



# South Africa Yearbook 2020/21

Police, Defence and Intelligence

## Police, Defence and Intelligence

The National Development Plan (NDP) 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.

### 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 5 (Social Cohesion and Safe Communities) of the MTSF, with which the work of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is aligned.

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. 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.

Over the medium-term, the SAPS will focus on strengthening safety in communities; reducing violent crime, specifically those committed against women and children; employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime; and improving capacity for specialised investigations.

### Enhancing community safety

The SAPS has recognised community safety as integral to creating a safe and secure environment that is conducive to social and economic stability, and supporting a better life for all. To achieve these goals, the department will implement initiatives such as the Community-in-Blue concept, the Safer Cities Framework and the Integrated Schools Safety Programme; and ensure that community policing forums (CPFs) are functioning and effective.

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. Contact crime refers to crime, in which the victims are the targets of violence or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property, targeted by criminals. The crimes in question are sexual offences, all categories of assault, murder, attempted murder, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The SAPS has identified 30 high-crime weight stations in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and

the Free State, 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 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 Public Order Police (POP), tactical response teams and national intervention units, to rapidly address 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.

These initiatives are mainly budgeted for in the Crime Prevention subprogramme in the Visible Policing programme, which is allocated R115.2 billion over the medium term.

### Reducing violence against women and children

The SAPS 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 women and children. The functioning and resourcing of various specialised units, such as the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences have been enhanced, to address crimes against women and children. The implementation of the Gender-based Violence (GBV) Strategy will also assist to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), 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 full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by all persons with disabilities.

Over the medium term, the SAPS will target detection rates of 75% and 70% for crimes against women and children,

respectively. To achieve this, the department will enhance its detective capacity, improve forensic support and optimise the implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy. Other areas of activity include reducing the levels of contact crimes against women and children by 6.9% and 6.7%, respectively, by 2023/24. To realise these targets, the department will roll out its GBV Action Plan, which primarily seeks to ensure that police officers and stations have the capacity to provide victim-friendly support services to survivors; and support the implementation and monitoring of key policies on police duties related to domestic violence and sexual offences.

These activities are carried out in the Visible Policing and Detective Services programmes, which receive allocations amounting to R208.4 billion over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

### Targeting fraud and corruption

An improvement in perceptions of fraud and corruption in the public and private sectors is enabled by responsive investigation, and is facilitated through specialised cybercrime investigative capabilities. Over the medium term, the department aims to maintain a conviction rate of 70% per year for cases relating to serious fraud and corruption in the public and private sectors.

Due to the complex nature of these cases, the duration of investigations cannot be predicted, hence targets remain constant over the period ahead. To enable thorough and responsive investigations, the Specialised Investigations subprogramme in the Detective Services programme receives allocations amounting to R6.4 billion over the MTEF period.

### Mitigating the impact of baseline reductions

In an effort to mitigate the impact of budget reductions on service delivery, the SAPS will explore alternatives to how it renders services in communities. In doing so, it will focus on increasing the capacity of police stations, particularly the 30 stations with the highest contact crimes reported; redirecting resources towards increasing police visibility; improving access to policing services; and enhancing frontline service delivery.

This will involve recruiting entry-level officers and redeploying senior officers to stabilise areas with high levels of crime or those that have been identified as hotspots due to the prevalence of specific crime-related threats. In addition, spending on departmental events is expected to be reduced

along with spending on catering and hiring. Accordingly, the SAPS will continue to conduct virtual meetings through video conferences, as necessitated by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, thereby limiting costly interprovincial travel. Over the medium term, these cost-containment measures are anticipated to ensure that the SAPS's budget is sufficient to carry out its planned activities.

### 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.

### Reduced organised crime

Illegal mining presents challenges that need to be addressed from a range of perspectives. It takes place at abandoned mines and at operating mines with illegal miners often operating under dangerous conditions. Miners enter mostly abandoned shafts, travelling underground where they may live for several days at a time, risking their lives and the lives of others.

Although illegal mining operations are responded to by the national intervention units (NIUs), through medium- to high-risk incidents where normal policing requires specialised operational support, the application of law enforcement to reduce these incidents are a joint responsibility between all the police's operational capabilities, including the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), as well as the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.

### The impact of COVID-19 on police operations

The COVID-19 pandemic affected police activities and performance measures in various ways – expected and unexpected. The key focus areas of the SAPS relate to the incidence of contact crime, which, as anticipated, decreased significantly during Lockdown Alert levels 5 to 3 and increased steadily as the lockdown levels were eased. The increase in reported contact crime against women and children, as a category of contact crime, increased due to proximity restrictions involving victim and perpetrator. The detection of all categories of crime has been negatively affected by the pandemic, primarily due to limitations on the movement of goods and persons that were imposed during lockdown.

This phenomenon has negatively affected other performance areas within both the SAPS Strategic Plan and APP. The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected other areas of the department's planned performance and, depending on the manner in which the virus continues to impact the country, it is anticipated that this influence may continue into the 2021/22 financial year.

Both internal support and external operational performance was and continues to be affected, as the restrictions imposed on the movement of people and goods affected these processes, resulting in the suspension of certain key support processes, such as the training of members and the engagement of service providers, in addition to the severe disruption of certain external processes, such as the investigation of reported crime, the processing of forensic exhibits and firearms licences.

The marginal increases in the reported incidence of contact crime, including contact crime at the top-30 high-contact crime weight stations during the 2019/20 financial year, necessitated the review of the 10-year targets that have been determined for contact crime, including those applicable to the period 2021/22 to 2023/24. These targets will, however, be maintained in 2021/22, despite the apparent decreases.

Planning for the future influence of the COVID-19 virus on the functions and performance of the SAPS is complicated by the unpredictable nature of the virus, however, contingency plans have and will continue to be put in place to minimise this impact. An analysis of the lessons learnt during the application of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) regulations, particularly during the most stringent levels of the lockdown, indicates that collaboration between government departments is key to improving service delivery.

