traced at crime scenes with the Integrated Ballistics Identification System Database.

The National Forensic DNA Database consists of a number of indices containing forensic DNA profiles from samples collected from different categories of persons and crime samples.

### Crime Detection

The division is responsible for managing Detective Services in accordance with the mission and priorities of the SAPS, and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities. It enables the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

The objective of the division is the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence. It comprises the Crime Investigation Service, Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Investigation Service, Specific Crime Investigations, Organised and Commercial Crime Investigation and Anti-Corruption outside the mandate of the DPCI.

### Missing persons

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to the SAPS members tasked with investigating the disappearance of persons, including missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies. This support includes the circulation of information and photographs, both internally to the SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, through printed and electronic media and mediums to the general public.

In 2020, the SAPS and Facebook joined hands to strengthen the tracing of missing children through the use of the Child Abduction Emergency Alert platform, commonly known as the Amber Alert. The service is aimed at activating and sending details and photographs of a missing child on Facebook, to alert users to be on the lookout for a reported missing child.

South Africa is the first country in Africa to receive this programme and the 23rd in the world. Immediately after a case docket has been

opened, it is sent to the Bureau of Missing Persons, which sends the information to Facebook, and within a few seconds, the missing child appears with full details, such as names, clothes worn on the day and other descriptive details to enable users to alert the police on time. If a child goes missing in a particular area, the Amber Alert is mostly sent to people in that area.

### Forensic Science

The Forensic Services division is responsible for:

- conducting fingerprint searches;
- identifying and confirming previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated;
- managing crime scenes and evidence;
- issuing police clearance certificates;
- rendering an effective ballistic service, by examining firearm and tool marks;
- rendering an effective forensic analysis service, by applying the principles of physics, in terms of organic and inorganic matter or substances;
- rendering an effective question document examination service;
- rendering an effective biology service, by examining evidentiary material of biological origin;
- rendering an effective chemistry service, for example, DNA;
- assisting in the investigation of fire and explosions; and
- presenting forensic evidence in court.

The Criminal Record Centre and the FSL focuses on areas that are critical to the thorough and responsive investigation of crime and that are directly associated with the key functions performed by the Criminal Record Centre and the FSL.

The updating of the SAPS Criminal Record System with the results of trials that have been adjudicated on, in courts of law, is essential to ensure that the adjudication, either guilty or not guilty, is properly recorded on the system.

The outputs reflected, in respect of the FSL, include the processing of routine and non-routine forensic exhibits, case exhibits that relate to ballistics or to DNA evidence that is located at crime scenes, within the specified time frames.

### Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence

Criminal fingerprint searches are done for the generation of previous conviction reports for formally charged persons and the SAPS' Criminal Record System are updated with the results of trials that have been adjudicated on in courts of law were prioritised, in 2022/23.

The updating of the results of trials are to ensure that the adjudication is up-to-date and do not impact negatively on those who have been acquitted of crimes that they were accused of committing, but support the investigation process, by allowing for an individual's criminal record history to be available to investigating officers and courts.

Forensic Services deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters. It

involves the use of multiple disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering for evidence analysis.

Without the application of forensic science, criminals cannot be convicted, unless an eyewitness is present, thus, forensic services involves the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence, which is suitable for prosecuting an offender in a court of law.

The purpose of an FSL is to process evidence gathered at the scenes of crimes and to provide expert evidence, in this regard, to investigating officers and courts alike.

The performance of the SAPS's FSL has been dramatically improved through interventions, aimed at ensuring that the FSL is appropriately capacitated; that the contractual arrangements related to its specialised equipment and the consumables that this equipment requires are addressed and that system developments are fast-tracked to accommodate the forensic analysis process.

The following initiatives will be implemented to improve the management of DNA exhibits and the down-management of the DNA backlog:

- the facilitating of the optimal use of forensic services and products by clients;
- the optimising of the financial and supply chain management processes, supporting the provisioning of forensic services;
- the capacitation of the FSL with adequate staff to meet the demand for forensic products;
- the modernisation and maintenance of specialised forensic equipment and methods;
- the establishment of specialised forensic process optimisation and development capacity, to support the need for forensic products;
- the enhancement of the management of forensic items, exhibit and record storage;
- the maintenance of forensic facilities, in accordance with the standards of the International Organisation for Standardisation and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), to ensure value for money; and
- the modernisation of Information Technology systems, to support the optimal processing of forensic exhibit material and records.

### National priority offences

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI/Directorate/Hawks), as established in terms of Section 17C of the SAPS Act 1995, (Act 68 of 1995), is mandated to investigate national priority offences, as provided for in terms of Section 17D of the SAPS Act. The Directorate focuses on enhancing the investigation of serious corruption, serious organised crime and serious commercial crime.

As in the previous financial year, the investigation of serious corruption cases linked to crimes against the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), the special dispensation for unemployment, tender processes for PPE and the plundering State resources intended to assist the most vulnerable will receive the highest priority. Investigating serious corruption, serious organised crime and serious commercial crime remain the focus of the DPCI.

The DPCI has capacitated and will continue to capacitate these investigative functions by filling prioritised vacant posts within its approved structure. This capacitation extended to physical resources and the vehicle fleet of the DPCI will be increased to accommodate the expanded fixed establishment. The procurement of specialised technological aids, software licenses for specialised investigative tools and specialised technology equipment, remains a challenge that shall receive attention to ensure the effectiveness of the investigation of all serious crime, especially those crimes being committed in the cyber space.

The limitations identified on suitable accommodation for the DPCI, shall still receive heightened attention. The DPCI shall continue to participate in the processes for the implementation of Chapter 6A of the SAPS Act of 1995, including section 17G, thereof.

Over and above, the DPCI shall prioritise the investigations and recommendations by the State Capture Commission under the chairpersonship of the Acting Chief Justice RMM Zondo. The integrity of personnel attached to the DPCI remains an integral part of the work they do and the manner in which they conduct themselves.

The DPCI are guided by Section 195(1) of the integrity of personnel attached to the DPCI remains an integral part of the work they do and the manner in which they conduct themselves. The DPCI are guided by Section 195(1) of the Constitution, Section 17B (b) and Section 17E of the SAPS Act, to ensure that the integrity of members is beyond reproach.

This includes all newly appointed members of the DPCI who must be beyond reproach and must execute their duties without fear, favour or prejudice. The DPCI will continue to work closely with the NPA in targeting national priority offences, including disruption against organised criminal groups. The DPCI shall endeavour to have perpetrators prosecuted in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 121 of 1998 (POCA).

The directorate will continue our focused investigations on corruption levelled against State-Owned Enterprises and municipalities, serious violent crimes, such as cash-in-transit robberies, the murder of police officials, crime committed by organised criminal groups who tamper, steal or damage essential infrastructure and will continue to execute its mandate to the highest standards by using its resources in an effective and responsible manner whilst not only bringing those who have committed national priority offences to book, but also ensuring that the perpetrators do not benefit from the proceeds of crime.

#### **Improved perceptions of serious corruption**

The country is currently grappling with effects of serious corruption. Serious corruption includes, the misuse of a public or private office or position or resources with corrupt intent and may include an act of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft. This includes, but is not limited to, offences under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities (PRECCA) Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004).

The reviewed DPCI organisational structure provides for the continued, thorough and responsive investigation of serious corruption

in the public and private sectors, and particularly within the JCPS Cluster, which is at the frontline of the fight against crime in the country.

The SAPS has, within the context of the JCPS Cluster input into the MTSF, prioritised interventions relevant to the reduction of serious corruption in the private and public sectors, to guide planning and implementation within key JCPS Cluster departments over the medium- term. Serious Corruption Investigation is guided by the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee, which established a multi-agency Anti- Corruption Task Team, aimed at reducing levels of serious corruption.

#### **Reduced serious and transnational organised crime**

The DPCI, together with Crime Intelligence have developed a comprehensive approach to address the full spectrum of the drug supply chain, ranging from the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, drug couriers and drug outlets and emerging threats through the National Drug Master Plan.

The dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories has been designed to address serious organised crime, linked to organised criminal groups that are manufacturing illicit drugs that are in high demand, at national and international levels. The identification of a clandestine drug laboratory can be done through crime intelligence or by means of an enquiry docket or through day-to-day investigation.

An identified clandestine drug laboratory is dismantled when the precursor chemicals, equipment and natural products utilised for the illegal production of drugs has been disassembled and confiscated and can no longer be used for the production of drugs.

An arrest related to an identified clandestine drug laboratory, refers to the arrest and charging of a suspect that is linked to a specific identified clandestine laboratory/s, before the dismantling operation, either during the operation or because of further investigation after the dismantling operation. In line with the mandate of the DPCI, to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, a total of 102 clandestine laboratories were dismantled, with 207 arrests, between the 2019/20 and 2022/23 financial years.

#### **Reduced levels of serious commercial crime**

Serious commercial crime refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and is determined by the mandate of the DPCI. Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering and theft (such as the theft of trust funds). It further includes statutes relating to, among others, companies, trusts and close corporations, long- and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents and computer-related or cyber-related crime, which include an element of corruption.

#### **Effective response to cybercrime**

The Fourth Industrial Revolution implies significant technological advancements for the country, but also involves substantial risk.

The threat to the South African economy and population posed by the malicious and criminal targeting of cyberspace is significant and must be countered, through the appropriate development and implementation of legislative, policy, strategic and operational responses. These responses require a collaborative, preventive effort from all sectors.

The SAPS' approach to cybercrime will address the value chain associated with this complex crime, including the reporting and recording of incidents of cybercrime; ensuring an effective first responder capability to and the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime; establishing an integrated approach to stakeholder management; ensuring cybercrime intelligence and situational awareness; and the provisioning of cybercrime investigative support. Certain sections of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act 19 of 2020) has been proclaimed by the President of South Africa, on 1 December 2021.

The recently enacted Cybercrimes Act of 2020 aims to criminalise, codify and penalise cybercrimes. The Act has cybercrime offences, including unlawful access to a computer or data storage device, illegal acquisition or interception of data, the unlawful acquisition, receipt, or possession of a password, as well as online forgery, extortion or fraud and theft of incorporeal property and is the overarching legal authority on the regulation, investigation and criminalisation of cybercrimes.

The Act criminalises three types of data messages, which incite damage to property or violence, threaten people with damage to property or violence and unlawfully contain an intimate image.

#### **Crime Intelligence**

The Crime Intelligence division manages and analyses crime information, and provides technical support for investigations. The objective is to contribute to combating crime on an ongoing basis by ensuring the successful termination of network operations, in support of crime prevention, investigation and prosecution.

Priority areas within the Crime Intelligence Programme, in 2022/23 focused primarily on intelligence-led policing, by focusing on network operations, a key element of the SAPS's Crime Intelligence functions and are designed to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on criminal organisations, groups or individuals that could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law; the generation of intelligence reports relevant to all organisational levels that precedes the perpetration of a crime, the crime and those who are responsible for its perpetration; the application of counter-intelligence measures, which include security assessments that are related to prioritised SAPS members, security assessments of the ICT hardware and software that is used by the SAPS and physical security assessments, which provide an indication of the status of the physical security of the SAPS' infrastructural facilities; the facilitation of cross-border operations and the arrest of identified transnational crime suspects, in response to requests that are received from INTERPOL member countries.

**Proactive and reactive crime intelligence**

Effective proactive and reactive crime intelligence, driven by the corporate renewal of the SAPS's crime intelligence capability, supports basic policing functions provided from police stations and is critical to the stabilisation and normalisation of areas identified as being problematic. The capability also contributes to the management of the integrity of the SAPS through the introduction of a revitalised approach to the vetting of members in key areas.

Over the medium term, the SAPS will focus on the effective use of crime intelligence to support policing initiatives. This approach includes optimising the collection of intelligence, enhancing its analysis and coordination, ensuring effective counterintelligence, establishing security intelligence to uphold the authority of the State and establishing a culture of performance management within the crime intelligence environment. In support of this, the department aims to ensure that network operations are successfully terminated.

The Crime Intelligence division within the SAPS is responsible for the gathering, collation, evaluation, analysis and coordination of intelligence. Legislative prescriptions require the SAPS to confine its intelligence activities to crime, criminal activities and security-related matters. The core function of the division is to provide intelligence to operational units for use in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders. Crime intelligence is, therefore, a key enabler, in support of both proactive and reactive policing.

The division also provides intelligence-related services, such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS. Functioning within strict legal and regulatory parameters, the division conducts its intelligence-gathering, analysis and supplementary activities with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals.

Through its national and provincial components, the division has established coverage throughout the country, which extends down to cluster level. Proactive intelligence reports include threat and risk assessments and early warning reports, in support of proactive operations. Reactive intelligence reports include profiles and intelligence analysis reports such as communication analysis reports and association or network analysis reports.

**Protection and Security Services**

The purpose of the programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The objectives are to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in transit; protecting the locations in which dignitaries are present; auditing strategic installations and evaluating NKP.