This collaboration, necessitated by the imposition of the lockdown, focussed on the integrated high-density deployment of government resources, through multidisciplinary cooperation, informed by the collective identification of and response to root causes, supported by active community support and the integration of resources across government departments.

As the COVID-19 pandemic swept across the globe, members of the SAPS, as an essential service, were thrust into new roles, as the enforcement of the regulations throughout the various alert levels has largely fallen to the SAPS and its law enforcement partners. Not only was the SAPS required to enforce these regulations, but the department still had to continue to perform its constitutional obligations, to ensure that all South Africans are and feel safe. The regulations published under the Disaster Management Act of 2002, compelled the SAPS to revise its priorities and methodology, to ensure that all people in South Africa continue to receive essential services. Social distancing and the numerous restrictions have added new tasks for the SAPS.

Without time to prepare for the pandemic, the SAPS has had to learn and adapt, in the face of unprecedented threats and resource constraints. These have changed the demands on and expectations of policing, at a time when resources were already stretched – with absenteeism of members, who had contracted the virus or the isolation of those who were exposed to it. The pandemic has impacted negatively on the SAPS's resources and in particular, its human and financial resources.

The impact of COVID-19 has been both direct, in that SAPS members have been affected by the virus, and indirect as their ability to perform their mandated functions was adversely affected. As at 24 March 2021, more than 3.7 million screenings and 129 629 tests on SAPS members had been conducted. Many SAPS members continued to fulfil their constitutional obligations in the face of adversity and uncertainty, and managed to maintain high police visibility.

Despite various efforts to keep the virus at bay by wearing protective equipment, sanitising and maintaining social distancing while enforcing the law, as at 31 March 2021, there was a total of 28 741 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the SAPS (1.86% of the total of cases recorded in the country (1 548 157). Most confirmed cases were recorded at the police head office and national divisions (5 954), in the Western Cape (4 695), Gauteng (4 488), KwaZulu-Natal (3 647) and the Eastern Cape (3 223). As at 31 March 2021, 27 998 or 97.41% recoveries were recorded. A total of 598 fatalities were recorded, as at 31 March 2021. Most fatalities were recorded in the Eastern Cape (116), KwaZulu-Natal (96), Gauteng (79) and the Western Cape (75). A total of 99 fatalities were recorded at the head office and national divisions.

### The department's response to COVID-19

The SAPS was mandated to ensure compliance during the lockdown periods with the support of South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and other law enforcement agencies to minimise the spread of the virus. President Cyril Ramaphosa tasked the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), chaired by the SAPS and co-chaired by the SANDF and the State Security Agency (SSA), to coordinate the implementation of the Nationwide Action Response Plan of COVID-19. The security cluster developed an operational plan to enforce the regulations and outlined the following strategies to reduce the spread of the infection, while the Department of Health undertook containment measures to:

- conduct static roadblocks on all national and major routes, in order to monitor, control and ensure adherence to the regulations;
- conduct vehicle check points, at provincial, regional and rail routes, as well as main streets, in order to monitor, control and ensure adherence to the regulations;
- conduct high visibility patrols at quarantine areas, taverns, shebeens, taxi ranks, beaches, shopping malls, educational institutions, entertainment centres, religious centres, etc., in order to monitor, control and ensure adherence to the regulations;
- ensure a designated investigation capacity and case management;
- monitor the implementation of strategies, through the National Operational Command Centre;
- coordinate all relevant government departments, through the National Core Command Group and the NATJOINTS; and
- assess the stability situation in the country on a continuous basis, to stabilise concerns regarding vandalism and burglaries, the looting of liquor stores, shops, warehouses and educational institutions.

The SAPS established national and provincial COVID-19 steering committees. The SAPS also participated in the NATJOINTS, as well as the National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC), at both national and provincial level, functioning as a multi-disciplinary approach in providing inputs on a continuous basis by various departments on the containment and management of COVID-19. A number of departmental (SAPS) protocols, directives and/or communication plans were developed and disseminated, to raise awareness and sensitise SAPS members on exercising preventative measures on the spread and containment of the virus. Furthermore, the SAPS ensured the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE), through the assistance of National Treasury with regard to compliance to set procurement regulations.

Despite the successful implementation of interventions put in place by the SAPS, in curbing and containing COVID-19, through upholding the enforcement of regulations, numerous challenges were experienced, including the following:

- Retailers engaging in economic gouging by inflating prices of PPEs and essential goods, and misrepresenting items for sale, such as sanitisers with less than 60% alcohol.
- Limited deployment of health practitioners at all roadblocks for screening purposes.

- Non-compliance of public transport and private vehicles with regard to the application of a 70% occupancy rate rule.
- The amendment of regulations allowing non-essential freight at ports of entry. The movement of all goods, essential or non-essential, placed personnel at risk, due to a high number of employees returning to work.
- Communities defying regulations – roaming the streets, frequenting shopping malls and exercising in the mornings.
- People congregating at social grant pay points on pension collection days created serious challenges.
- Illegal activities with regard to the transportation of illicit goods, such as cigarettes.
- Some rural communities did not take the guidelines seriously as they were of the opinion that the pandemic only affected people in cities, towns and townships and resisted practicing social distancing at their homes and communities.
- There was confusion on travel permits, as various government entities felt that they were empowered to issue the documents.
- Criminal activities, such as the black market dealing in liquor and cigarettes during Lockdown Alert Level 5 went up. Criminal activities included stealing food parcels, breaking into shops, especially liquor outlets and vandalising schools.
- There was ongoing confusion on what essential services were.

### 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:

- the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act 2 of 2011);
- the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985);
- the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2013 (Act 8 of 2019);
- the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act 15 of 2013);
- the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956);
- the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000);
- the Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act 105 of 1991);
- the Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982);
- the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011);
- the National Key Points (NKPs) Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980);

- the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001);
- the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004);
- the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993);
- the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009);
- the SAPS Act of 1995; the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959);
- the Tear Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964); and
- the Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act 83 of 1986).