The programme comprises the VIP Protection Services, the Static and Mobile Security and the Government Security Regulator subprogrammes managed by the Protection and Security Services division and the Presidential Protection Service component. The Protection and Security Services division is a national competency

with nine provincial offices located throughout South Africa. The division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers or Deputy Ministers, Premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, Judge Presidents and ad hoc VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System Policy and NKPs, and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments).

The Presidential Protection Service component is a national competency with provincial offices in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. The component provides in-transit and static protection to the President, the Deputy President, former presidents, former deputy presidents, their spouses, identified VIPs, including foreign Heads of State/ Government, former Heads of State/Government and their spouses at identified government installations.

Priority areas within the Protection and Security Services Programme, in 2021/22 focused primarily on the law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State, by focusing on identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured, in-transit and at identified government installations and identified VIP residences; and the SAPS' compliance obligations, in respect of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980). The authority of the State would be significantly undermined in the event of a security breach impacting on either an identified dignitary, a NKP, or a strategic installation.

**SAPS Commemoration Day**

The 2022 SAPS Commemoration Day took place, on 4 September 2022 at the SAPS Memorial site, in Pretoria where President Cyril Ramaphosa honoured the officers and their families. Hosted annually by the Department of Police, the day is commemorated in remembrance of police officers and reservists who lose their lives in the line of duty. The event also presents an opportunity for the nation to celebrate the courage and dedication of officers who laid down their lives in execution of their Constitutional mandate to protect all within South Africa's borders.

The proceedings were officiated by the President Cyril Ramaphosa. A total of 33 names of police officers were added to the National Memorial Wall at the Union Buildings. Their names were engraved on the National Memorial Wall to signify the gratitude of the nation for their bravery, loyalty and sacrifices made to serve and protect the people of South Africa.

Paying tribute to the officers, President Cyril Ramaphosa said the country's men and women in blue are tasked with an increasingly dangerous job of maintaining law and order in the country. Through the SAPS Employee Health and Wellness Component, the organisation continues to render psychological and spiritual support to the families, friends and colleagues of the deceased member.

**Entity****Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA)**

The PSIRA was established in terms of section 2 of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act of 2001, which replaced the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act 92 of 1987). The authority is mandated to regulate the private security industry and exercise control over security service providers in the public and national interest, as well as in the interest of the private security industry itself.

Over the medium term, the authority will continue to focus on the implementation of its digital transformation strategy, which is allocated R85 million over the MTEF period. This entails rolling out an online registration and training system, and upgrading its financial system. The online registration system is being implemented, with full integration with the authority's other systems set to take place over the next three years.

Given dependencies on external service providers and technical limitations with the rolling out and testing of systems related to the digital migration process, the authority has set performance outcomes moderately over the medium term. As such, the turnaround times for the processing of applications for security businesses and security officers over the period ahead are set to remain at 4 and 18, respectively.

Other initiatives planned over the MTEF period include professionalising the security industry by reviewing and upgrading training material, introducing a reaction unit to curb non-compliance with the Private Security Industry Regulation Act of 2001 and related regulations by the security industry, and establishing a business intelligence unit in the authority's forensic and ethics department to ensure correct data analysis during forensic investigations. The authority also plans to decentralise and restructure its services over the medium term to ensure greater financial stability.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 9.5%, from R409.5 million in 2022/23 to R538.3 million in 2025/26. Compensation of employees accounting for an estimated 49.2% (R929.9 million) of the authority's expenditure over the MTEF period. The authority's number of personnel was expected to decrease from 413 in 2022/23 to 390 in 2025/26 as it redirects funding to key projects such as training and the establishment of a complaints unit. Only critical vacant posts, such as for business intelligence officials, are expected to be filled over the medium term.

More than 90% (R1.7 billion) of the PSIRA's revenue over the MTEF period is set to be generated through the collection of annual and registration fees from private security businesses and security officers, and the remainder from the sale of renewal certificates, the training of security officers, and accreditation fees collected from training providers.

Revenue is expected to increase in line with expenditure, mainly due to the anticipated increase in the number of registrations of security officers from 144 000 in 2022/23 to 177 156 in 2025/26 owing to the implementation of the online system.



## Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service (CSPS)

The CSPS was established in terms of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act of 2011 and Section 208 of the Constitution, which provides for the establishment of a CSPS to function under the direction of the Minister of Police.

In terms of the Act, the secretariat's mandate is to conduct civilian oversight of the police service and provide policy and strategic support to the Minister, including administrative support for international obligations. The Act also makes the secretariat responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by the SAPS.

Over the medium term, the department aimed to continue developing policies and legislation for the police sector; facilitate events such as imbizos and public participation programmes to encourage community participation in the fight against crime; and assess and monitor the performance of the police service in relation to its constitutional mandate and other legal prescripts affecting its work, such as the Domestic Violence Act of 1998.

The department planned to finalise six bills over the medium term – the SAPS Amendment Bill, the IPID Amendment Bill, the Stock Theft Amendment Bill, the Firearms Control Amendment Bill, the Second-hand Goods Amendment Bill and the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Amendment Bill. The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill and the Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill, which were finalised in 2022/23, were expected to be enacted over the period ahead.

The department also planned to consult on and finalise the development of the national policing policy over the medium term, which will entail reviewing existing policing policy to identify gaps and make policy proposals to fast-track the transformation and professionalisation of the police service.

It will also continue to work with key stakeholders such as The Presidency, the Department of Cooperative Governance and premiers' offices to facilitate the implementation of the integrated crime and violence prevention strategy. All of this work will be carried out in the Legislation and Policy Development programme, which has a budget of R73.6 million over the MTEF period.

The department aims to facilitate 24 izimbizo and public participation programmes in municipalities over the next three years, and conduct three anti-crime campaigns per year to enhance communities' awareness of crime prevention and other interventions such as community policing and safety forums.

Expenditure for these activities is within an allocation of R83.3 million over the MTEF period in the Intersectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships programme. As part of its efforts to transform and improve case management in the police related to gender-based violence, the department aimed to assess and compile two reports per year over the medium term on the SAPS's implementation of and compliance

with the Domestic Violence Act of 1998. Expenditure for this is within the Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluations programme's medium-term allocation of R104.6 million. Total expenditure is set to increase at an average annual rate of 2.5% over the MTEF period, from R155.9 million in 2022/23 to R168.1 million in 2025/26.

This is mainly due to the allocation of an additional R11.2 million for compensation of employees, which constitutes 70.7% of the total budget and remains the department's largest cost driver, increasing at an average annual rate of 2.3%, from R110.8 million in 2022/23 to R118.6 million in 2025/26.