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

- the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007);
- the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008);
- the Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005);
- the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);
- the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997);
- the Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act 91 of 1966);
- the Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986);
- the Disaster Management Act of 2002);
- the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998);
- the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992);
- the Exchange Control Regulations, 1961;
- the Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996);
- the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001);
- the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002);
- the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959);
- the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002);
- the International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996);
- the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003);
- the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998);
- the Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002);
- the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002);
- the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
- the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994);
- the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993);

- the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006);
- the Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005);
- the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004);
- the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013);
- the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013);
- the Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011);
- the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998);
- the Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002);
- the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- the Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957);
- the State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997);
- the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013); and
- the Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).

### 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 2020/21, the SAPS was allocated a budget of R99.560 billion for the following financial programmes:

- Administration – R19.007 billion,
- Visible Policing – R53.401 billion,
- Detective Services – R19.688 billion,
- Crime Intelligence – R4.200 billion, and
- Protection and Security Services – R3.263 billion.

Expenditure is expected to decrease at an average annual rate of 0.8%, from R99.6 billion in 2020/21 to R97.1 billion in 2023/24. Compensation of employees accounts for 77.5% (R225.9 billion) of the SAPS's expenditure over the period ahead. To remain within government's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, the department's budget for this item is reduced by R35.8 billion over the medium term. Of this, R15.9 billion is in line with the decision not to implement the third year of the public sector wage agreement, and freezing salary increases for the next three years. The remaining R19.9 billion represents Cabinet's approved baseline reductions to narrow the budget deficit and shift the composition of government spending from consumption to investment.

The number of personnel is expected to decrease from 181 344 in 2020/21 to 162 945 in 2023/24, due to natural attrition. Given the significant impact of the reductions on compensation of employees, non-critical vacant posts will not be filled. Excluding the reductions on compensation of employees, Cabinet has approved reductions on the SAPS's baseline amounting to R3.4 billion over the medium term. These reductions will mainly be effected on goods and services items such as communication, fleet services, legal services, and travel and subsistence.

### Entity

#### Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA)

The PSiRA is mandated to regulate the private security industry, and exercise control over the practice of the occupation of 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 focus on implementing its Digital Transformation Strategy and establishing a financial stability guarantee fund.

The Digital Transformation Strategy involves the automation of registration processes that will result in the reduction in the turnaround time for registrations of security businesses and security officers from eight days (security businesses) and 14 days (security officers) in 2020/21 to three days for both in 2023/24. The process will also include self-assessment inspections by security businesses, resulting in a reduction in the number of inspections conducted by the authority for security officers from 35 940 in 2020/21 to 29 640 in 2023/24 and for security businesses from 6 725 in 2020/21 to 5 650 in 2023/24.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 9.8%, from R319.5 million in 2020/21 to R423.2 million in 2023/24. Compensation of employees accounts for 57.4% (R664.2 million) of the authority's expenditure over the MTEF period. The number of personnel is expected to decrease from 379 in 2020/21 to 372 in 2023/24. Given cost pressures, some vacant posts will not be filled over the medium term.

The authority expects to generate 68.4% (R799.7 million) of its revenue over the medium term by collecting annual fees and registration fees from private security businesses and security officers. Remaining revenue is expected to be generated by the sale of renewal certificates, the training of security officers and training accreditation fees collected from training providers, among other things. Revenue is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 9.8%, from R319.5 million in 2020/21 to R423.2 million in 2023/24. This is mainly due to an anticipated increase in the number of registered security businesses and officers over the period ahead.

### Staff establishment of the SAPS

Significant reductions to the medium-term budget allocation will not only imply that the current staff establishment cannot be increased, but also that it cannot be maintained, as the SAPS loses approximately 6 000 members due to natural attrition and recently to early retirement. These reductions affect the department's ability to extend its geographical footprint in an effort to bring services closer to communities. Aside from the impact of COVID-19, the SAPS has also been negatively affected by its inability to increase its staff establishment at a rate that is commensurate with population growth in the country and the undisclosed number of foreign nationals, who are in the country illegally.

Policing is a labour-intensive occupation (which can only be supplemented by technological innovation to a limited degree), that is key to government's Grand Economic Strategy and in particular, the Economic Recovery Strategy, which is aimed at countering the effects of COVID-19. The increasing demands that are placed on policing and the expectation that violent crime be halved in a decade, requires not only a sustained investment in the organisation's staff establishment but also innovative approaches to enhancing the utilisation of resources that the SAPS currently has at its disposal. It is within this context that the understandably unavoidable reductions to the baseline allocations of government departments over the medium term, become increasingly significant to the SAPS.

Increased police visibility is a key feature of the MTSF and, given the current financial constraints, will not be achieved by simply increasing the number of SAPS members in uniform or by building additional police stations. Three key projects have, however, been included in the MTSF and the SAPS's APP, with the express purpose of increasing police visibility and increasing feelings of safety in individual communities. The Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and the Safer Cities Framework will be implemented over the medium term and will require 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 SAPS impact statement for 2020 to 2025, namely "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all", emphasises the crucial role that safety and security plays, within the overall social and economic development of the country, which is elaborated on within the MTSF, whose ultimate goal is a better life for all in South Africa. The improvement of safety and security requires an integrated, multisectoral response, however, the department's constitutional mandate provides a clear indication that it has a leading role to play in this regard.

The initial establishment target of SAPS, for the 2020/21 financial year, was 191 763. National Treasury communicated substantial in-year reductions to the department's budget and an amount of R4.907 billion was removed from the budget for the compensation of employees. This resulted in the department reconsidering all human resource priorities, in process at the time, as well as a revision of the establishment target. Some priorities were deferred and others were implemented on a small scale.

The revised establishment target, in terms of the 2021/22 Estimates of National Expenditure, for the 2020/21 financial year, was 181 344. The target for the maintenance of the SAPS workforce is 98%. In view of the in-year reduction, the department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 182 126, in relation to the revised target of 181 344. The SAPS allocation for entry level appointments in 2020/21 was 3 600.