The number of personnel in the department is expected to increase from 162 in 2023/24 to 166 in 2025/26, although new staff members will be employed at lower salary notches than their predecessors to save costs. By mid-2023, the department had 28 posts additional to the establishment, mainly due to the appointment of cleaning and security personnel on a contract basis following the relocation to a new and bigger office building in April 2022. The average cost for these posts is about R3 million per year.

## Independent Police Investigative Directorate

The IPID exercises its functions in accordance with the IPID Act of 2011. The Act gives effect to the provisions of Section 206(6) of the Constitution, which provides for the establishment of an independent police complaints body that must investigate any alleged misconduct of, or offence committed by, a member of the police service.

The thrust of the directorate's work is to investigate serious and priority crimes allegedly committed by members of the SAPS and Municipal Police Services. The Act grants the directorate an extended mandate and changes the focus of the directorate's work from a complaints-driven organisation to one that prioritises investigations. It also places stringent obligations on the SAPS and Municipal Police Services to report matters that must be investigated by the directorate, and ensures that the disciplinary recommendations made by the directorate are implemented.

Over the medium term, the IPID aimed to focus on the development of a new case management system; prioritise the investigation and finalisation of cases where the victims are women, children and people with disabilities; and improve access to its services.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3 per cent, from R363.5 million in 2022/23 to R397.4 million in 2025/26. Due to the labour-intensive nature of the directorate's activities, an estimated 66.7 per cent (R1 billion) of its total budget over the MTEF period is allocated to compensation of employees.

Spending on compensation of employees is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 4.7 per cent, from R233.9 million in 2022/23 to R268.2 million in 2025/26, due to additional funding of R19.5 million over the MTEF period to cover annual cost-of-living adjustments.

The number of personnel in the directorate is expected to increase from 393 in 2022/23 to 430 in 2025/26, mainly due to the appointment of interns. The directorate will continue to realign its organisational structure and streamline its functions, where necessary, for the

optimal use of its limited human resources. Only core posts, such as for investigators, that enable the directorate to address its case backlog and improve its services are expected to be filled over the period ahead.

## Implementing a new case management system

The directorate's current case management system requires costly regular enhancements and updates to suit the changing nature of its operations, as well as the payment of licensing fees. To limit these costs, over the medium term, the directorate plans to develop a new system, which is expected to integrate seamlessly with similar systems used by other law enforcement agencies in the justice cluster to enable information sharing and collaboration on investigations.

Once implemented, the new system will enable the directorate to record and classify cases according to specific categories of importance, such as gender-based violence, to ensure easier tracking and reporting. The system is also expected to help the directorate address inconsistencies in its performance reporting.

To save on licensing costs and future upgrades, the directorate will own the system upon completion and updates to its specifications will be developed in-house. The new system is expected to be developed at a cost of R15 million in the Investigation and Information Management programme.

## Strengthening the investigation of cases where victims are vulnerable groups

In recognition that women, children and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable in cases of death, rape, assault and torture resulting from police action, over the MTEF period, the directorate plans to give these cases high priority. The new case management system will be key in enabling the directorate to track and report on the progress made.

This includes the identification of areas where such cases are predominant in order to make appropriate interventions and recommendations to the police. Related activities will be carried out in the Investigation and Information Management programme, which has a total budget of R741.8 million over the medium term.

## Improving access to services

To expand its footprint and improve access to its services, in 2022/23, the directorate partnered with provincial community safety departments in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape to establish regional and district offices.

This was part of implementing the directorate's broader district model, which entails sharing office space, collaborating with provincial community safety departments on investigations and monitoring police performance. In addition to 11 district offices, the directorate has established a national task team to focus on implementing the district model more broadly across provinces over the medium term.

The task team will work with provinces to identify additional office space that can be used by the directorate to improve access to its

services, especially in provinces with a high number of cases. The task team will also explore the viability of partnerships with other provincial state entities. Although the task team comprises representatives from all programmes, its activities will be funded from the budget allocated to the Administration programme, which amounts to R343 million over the MTEF period.

## Department of Defence

The purpose of the DOD is to defend and protect South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and the principles of international law regulating the use of force.

During the period under review, the DOD progressed in many areas against set priorities. In support of government's national imperatives, the DOD continued to execute ordered commitments as directed and instructed by the Commander-In-Chief and as such, forces were deployed outside the borders of South Africa as follows:

- UN Peace Support Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the 2022/23 financial year.
- A General Military Assistance Operation as part of the SADC Standby Force Mission (SAMIM) to the Cabo Delgado Province in the Republic of Mozambique during the 2022/23 financial year.

The SANDF was also deployed inside the borders of South Africa in various internal operations. The aim of these internal operations was to safeguard our borders and to assist other government departments in areas such as search and rescue; disaster aid and relief; safety and security support tasks to preserve life and health; to deter possible threats to critical infrastructure in emergency situations; the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order.

## Mandate

The DOD derives its mandate from Section 200 of the Constitution, the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002) as amended by the Defence Amendment Act, 2010 (Act 22 of 2010), the 1996 *White Paper on Defence* and the SA Defence Review of 2015. The department is required to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities that are commensurate with the needs of South Africa.

The DOD executes its mandate to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities commensurate with the needs of South Africa, as regulated by the Constitution, national legislation and parliamentary and executive direction. This will be provided through the proper management, provision, preparedness and employment of defence capabilities that are in line with the domestic and global needs of South Africa.

## Budget

### Transfer Payments

During the period under review, the DOD provided transfer payments to the following institutions:

- The Armaments Corporation of South Africa SOC Ltd (Armscor) to

subsidise the mission to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DOD and other clients in terms of defence materiel, related products and services.

- The Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority, to subsidise their administrative expenditure in terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act 97 of 1998).
- The Reserve Force Council (RFC) to subsidise its mission to obtain and secure community and private sector support for the reserves, and to maintain a sound relationship and communication between the reserves, the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans and the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).
- To provide a grant-in-aid to the Order of St. John in recognition of maintaining a reserve of medical- and patient care auxiliaries for operational duty when called to do so by the South African Military Health Services (SAMHS).

The Special Defence Account to acquire, procure and develop armament and technology. Audited financial statements for FY2022/23 form part of the financial statements of the Department.