A total of 3 000 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of police trainees, of which 2 511 posts were filled and 600 posts were earmarked for the recruitment of other personnel, of which 395 were filled. Retirements contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, followed by resignations and deaths. Retirements increased from 1 256 in 2019/20, to 2 538 in 2020/21, due to the Early Retirement without Penalisation of Pension Benefits initiative. Resignations decreased from 2 257 in 2019/20, to 1 540 in 2020/21. Deaths increased significantly from 897 in 2019/20 to 1 435 in 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the service was due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities. A total of 80 police members were murdered on and off duty in 2020/21, compared to 76 in 2019/20, an increase of 5.26%. The provinces that were mostly affected by these murders were KwaZulu-Natal with 21 murders, the Eastern Cape with 16 murders, the Western Cape with 16 murders and Gauteng with nine murders.

### Programmes Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department. Priority areas within the Administration programme focused primarily on a professional and capable SAPS, by focusing on an effective and adequately resourced policing capability to enhance the SAPS's geographical footprint and its available resources, in the form of newly established or deployed service points; the modernisation of SAPS network and prioritised sites, to contribute to the ensuring of an adequately resourced policing capability, from a technological perspective, including the modernisation of the SAPS technology network infrastructure, such as the radio communication infrastructure and the wide area networks, which will improve access to the SAPS's corporate systems, primarily at local level; 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, associated with the training of identified functional and specialised capabilities, within the SAPS; the enhancement of levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS by focusing on the implementation of the organisation's ethics and integrity schedule, which comprised obligatory financial disclosures for various categories of employees, the management of remunerative work performed outside of the police service, by SAPS members and the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes (this also included the management of cases referred to the SAPS, by the IPID); the eradication of fruitless and wasteful expenditure, in addition to unauthorised and irregular expenditure; as well as the development and phased implementation of a tailored made corporate governance framework for the organisation, informed by King IV and the internal dynamics of the organisation, in institutionalising sound corporate governance within the SAPS (assurance provisioning featured as a key component of the corporate governance framework, associated with the SAPS's internal audit and inspection capabilities, as primary internal assurance providers).

The increasing of access to the policing services provided to communities will enhance the SAPS's geographical footprint. Over the medium term, the SAPS plans to establish 10 new police stations, of which two were to be established in 2020/21 – Mabieskraal and Moeka Vuma in North West. The finalisation of the two planned projects was hampered by the use of previously appointed consultants that were not approved by National Treasury; the non-availability of registered professionals within the SAPS, that negatively impacted on the finalisation of the tender processes; the unsuccessful acquiring of services from the Department of Defence (DoD) and the Department of Correctional Services; the non-approval of the deviation submitted to National Treasury for the use of internal resources and delays in the connection of electricity by Eskom.

These projects were 80% completed by the end of March 2021. Furthermore, 12 mobile contact points were converted and delivered to the SAPS, to improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hot spots and to enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police. In 2020/21, all SAPS operational systems were on average 90% available, maintained and

supported by the State Information Technology Agency. Enhancements developed and implemented on the Crime Administration System/Investigation Case Docket Management System, include 12 new Short Message Service notifications to complainants/victims, to keep them informed of progress on the case they registered.

The SAPS has 54 179 transport assets, including 50 150 vehicles, 34 aircrafts, 136 boats, 143 machinery (such as forklifts), 972 motorcycles and 2 744 trailers. The ratio of personnel, per vehicle, at the end of March 2021, was 3.63:1, based on 50 150 motor vehicles and 182 126 personnel. A total of 492 775 evidence collection kits were procured in 2020/21 and 277 899 kits were distributed to end users enhance the investigation of crime.

The Training Provisioning Plan was implemented towards the end of the second quarter of 2020/21, due to training being suspended, during the first quarter, as a result of COVID-19 lockdown levels 5 and 4. Training was also suspended, during parts of the fourth quarter, amid the second wave of the pandemic.

A total of 9 753 learners were assessed, upon the completion of training interventions. As a result of restrictions placed on gatherings and compliance to health protocols, as well as regulations, highlighted by the Disaster Management Act of 2002, all planned training and development interventions, including the training of recruits at the various basic police development academies, were suspended and deferred by the National Commissioner of the SAPS.

The SAPS is one of the 12 government departments identified by the Department of Public Service and Administration to participate in a graduate recruitment scheme pilot project. The project is seen as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provisioning of workplace experience to unemployed youth, in line with their qualifications. In 2020/21, 1 226 interns were placed within the 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. The outcomes that relate directly to this programme are the law upheld and enforced, in support of the stamping of the authority of the State and a collaborative, consultative approach to policing.

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

### 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, Mpumalanga and the Free State, referred to as the “high-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.

### Partnership policing

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. At the end of March 2020, a total of 1 149 of the 1 154 police stations had functional CPFs, 852 of the 875 identified police stations implemented sector policing and 887 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the 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 (SARPCCO), 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.

### 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.

### Tackling GBVF

The SAPS 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 will also assist to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of GBVF, 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. In September 2020, government identified 30 GBV hotspots, based on, inter alia, the number of cases reported to the SAPS during 2019/20. All police stations in the identified areas were expected to have a permanent desk dedicated to GBV.

### 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 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.

Although the SAPS's POP capability has been largely successful in containing these incidents and has limited the use of force, the situation requires a renewed focus. The stability of the country is essential, especially in planning for the National Local Government Elections which were scheduled for 1 November 2021. In order to achieve the creation of a demilitarised, professional and well-resourced POP capacity within the SAPS, which is capable of addressing the 21st century policing demands, the SAPS implemented the POP Strategy.

The strategy has five pillars:

- operational readiness related to human and physical resources;
- policing of crowd management and public disorder;
- regulatory framework, operating principles and procedures,
- research and best practices; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

The SAPS continues to capacitate its POP unit to manage community protests, including the training and equipping of members to deal with crowd management. The POP capacity was expected to increase to 8 802 by 2020. This would have a fundamental impact on the accommodation, vehicle and budget allocation of this component.