- To defence members who are being separated from the department in terms of the employment and social benefits due to them.
- An additional transfer payment to the Castle Control Board to address the financial challenges as a result of COVID-19.
- Transfer payment made to Foreign Governments and International Organisations for additional member state's contribution to the SADC standby force deployment (Operation Vikela) in Mozambique.
- To the South African Broadcasting Corporation and other licensing authorities such as the South African Music Rights Organisation for TV and radio permits.
- To municipalities to cover the cost of payments made in terms of the law that requires all vehicles to be licensed annually.

## Administration

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the DOD. The Administration Programme ensured effective leadership, strategic management and support services to the Department. During the reporting period, this was achieved, amongst others, by means of the review of organisational strategies and structures and continuous enhancement of internal controls aligned with the regulatory framework.

### Departmental Direction

During the reporting period, the Secretary for Defence assisted the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans (MOD&MV) to enhance civil control and to ensure the provision and maintenance of effective, efficient and transparent financial, risk management and internal audit systems within the defence portfolio.

The Secretary for Defence provided strategic direction to the DOD through various governance activities and interventions. These included timely decision-making on strategic and defence diplomacy matters, effective management and processing of official departmental

documents, chairing of various DOD management bodies, as well as the attendance of Directors-General (DGs) meetings, Cabinet Lekgotlas and government clusters.

The Secretary for Defence co-chaired the JCPS Cluster where alignment of government-wide security priorities; the facilitation of priority security programmes; and a consultative platform for cross-cutting security priorities being tabled at Cabinet, were ensured.

### SANDF Command and Control

During the year under review, the Chief of the SANDF provided strategic direction to military components under his command and ensured adherence and compliance to higher-order imperatives and directions.

The Chief of the SANDF interacted with SADC Defence Force Chiefs to discuss mutual military concerns and the strengthening of existing defence-military relations between the countries. Interactions took place with the Defence Forces of Pakistan, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates.

### Defence Policy, Strategy and Planning

The Chief Defence Policy, Strategy and Planning, as the main advisor on defence policy matters and co-ordination of the Departmental Strategic Direction process, continued to provide support on matters of National Security, Governmental Peace and Security Objectives, Democratic Civil Control, in line with the Constitution, International Law and National Legislation, amongst others. To this extent, the Department was supported through the following:

- Ensured sound management through aligning the Administration of the DOD regarding Strategic Management and National Defence Policy within the Government policy, legal prescripts and regulatory framework.
- Developed Policy Considerations on a viable level of Defence Ambition for the Republic of South Africa.
- Aligned planned outputs and activities in accordance with the strategic priorities of Government as determined in the MTSF and the priorities of the MOD&MV, as specified in the Adjusted DOD Strategic Plan for 2020-2025 and the DOD APP for 2022.
- Provided administrative support to the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) through the issuing of 2 026 permits during the period under review.

### Departmental Policy Status

The development, approval, promulgation and maintenance of departmental policies are conducted within a single and standardised system that is regulated by the Chief Defence Policy, Strategy and Planning.

The Secretary for Defence, as Head of the Department and Accounting Officer, authorises departmental policies for implementation in the DOD. The Chief of the SANDF, as Commander of the Force, issues an implementation order to Services and Divisions under his command for implementation in the SANDF.

During the reporting period, the following five departmental policies were promulgated:

- Policy on the Management of Plain/Civilian Clothing Allowance for SANDF Members.
- Policy on State Housing in the DOD.
- Interim Policy on the Management of Sexual Harassment in the DOD.
- Policy on Rates for Reserve Force Aircraft.
- Policy on the Management of Foreign Exchange Transactions in the DOD.

### Defence Diplomacy

As the mandated policy advisory entity on defence diplomacy in the DOD, the Defence International Affairs Division regained the required momentum during the 2022/23 financial year for maintaining and expanding the ongoing bilateral and multilateral relationships with partner countries and international organisations, subsequent to the cessation of the National State of Disaster caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bilateral and multilateral relationships were expanded and maintained by means of authorised and mandated international legal instruments and through enabled, sustained and ordered defence commitments as well as strengthened defence diplomacy.

The Defence International Affairs Division engaged with most of the DOD's strategic and other partners, to sustain and concretise relationships by means of established defence diplomatic structures and processes. To this extent, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation was supported on all of South Africa's bilateral and multilateral relationships, wherein the DOD is a national partner department.

### Force Employment

The purpose of the Force Employment Programme is to provide and employ defence capabilities, including an operational capability, to successfully conduct operations, as well as joint, interdepartmental, interagency and multinational military exercises.

The mandate for the employment of joint forces is drawn from the Constitution and the Defence Act of 2002. In terms of these, the SANDF is employed for the defence of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa. Employment of military capabilities is done in a balanced manner, commencing during peacetime and transferring through to wartime.

### Support to the People

In support of MTSF Priority 6: "Social Cohesion and Safer Communities", the SANDF continued to execute border safeguarding operations in terms of Section 18(1)(d) of the Defence Act of 2002, by deploying 15 sub-units to execute operations along the borders in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and North West Provinces.

The following operational successes were recorded for the reporting

period:

- 61 weapons recovered
- 21 310 illegal foreigners apprehended
- 664 criminals arrested
- 204 stolen vehicles recovered
- 5 924 kg dagga confiscated
- 2 071 livestock recovered
- Contraband goods to the value of R54,98 million confiscated.

Support was rendered to other government departments in order to preserve life, health or property by means of executing disaster aid relief and humanitarian operations by deploying personnel and equipment to flood-affected areas in KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Eastern Cape.

Various force structure elements were on standby as a contingency to render assistance if and when required and to deter possible threats to critical infrastructure across the country.

Support to the Department of Health was rendered by deploying medical personnel to the Tshepong Hospital in Klerksdorp, North West during the industrial action by several public service unions from 11 to 17 March 2023.

Safety and security support were provided in cooperation with the SAPS in the prevention of crime and the maintenance and preservation of law and order by deploying soldiers to deter possible threats to critical infrastructure at Eskom power stations along with the deployment of members and equipment in support of the Security Cluster response to the threat of a National Shutdown of the country on 20 March 2023. Support was furthermore rendered during the Opening of Parliament in the Western Cape in February 2023.

Humanitarian assistance support was rendered to the people of South Africa by providing helicopters to conduct a Medical Evacuation in the Worcester area, Western Cape. Fixed-wing air transport was provided to support the National Department of Health in the distribution of vaccines throughout South Africa to combat the spread of COVID-19 and deployed Military Health Practitioners to provide tertiary medical care in the Gauteng Province. Assistance was provided to the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre for the medical evacuation of a sailor from a ship off the coast of Durban.

### Regional Security

The SANDF actively supported MTSF Priority 7: "A Better Africa and a Better World" by deploying approximately 1 093 members in one UN-mandated peace support operation in the DRC.

The SANDF provided general military assistance by deploying approximately 991 military personnel and equipment as part of the SAMIM in the Republic of Mozambique.

### Diplomatic activities

In support of the South African Government, various diplomatic activities across the world were conducted as part of government's Programme of Action. The SANDF attended the 9th Session Zambia-South Africa Defence Committee Meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, the

Defence Committee Meeting in Uganda and the Senior Officials Meeting to strengthen bilateral agreements in Windhoek, Namibia. Further contributions were the hosting of a courtesy call by the Chief of Defence Intelligence of the Nigerian Defence Force as well as hosting the Main Planning Conference for Exercise Mosi, which took place in Richard's Bay, KwaZulu-Natal from 13 to 18 February 2023.

### Landward Defence

The purpose of the Landward Defence Programme is to provide prepared and supported landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

The South African Army's mandate is to prepare and provide combat-ready user systems in support of the second line for employment of forces by the SANDF. The SA Army endeavoured to support the SA Army theme: "Maintain the Momentum as a Critical Success Factor in Restoring the Dignity of the SA Army to its Rightful Glory" during the year under review. In this regard, the SA Army strived to provide core conventional capabilities while facing constant budget reductions that are depleting landward defence capabilities.

The SA Army supported the MTSF Priorities and the strategic intent of the DOD by providing prepared landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of the Republic of South Africa. The SA Army contributed to MTSF Priority 6 "Social Cohesion and Safer Communities" and MTSF Priority 7 "A Better Africa and a Better World" as follows:

- The SA Army pledged forces as part of the Force Intervention Brigade for the external operation in the DRC (Operation MISTRAL).
- The SA Army provided Operation Vikela forces and prime mission equipment to the external theatre in Mozambique.
- Prepared, provided and supported combat-ready force structure elements by maintaining 15 sub-units to execute border safeguarding in support of Operation Corona.

The SA Army provided support to other government departments as follows:

- Provided landward forces (Regulars and Reserves) to Operation Chariot by assisting and supporting the communities of KwaZulu-Natal and North West provinces during flood disaster relief in April 2022.
- SA Army humanitarian assistance manifested in boots on the ground to support and assist other government departments and municipalities to rebuild and rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure. Deployed SA Army engineering capabilities carried out major works, such as addressing sanitation and restoring damaged water supply to needy communities. Initially, the SA Army engineers could not continue with the construction of low-cost bridges because force structure elements were committed to flood disaster relief requirements.
- Other successes of note were the establishment and maintenance of SA Army modern brigades, participation in the Armed Forces Week in Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, the hosting of the National Rural Youth Service Corps Leadership Developmental Programme,



training support to the SAPS and numerous community outreach projects.

- The backlog in training provided, as a result of COVID-19 disruptions, was gradually cleared by means of additional common training opportunities and the Military Skills Development System (MSDS) intake. The SA Army Training Formation presented 43 common training learning programmes; qualifying 4 479 learners.

## Air Defence

The purpose of the Air Defence Programme is to provide prepared and supported air defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa. The SA Air Force continued to provide support to the Joint Force Employment Requirements, despite air defence capabilities remaining under pressure due to budget constraints.

The SA Air Force planned 12 000 flying hours for the 2022/23 financial year (a year-on-year reduction of 5 100 hours from the previous financial year), consisting of 7 000 Force Preparation hours, 4 000 Force Employment hours and 1 000 Very, Very Important Person (VVIP) hours. A total of 12 059.20 hours were flown from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, consisting of:

- 8 900.50 Force Preparation hours;
- 2 483.60 Force Employment hours;
- 675.10 VVIP hours.

Inadequate force levels of all aircraft systems within the SA Air Force continued to hamper the ability to fulfil required operational and training requirements. The reduced budget has led to a decrease in force preparation hours and resulted in maintenance and servicing backlogs with fewer serviceable aircraft available.

The flying system groups of the SA Air Force could not ensure that all aircraft kept to the planned force preparation hours; resulting in a lack of adequate force preparation hours to ensure aircrew competencies and to maintain training standards.

A total of 609 learners were trained during the year under review. Annual training targets have not been met because of courses being rescheduled and still ongoing as at the end of the reporting period.

The SA Air Force supported, among others, Operations Prosper, Corona and Copper for land and maritime border safeguarding operations respectively, whilst in full support of Operation Mistral in the DRC. Additionally, air support was provided to the SAMIM. In response to the National State of Disaster, the SA Air Force supported government efforts under Operation Chariot.

## Maritime Defence

The purpose of the Maritime Defence Programme is to provide prepared and supported maritime defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

The South African Navy continued to prepare and support maritime defence capabilities necessary for the defence and protection of South Africa by providing prepared and supported maritime defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

The South African Navy planned for 8 000 hours at sea during the 2022/23 financial year; 2 770.32 hours at sea were achieved from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, consisting of:

- 1 356.54 Force Preparation hours;
- 1 413.78 Force Employment hours;
- During the year under review, the South African Navy prioritised the maintenance and repair of the Surface Warfare Capability (Frigate Capability). This enabled the frigate SAS Spioenkop to achieve Mission Level of Capability and to deploy to Mozambique on Operation Vikela (SAMIM) with effect from 3 March to 31 May 2022.
- The SA Navy continued with the maintenance and repair of its vessels, SAS Charlotte Maxeke, SAS Amatola, SAS Isandlwana, SAS Spioenkop and SAS Drakensberg.
- Ministerial Authority was granted to name the first Multi-Mission Inshore Patrol Vessel constructed in terms of Project BIRO, SAS King Sekhukhune I. The ship was delivered to the South African Navy in Simon's Town, Cape Town, on 18 May 2022 and commissioned in Durban on 15 June 2022. The ship is homeported at Naval Base Durban as a force structure element of the SA Navy's Patrol Squadron.

## Military Health Support

The purpose of the Military Health Support Programme is to provide prepared and supported health capabilities and services for the defence and protection of South Africa. During the year under review, the SAMHS continued with its mandate of ensuring the health of soldiers, their dependents and other authorised members of the society.

Major projects to be completed relating to SAMHS facilities during the period under review include:

- **Military Base Hospital Gqeberha.** The initial Site Handover date was 15 January 2023 with the practical completion date estimated to be 19 December 2023.
- **Health Centre Mthatha (14 SA Infantry Battalion).** The Health Centre is fully renovated, pending the final inspection before handing it over to Health Centre Mthatha. The Health Centre is currently operating on one wing.
- **Saldanha Sickbay.** The practical completion for the new Sickbay at SAS Saldanha was concluded on 07 December 2022.