### Constitutionally grounded internal stability

Labour strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent and disruptive. South Africa has more than 14 000 protests every year, of which the vast majority are peaceful. The State's obligation to respect the right to protest means that it must not unreasonably hinder people from protesting, but must ensure that measures are in place that enable individuals and groups to exercise their right to protest. Protest action has a deep-rooted and rich history in South Africa.

In light of that history, 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.

A total of 8 050 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully policed/stabilised in 2020/21, including 5 286 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 764 unrest-related incidents, such as tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector, for example, the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union, strikes at Eskom, election campaigns, funerals, land invasion, demarcation, attacks on foreign nationals, taxi industry violence and dissatisfaction with service delivery protests by local municipalities. A total of 2 688 arrests were made – 23 for peaceful incidents and 2 665 for crowd unrest incidents.

A total of 1 402 medium- to high-risk incidents were responded to by the four NIUs (1 176) and the three STF units (226), during which 146 arrests were made.

The two mobile operation units, in Pretoria and Cape Town protected 154 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, in 2020/21. COVID-19 restrictions had an enormous impact on the normal day-to-day duties of Mobile Operations, especially during levels 5 and 4. Due to the restriction on movement, there was a significant reduction in requests for assistance on the movement of government cargo.

### Safeguarding South Africa's borders

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.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, the SAPS continues to execute planned crime prevention and combating actions, which include roadblocks,

foot and vehicle patrols, vehicle checkpoints and perimeter inspections. The Border Policing Strategy is aimed at the seamless movement of persons and goods in and out of the country, by effectively safeguarding and securing all borders, policing crimes that may threaten the safety and security of the country, ensuring that the repression and prevention of transnational organised crime, illegal migration and corruption are dealt with, and preserving the territorial integrity of the country. The strategy has five pillars, namely:

- balancing trade and security;
- capacity building and personnel development;
- strategic budgeting, resourcing and staffing, to include acquisition of specialised resources;
- collaborative engagement with relevant stakeholders; and
- intelligence gathering/analysis and information.

The priority areas within the Border Security and the Specialised Interventions subprogrammes focus primarily on the policing of incidents of peaceful and violent public protests, including the specialised capabilities' individual responses to medium- to high-risk incidents, which cannot be dealt with by the policing capability that is deployed at local level; the safe delivery of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, in relation to the number of cargo; the provisioning of specialised operational support, in respect of identified illegal mining operations, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State; operations that are undertaken at land ports, sea ports and airports; the entry and exit of vehicles and individuals that have been circulated as being wanted in connection with an ongoing investigation, enabling the identification and arrest of wanted suspects and vehicles that have been circulated as having been stolen/robbed; and the searching of vehicles, containers and cargo consignments for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband.

#### Balance between trade and security at ports of entry

The effective management of the 72 ports of entry, including land ports, seaports and international airports, is vital in ensuring the enforcement of the relevant legislation and the prevention of the flow of, inter alia, contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms, as well as to combat human smuggling and 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.

A total of 485 wanted persons and 1 438 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the 53 land ports resulted in hits. These hits resulted in the arrest of 124 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 35 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles. A total of 3 807 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken at ports of entry, including 233 roadblocks, 72 440 vehicle patrols, 2 307 checkpoints, 68 170 foot patrols and 1 497 vessel patrol inspections, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry.

Various illicit drug confiscations were made at ports of entry, including 59 949 kilogrammes (kg) dry cannabis, 1 776 ecstasy tablets, 57 562 mandax tablets, 118 kg heroin and 42 288 kg crystal meth (tik-tik). A total of 1 162 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 4 171 containers were profiled and searched at the nine sea ports and 1 698 cargo consignments were profiled and searched at the 10 international airports.

#### 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, Defence 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 over the medium term. Subprogrammes under the Detective Services programme are the Crime Investigations, Specialised Investigations and the Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL).

The division's key responsibilities include:

- managing and securing the investigation of crime at police station level;
- the effective and efficient investigation of crimes against women and children and the rendering of forensic social work support;
- the effective and efficient investigation of the movement of stolen vehicles crossing South Africa's borders and the conducting of operations relating to the repatriation of recovered vehicles;
- the effective investigation and detection of stock theft;
- the conducting of executive bilateral operations with SARPCCO member countries and internal disruptive operations targeting stolen vehicle routes to other SARPCCO member countries;
- the effective investigation of allocated/instructed case docket, including follow-home robberies;
- the effective investigation of commercial crime, organised crime and corruption, outside the mandate of the DPCI;
- the tracing of suspects circulated as wanted;
- investigative support to members tasked with investigations into the disappearance of persons;
- the effective investigation of occult-related crimes; and
- the transmitting of tip-offs received through the Crime Stop Centre.

### The responsive investigation of crime

The detection of crime, the reduction in outstanding case dockets that are active and outstanding wanted persons already circulated on the SAPS Circulation System are directly associated with increased feelings of safety in communities. The detection rate is an indication of successful investigations.

Charges reported for contact crimes decreased by 70 565 (15.19%) in comparison with the same period in the 2019/20 financial year. Murder decreased by 1 332 (6.24%), robbery by aggravating circumstances by 24 113 (16.73%), common robbery by 14 152 (27.29%), assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by 718 (9.16%), common assault by 23 282 (13.96%) and sexual offences by 7 074 (13.15%)

Attempted murder increased by 106 (0.57%). The detection rate decreased by 1.70% to 47.43%. Murder decreased by 3.90% to 15.37%, attempted murder by 2.76% to 31.99, common robbery by 0.65% to 25.62%, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by 1.77% to 74.10%, common assault by 1.52% to 69.17%, sexual offences by 1.87% to 60.31%. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 3.81% to 15.53%.

A total of 206 life sentences were secured by the Crime Investigations Service, against 209 persons, including 154 murder and rape cases.

Charges reported for crimes against women decreased by 13 476 (8.01%), in comparison with the same period in 2019/20. Assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm decreased by 4 833 (9.40%), common assault by 5 341 (6.36%) and sexual offences by 3 584 (13.16%). Murder increased by 22 (0.84%) and attempted murder by 260 (8.74%). The detection rate decreased by 1.63% to 71.29%. Murder decreased by 3.69% to 23.15%, attempted murder by 1.29% to 37.66%, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by 1.46% to 80.51%, common assault by 1.10% to 76.23% and sexual offences by 1.92% to 58.82%.

Charges reported for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years) decreased by 5 072 (11.33%), in comparison with the same period in 2019/20. Murder decreased by 23 (2.56%), assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by 1 765 (20.25%), common assault by 2 225 (18.44%) and sexual offences by 1 080 (4.88%). Attempted murder increased by 21 (2.24%). The detection rate decreased by 1.26% to 64.88%. Murder decreased by 4.96% to 25.35%, attempted murder by 1.94% to 37.86% assault by intent to

cause grievous bodily harm and sexual offences by 0.19% to 64.15%.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units secured 356 years life sentences in 312 cases against 266 accused. In support of the improvement of the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 high-crime weight stations, the SAPS reduced the number of outstanding wanted persons already circulated for committing contact crimes by 31.61% or 11 756. A total of 37 196 wanted persons were already circulated within precincts of the 30 High Crime Weight Stations by 1 April 2020.

A total of 143 321 warrants of arrest were cancelled on the circulation system compared to 165 555 in 2019/20, a decrease of 22 234 or 13.43%. Most cancellations were in Gauteng (52 886), KwaZulu-Natal (29 734) and the Free State (17 123).

Up to the end of March 2021, detective service centres were implemented at 234 or 76.21% business units, providing a 24-hour service at police stations. At stations where there is no 24-hour service, the police are placed on standby to attend to cases that are reported after office hours.

A total of 4 608 circulations were processed for persons reported missing and 2 135 cancellations were processed for missing persons that were found. A total of 72 091 inbound and outbound calls were dealt with by Crime Stop. Information received via the 08600 10111. The MySAPS App/USSD and electronic media resulted in three arrests on 38 positive cases. Items with an estimated value of R533 388.92 were confiscated.

The Detective Service Helpline continued to contribute to the solving of volumes of complex investigative enquiries. The helpline provides support to detectives in need of information about any aspect related to the investigation of crime.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units, countrywide, conducted 8 459 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in 13 171 arrests. A total of 6 090 cases related to children were dealt with. A total of 11 155 assessment sessions were conducted and 5 100 reports were compiled. A total of 1 744 statements were obtained.

### 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. The NIUs successfully responded to 19 Illegal mining operations, in relation to medium- to high-risk requests received, with 215 arrests.

In 2020/21, a total of 232 identified persons were arrested, including 178 persons for dealing and 54 that were associated with the syndicates, which led to the neutralisation of 70.59% or 12 from a total of 17 identified syndicates. A total of 74 identified persons associated with organised criminal groups and/or gangs were arrested, leading to a 50% neutralisation of identified criminal groupings.

### Contact crimes

All crimes under the contact crime category against women, except for attempted murder, contributed to the 9.4% decrease, with sexual offences indicating the biggest decrease of 23.6%, followed by assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (8.2%), common assault (5.4%) and murder (1.5%). This can be attributed to intensified awareness campaigns on crimes against women, a continuation of police visibility to enforce the containment and management of COVID-19 throughout lockdown levels 1 to 5 and the ban on the sale of liquor over weekends. In respect of contact crimes against children, a decrease of 5.8% was recorded from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 39 878, in 2020/21.

All crimes under the contact crime category against children contributed to a 5.8% decrease, with attempted murder indicating the biggest decrease of 13.3%, followed by common assault (7.7%), assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (7.2%), murder (6.5%) and sexual offences (4.1%). Most of these crimes are committed indoors between people who know each other, making it difficult to police. Liquor and substance abuse and environmental design also play a key role in the commission of these crimes.

A total of 46 321 roadblocks were conducted, countrywide, in 2020/21, compared to 32 769 in 2019/20, a significant increase compared to the previous financial year. A total of 2 797 097 arrests were made for all crimes during 2020/21, compared to 1 133 891 arrests in 2019/20, an increase of 1 663 206 arrests. Of the 2 797 097 arrests, 1 713 424 were for serious crime, including contact crime (685 603), contact-related crime (102 706), property-related crime (397 819), other serious crime (46 864) and crimes dependent on police action for detection (480 432).

A total of 24 683 identified illegal liquor outlets were closed in 2020/21 – 10 209 in KwaZulu-Natal, 5 504 in Gauteng, 2 544 in Limpopo, 2 332 in the Western Cape, 1 895 in North West, 1 210 in the Eastern Cape, 554 in the Free State, 410 in Mpumalanga and 114 in the Northern Cape. To ensure that licensed liquor traders adhere to the provisions of the respective provincial and national liquor legislation, 1 138 727 compliance inspections were conducted at liquor retailers and micro-manufactures and 15 965 compliance inspections were conducted at macro-manufactures and distributors of liquor between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021.

Increases were recorded in the quantity of illicit drugs seized, in particular cannabis, mandrax and tik-tik. Cannabis seizures increased by 80.22%, mandrax by 99.73% and tik-tik by 105.51%.

From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, a total of 53 327 vehicles were reported as stolen/robbed. In the same period, 29 422 vehicles were recovered.

A total of 2 035 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, excluding SAPS-owned firearms, were circulated as recovered, compared to 4 204 firearms in 2019/20. The details of 5 332 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost during 2020/21.

A total of 526 374 firearm-related applications were received, including 201 123 competency certificate applications, 143 803 new firearm licence applications, 178 231 firearm licence renewal applications, 1 984 import/export permit applications, 1 057 commercial import/export permit applications and 176 temporary authorisation applications and 270 555 applications were finalised.