The SAMHS used additional funding to procure ambulances to render support during internal deployments, inclusive of the Rapid Reaction Force.

## Defence Intelligence

The purpose of the Defence Intelligence Programme is to provide defence intelligence and counter-intelligence capabilities.

During the period under review, Defence Intelligence conducted intelligence, counter-intelligence and collecting activities, to provide decision-makers with intelligence and counter-intelligence capabilities.

Defence Intelligence responded to intelligence requirements

received from clients and strategic partners and disseminated these intelligence products to decision-makers to provide timely information. Early warning reports were provided on emerging threats on the continent and beyond. Defence Intelligence continued its participation on bilateral and multilateral levels in regional, continental and international engagements at SADC, AU and UN levels through virtual engagements.

During the period under review, Defence Intelligence conducted various activities in support of its mandate to determine the manifestation of Counter Intelligence threats in order to advise DOD strategic decision-makers, its clients and other stakeholders accordingly. Counter Intelligence continued with its primary activities of ensuring sound conditions of security in the department by conducting accurate vetting of members of the DOD, Armscor and other stakeholders.

Counter Intelligence furthermore ensured the screening of individuals and companies interacting with the Department and the bona fides of foreign military representatives posted at diplomatic missions within South Africa.

The prioritisation of national events and activities impacted the achievement of the Vetting target for the 2022/23 financial year. Capacity challenges within the Vetting environment were not mitigated during the 2022/23 financial year. The Psychology Section is however fully functional and assists with the prioritisation of the security vetting assessments of Defence Attaches, Senior Management System/Middle Management System members as well as students attending foreign learning opportunities. Defence Intelligence is in the process of reintroducing the Electronic Documents Management System to streamline the storing of vetting files. This will result in the files being easily stored and traced electronically for the processing of security clearances and reducing the number of backlog files.

## General Support

The purpose of the General Support Programme is to provide general support capabilities and services to the department.

### Joint Logistic Services

During the year under review, the Logistics Division continued to manage the payment of accommodation charges, leases and municipal services, thereby providing appropriate and sustained facilities for the Department.

In collaboration with the DPWI, the Logistics Division also managed the DOD infrastructure portfolio, comprising the rehabilitation and refurbishment and maintenance of infrastructure. The DOD, assisted by DPWI, executed a large number of day-to-day maintenance, planned maintenance and capital and refurbishment projects in order to ensure that DOD facilities are kept at an acceptable standard and that certain priority maintenance backlogs were addressed.

In collaboration with the DPWI, Services and Divisions, the Defence Works Formation Regional Units executed individual projects to aid with maintenance backlogs. The current maintenance backlog

is estimated at R8,019 billion based on the Facilities Condition Assessment conducted by the CSIR and Defence Works Formation. The backlog was mainly due to the low expenditure by DPWI in executing planned maintenance tasks on facilities utilised by the DOD.

The DOD used a large number of state facilities and, to a less extent, private facilities in fulfilment of its constitutional obligations. The use of facilities included force preparations, force employment and force support that required land and other unique facilities.

The current land under the DOD control is approximately 420 000 hectares and is categorised to determine the size of the DOD Immovable Assets. The status of the assets was in a fair state which in general should not impact service delivery.

#### **Command and Management Information Systems (CMIS)**

During the period under review, the CMIS Division, executed the activities defined in the DOD Information and Communication Plan to provide the DOD with CMIS and related Services. CMIS and related Services were executed, amongst others, as follows:

#### **DOD Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategic Direction**

Effective DOD ICT Strategic guidance was provided. To this extent, the draft DOD ICT Digital Strategy was compiled and is in the process of being completed.

#### **DOD ICT Modernisation**

National Telecommunication Backbone Infrastructure (NTBI) Project. During the contracted period 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2023, 79 links/sites were established. The maintenance responsibility of completed NTBI sites resides with the CMIS Division and will be realised by means of a contract via Armscor.

#### **Corporate Data Centre Disaster Recovery Capability**

The Refurbishment of the Off-Site Backup Network Room at Army Support Base Garrison was completed in January 2023. The K225 acceptance certificate for the finalisation of the power solution was signed off on 28 March 2023.

Refurbishment of the Primary Data Centre at the Research and Development Centre at 7 Medical Battalion by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). The project experienced various delays due to the non-appointment of a successful bidder by the DBSA. Refurbishment was completed in February 2023 and the facility was handed over by the DBSA to the Defence Works Formation on 13 March 2023. The facility will be handed over to the CMIS Division as soon as the handover file from Defence Works Formation is in place.

Forklifting and Relocation to the Primary Data Centre. The purchase order was handed over to the contractor on 24 March 2023. Whilst the implementation plan was finalised, the forklifting and relocation are planned to be finalised by 31 May 2023.

#### **Upgrade of the Mainframe**

Mainframe replacement on the Disaster Recovery site was completed and the testing of the system was finalised on 22 March 2023.

#### **DOD Information Systems Security**

In an endeavour to ensure the security of DOD Information Systems, dark trace software, assisting with Intrusion Detection Systems and Intrusion Prevention Systems were activated on 01 March 2023 to cover the network for intrusion detection.

Additionally, specific software was implemented on the ICENET infrastructure to provide web filtering and mail scanning for spam on the ICENET.

#### **Military Police Capability**

The Military Police Division investigated 1 214 criminal cases from a backlog of 3 358 criminal cases. The division investigated 454 criminal cases from a total of 1 223 new criminal cases reported during the 2022/23 financial year and executed 174 deliberate crime prevention operations.

Increasing operational requirements caused an increase in capacity constraints within the Military Police Division which in effect had a detrimental effect on Military Police structures to perform policing activities.

The most prominent capacity constraints related to the lack of vehicles, investigation aids, and the shortage of fuel which had a negative impact on the mobility of investigators. The shortage of skilled and experienced investigators also played a major role in the investigation of serious cases such as fraud and corruption.

Interventions introduced by the Provost Marshal General to ensure police visibility in the form of both operations Restore Order and Khusela are bearing fruits.

#### **Office of the Military Ombud**

The Office of the Military Ombud was established to investigate and ensure that complaints against the official conduct of a member or a person acting on behalf of a member with regard to their conditions of service are resolved in a fair, economical and expeditious manner.

#### **Reserve Force Council**

The council is a statutory body under the Defence Act of 2002. It is a consultative and advisory body and represents the Reserve Force to promote and maintain it as an integral part of the Defence Force and must be consulted on any legislation, policy or administrative measures affecting the Reserve Force.

#### **Employing the youth**

The unemployment rate amongst the youth in Africa is not only a social issue with dire consequences should it not be addressed, but also a security issue with the potential to destabilise countries, regions and the continent.

The UN defines the youth as persons between the ages of 15 and

24, while the African Youth Charter defines youth as those between the ages of 15 and 35. From a security perspective, the issue continuously creates a future challenge as the unemployed youth have the potential to become the targets of political demagogues who may use these youths as a means to achieve their political aspirations.

Government has introduced measures to increase the employment of young people. The DOD continues to provide employment opportunities to the youth through the DOD Military Skills Development System and internship programmes.

The DOD in support of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, through the National Youth System programme, will continue to train members through existing departmental infrastructure and resource arrangements. The department will pursue the implementation of its Internship Policy, directing utilisation and management of interns.

## **Entities**

### **Armaments Corporation of South Africa**

The Armscor derives its mandate from the Armscor Act of 2003. Its mission is to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DOD and other clients in terms of defence matériel and related products and services. In this way, the corporation maintains strategic capabilities and technologies and promotes the local defence-related industry, ensuring that the SANDF receives quality equipment to carry out its mandate.

Over the medium term, the corporation aimed to continue focusing on meeting the department's defence matériel requirements, as well as its requirements pertaining to technology, research, development, analysis, tests and evaluation. To meet these requirements, the corporation will aim to ensure that 95% of the department's capital and technology requirements over the medium term are converted into orders placed and executed. To achieve these targets, spending is projected at R1.5 billion over the medium term.

As part of the corporation's efforts to improve its viability and efficiency, as well as to remain within the expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, 109 personnel took voluntary severance packages in 2021/22. The majority of vacant posts resulting from this will not be filled as they are not considered critical to the corporation's core functions, and therefore this decrease is not expected to have an impact on the corporation's performance. Critical posts will be filled. Spending on compensation of employees is set to increase nominally, at an average annual rate of 6.4%, from R1.1 billion in 2022/23 to R1.3 billion in 2025/26.

The corporation is set to derive 68.7% (R6.2 billion) of its revenue through transfers from the department, increasing at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, from R1.5 billion in 2022/23 to R1.6 billion in 2025/26. The remainder is set to be derived through interest from investments, and will be used to finance operational expenditure, administrative expenses, training, building maintenance, and other goods and services.

**Castle Control Board**

The Castle Control Board primarily derives its mandate from the Castle Management Act, 1993 (Act 207 of 1993), which requires it to preserve and protect the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope. Aspects of the board's mandate are also derived from the Defence Endowment Property and Account Act, 1922 (Act 33 of 1922) and the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

**Role players****National Conventional Arms Control Committee**

The NCACC is a committee of Ministers. The MOD&MV is a member of the NCACC. The committee 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, thereafter the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans processes the applications.

Each application is sent for scrutiny to relevant government departments, such as the Department of International Relations and Cooperation or the dtic. The application is then referred to the various directors-general for their recommendations, after which 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.

**Aerospace, Maritime and Defence Industries Association of South Africa (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 the South African Defence Industries (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. The AMD member companies supply products and services to the DOD, government organisations and other contractors, locally and internationally, in the defence and security marketplace.

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

Within an emerging defence industry support framework, the DOD, in collaboration with the 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 the SADI in demonstrations for export purposes. The AMD, through its membership, is strategically well positioned and capable of supporting government in achieving its African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development objectives.

**Denel Group of South Africa**

Denel is a state-owned commercially driven company and strategic partner for innovative defence, security and related technology solutions. It groups together several defence and aerospace divisions and associated companies. It provides turnkey solutions of defence equipment to its clients by designing, developing, integrating and supporting artillery, munitions, missiles, aerostructures, aircraft maintenance, unmanned aerial vehicle systems and optical payloads based on high-end technology.

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

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

**Military Veterans**

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 their dependants, including benefits and entitlements to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans.

Acknowledging military veterans' contribution to the creation of South Africa's democracy has the potential to deepen social cohesion and national unity while redressing the inequities of the past. As such, over the medium term, the department will focus on providing military veterans and their dependants with access to key benefits such as pensions, housing, healthcare and education, training and skills development programmes.

A projected 83.9 per cent (R3 billion) of the department's total budget over the medium term is allocated to the Socioeconomic Support and Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programmes. The aim of these programmes is to improve quality of life for eligible military veterans and their dependants.

Over the period ahead, the department plans to roll out pension benefits to 9 500 deserving military veterans and their dependants at an estimated cost of R1.2 billion. This is funded through a combination of an additional allocation of R839 million and the reprioritisation of R326 million over the medium term from education support benefit.

The use of the additional allocation for this purpose is subject to tabling pension benefit regulations in Parliament and applying a strict means test to avoid double-dipping. The department expects to deliver 1 440 houses to military veterans over the next three years. Provincial departments of human settlements will continue to construct these houses on behalf of the department, as per the terms of the department's housing delivery model.

Funding is provided through the Socioeconomic Support programme at a projected cost of R117 million. Health care for eligible military veterans is fully subsidised by the department through the South African Military Health Service, which is funded through the Health Care and Wellbeing Support subprogramme in the Socioeconomic Support programme.

Over the period ahead, the department plans to increase the number of military veterans who access health care from 19 700 in 2022/23 to 21 200 in 2025/26. To accommodate this expected increase, the department has reprioritised R6 million over the medium term from housing benefits.

As such, spending in the Health Care and Wellbeing Support subprogramme is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3 per cent, from R113.9 million in 2022/23 to R124.5 million in 2025/26.

The department plans to maintain the number of bursaries provided to military veterans and their dependants at 3 500 in each year of the medium term. If necessary, it will refer students previously funded by the department to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme as part of state-subsidised higher education. Allocations for this are within the Socioeconomic Support programme, which has a budget of R1.8 billion over the next three years.

The department will continue to reposition its empowerment and skills development programme by focusing on areas such as road maintenance, plumbing and farming, among others. The department will also ensure that military veterans and their dependants participate in government programmes that create jobs and business opportunities, and encourage entrepreneurship.

As such, over the MTEF period, the department plans to provide 3 000 military veterans with access to relevant training and skills development. To carry out these activities, R687.6 million over the next three years is allocated in the Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programme.

Total expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 16.5%, from R670 million in 2022/23 to R1.1 billion in 2025/26. This increase is mainly due to the allocation of additional funding amounting to R839 million for rolling out pension benefit to military veterans and their dependants, as well as R11.3 million over the same period to cover cost-of-living adjustments.