Subsequent to the approval by Parliament, the Minister of Police declared a firearm amnesty, in terms of Section 139 (1) of the Firearm Control Act of 2000, for a period of six months, from 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020. The amnesty period

was later extended for another six months, from 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2021. The period created an opportunity for members of the public to surrender unwanted firearms or firearms they possess illegally, as well as ammunition and/or firearm parts to the SAPS, without fear of being prosecuted for unlawful possession. The objective of the amnesty period was to reduce the large pool of illegal/unwanted firearms, ammunition and/or firearm parts that are in circulation in the country.

A total of 149 726 firearms and 723 959 rounds of ammunition were surrendered for the duration of both amnesty periods, of which, 133 456 were surrendered within the reporting period (31 103 in 2019/20 and 102 353 in 2020/21). All surrendered firearms were subjected to Integrated Ballistics Identification System testing with seven positive hits across the country. A further 77 553 firearm applications were received during the amnesty periods, with 4 778 and 1 355 applications finalised in 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively.

The National Police Commissioner gazetted two firearm destructions in 2020/21, which took place on 7 July 2020 and 28 January 2021 respectively, during which 69 053 firearms were destroyed through melting to ensure permanent removal from circulation.

The number of registered second-hand goods dealers increased. The number of registered second-hand goods dealers varies, annually, due to the registration of new dealers and the closure of existing registered dealers. A total of 24 562 registered second-hand goods dealers were recorded on 31 March 2020, compared to 23 473 on 31 March 2021. A national stakeholder priority committee has been established to address illegal gambling activities within South Africa and meet on a quarterly basis.

#### 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.

During 2020/21, a total of 86 969 buccal samples were taken from 199 507 suspects arrested for Schedule 8 offences. The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, through the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is vital in support of the investigation of crime. A total of 7 267 outstanding leads were identified by April 2020 and 522 of these were finalised by 31 March 2021. All categories of investigative leads reduced, as planned, except for fingerprint investigative leads, due to a deficiency in the monitoring of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System list and the purification thereof.

#### 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.

### 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 licences, 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.

### Liquor control

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 (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.

### 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.

### 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 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### National priority offences

The DPCI, through a multidisciplinary approach, conducts major case and project-driven investigations that are based on threat assessments in Serious Corruption Investigations, Serious Organised Crime Investigations and Serious Commercial Crime Investigations. The Priority Crime SIU and the Priority Crime Management Centre provide specialised investigative and operational support in these investigations.

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 Act of 2004.

As part of efforts to fight corruption, the Anti-Corruption Task Team continues to give operational effect to government's Anti-Corruption Agenda. The task team is implemented and supported through the governance architecture of the Operational Committee.

Serious Commercial Crime refers to fraud, forgery and uttering; theft, such as the stealing of trust funds; and commercial crime that is of such extent or complexity that it requires the services of a chartered accountant or other specialist or expert during investigation and contraventions of certain statutes, relating to commercial crime (including statutes relating to 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, serious corruption and computer-related/ cyber-related crime).

The trial-ready case docket rate for serious commercial crime-related charges decreased by 10.58% from 74.37% to 63.79%. This was due to witnesses in municipal fraud and corruption investigations that are sometimes reluctant to hand over evidential material, delays in the finalisation of forensic audit reports, and some delays in case dockets submitted to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for decision, due to the high volume of cases. The conviction rate stood at 98.15% or 37 700 out of 38 409 charges.

Serious organised crime units investigate national priority offences through serious organised crime project investigations. These crimes include the killing of police officials, cash-in-transit robberies, narcotics, nonferrous metals, theft of copper cables, dealing in abalone, money laundering, fraud, gang-related murder, wildlife trafficking, illegal trade in tobacco products, corruption, forgery, car and truck hijacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydroponic cannabis and illegal drug production, as well as crimes regulated by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act of 2004 and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act of 1998.

### Forensic Services

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

Crime-related results of a trial that are issued by the courts in order to update the profile of a convicted person, specifically in respect of guilty verdicts, provide information on the criminal profile of an individual to a court of law, for the purpose of sentencing. It is done to update the criminal profile of the accused and to destroy the fingerprints as prescribed in relation to not guilty or withdrawn verdicts.

The document must be physically destroyed within 30 days from the day that the person responsible for criminal records becomes aware of the verdict, to ensure compliance with the legislative dictates. Source documents that verify the system entry cannot be provided, as these documents are destroyed. The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management unit received 999 711 requests for previous conviction reports during 2020/21, compared to 1 062 717 requests in 2019/20. A total of 877 864 or 87.81% were processed within 15 calendar days, which is a 9.04% decrease compared to the 2019/20 achievement of 96.85%.

A total of 1 773 280 requests were received for fingerprint searches in 2020/21 compared to 2 076 652 requests received in 2019/20. A total of 1 003 181 or 56.57% of requests received were for criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 43.43% or 770 099 were for non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.

From the 1 003 181 criminal fingerprint searches processed, 508 295 or 50.67% were first offenders who had no previous convictions whilst 494 886 or 49.33% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

A further 126 095 requests were received for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2020/21. A total of 88.75% or 111 912 were processed, within 15 calendar days.

As at the end of March 2021, the backlog of cases exhibits/entries was at 84.56%, compared to 27.06% in 2019/20. A total of 300 722 case exhibits/entries were yet to be attended to, once identified root causes were addressed. The backlog had a negative impact on the Criminal Justice System, particularly with the detection and conviction rates.

The SAPS received a total of 355 648 case exhibits, compared to 362 979 in 2019/20. A total of 130 353 or 36.65% case exhibits (entries) were finalised in 2020/21, compared to 252 988 or 69.69% in 2019/20.

### Priority crime investigations

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption. The DPCI's Specialised Investigations Subprogramme is linked to the thorough and responsive investigation of crime and reflects outputs that are directly complementary to measures related to the DPCI, that are reflected in the SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan.

The priority areas within the DPCI focused primarily on the preparation of trial-ready case dockets, including serious corruption in the private and public sectors, with a narrow focus on the JCPS Cluster; the preparation of trial-ready case dockets, in respect of serious commercial crime; the dismantling of clandestine illicit drug laboratories, linked directly to organised crime; and the successful investigation of cyber-related crime investigative support case files, to support an effective response to cybercrime.

A trial-ready case docket is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which can be used by the NPA for the purpose of proceeding with a trial of offenders, on charges linked to the case docket. Fully investigated, means that there is no outstanding information that requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence has been obtained.

A total of 2 253 arrests were effected, compared to 2 445 in 2019/20 – a decrease of 192 arrests. Convictions amounting to 38 411 were secured in court, compared to 37 728 convictions in 2019/20 – an increase of 683 convictions.

Seizures with an estimated value of R657 million, including R324 million narcotics, counterfeit goods, precious metals and wildlife were realised. A total of 114 firearms and 15 159 rounds of ammunition were seized, as well as 1 862 explosives. A total of 175 vehicles, valued at R50 755 800, were seized and forfeited to the State. A total of 231 orders, including restraint, preservation, confiscation and forfeiture orders were issued for an amount of R207 million, for a total of 289 assets.

### Improved perceptions of serious corruption

The country is currently grappling with effects of serious corruption. 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. The trial-ready rate for serious corruption by individuals within the cluster decreased from 89.63% (311 from a total of 347) in 2019/20, to 85.15% (304 from a total of 357) in 2020/21. The trial ready rate for serious corruption in the public sector was 72.34% and 78.48% within the private sector.

### Reduced organised crime

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, 30 clandestine drug laboratories were identified and dismantled, compared to 24 in 2019/20.

The South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau has succeeded in the seizure of drugs valued at R324 million. A total of 60 persons were arrested for being involved in serious organised crime in clandestine laboratories. A total of 1 369 persons were arrested for organised crime activities and 220 convictions were secured, collectively. A total of 11 out of 14 registered serious organised crime project investigations were successfully closed.

### Reduced levels of serious commercial crime

The trial-ready rate for serious commercial crime investigation-related charges increased from 63.87% in 2019/20 to 66.09% in 2020/21, an increase of 2.22%, achieving the annual target of 65%.

### 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.

A total of 103 out of 120 or 85.83% cyber-related crime investigative support case files were investigated, of which 65.05% were successfully investigated within 90 calendar days.

### 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. The division manages, coordinates, analyses and operationalises relevant crime information, through intelligence analysis centres and nodal points on national, provincial and district/cluster level, in support of identified clients. This promotes mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies, to reduce transnational crime.

Network operations are a key element of the Crime Intelligence functions. Intelligence reports that are generated by the division can be classified into two categories – proactive and reactive intelligence. This adds a qualitative dimension to the measurement of the number of intelligence reports that are generated by the division.

The Crime Intelligence division also conducts security assessments on prioritised SAPS members, information and communication technologies (ICT) hardware and software that is utilised by the SAPS and physical security assessments. As a member of the broader national and international intelligence community, the division also facilitates cross-border operations and the arrest of identified transnational crime suspects, in response to requests from INTERPOL member countries.

During the reporting period, 948 network operations were registered and 517 of those were successfully terminated. The top three contributing provinces in terms of total network operations registered and terminated were the Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. A total of 1 085 security clearances were finalised, of which 1 006 were issued, 70 denied and nine not issued due to service terminations.

A total of 2 631 ICT assessments, including soft and hardware technology were conducted – out of 2 370. Mandatory physical security assessments are conducted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards, to identify the current security posture of SAPS facilities. A total of 713 assessments were finalised in 2020/21.

A total of 55 296 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised at cluster/district, provincial and national levels in 2020/21, out of the 64 815 that were generated while 229 863 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised out of the 275 969 that were operationalised.

Five requests were received from INTERPOL member countries, of which four cross-border operations were facilitated. In relation to the arrests of transnational crime suspects, 25 out of 40 requests of suspects that were taking refuge in South Africa were facilitated.

### 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.

In 2019/20, a total of 799 network operations were successfully terminated to infiltrate criminal syndicates, 6 523 security risk and vetting assessments were conducted and 250 835 intelligence reports were operationalised. Intelligence reports consist of proactive and reactive reports.

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 NKPs.

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.

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 64 national and 131 provincial dignitaries, as well as 11 ad hoc and nine foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa. There were 6 634 South African VIP movements within and outside of the borders of country. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad by South African VIPs.

A total of 84 745 protection services were provided by 14 static units within the Protection and Security Services environment, which covered 77 identified VIP residences and 28 strategic installations located throughout South Africa, as well as nine buildings occupied by the SAPS. No security breaches occurred during protection duties. A total of 1 400 applications for security guards for NKPs were processed. A total of 132 security service and security training providers were evaluated, of which 37 were deregistered and eight were suspended.

Eight new security service providers and four new security training providers were registered. A total of 128 strategic installations were audited by the Protection and Security Services. In-transit protection was provided to 21 presidential VIPs, who participated in 57 visits outside the borders of South Africa by the Presidential Protection Service unit. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 25 foreign Heads Of State/Government were protected. No security breaches occurred during protection duties, in South Africa or abroad, at major events or while foreign Heads of State visited the country. A 24-hour static protection service was provided to 21 identified VIP residences and three offices, without security breaches. All 11 NKPs were evaluated by the Presidential Protection Service unit to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance at these places.

### Strengthening safety in communities

The Safe Cities Framework, which will be finalised in 2020/21, provides an overarching strategy for adopting a collaborative approach to strengthening safety and security in South Africa. The SAPS has recognised that functioning CPFs are central to the successful implementation of the framework.

This is because these forums provide a critical interface between the police at the local level and the communities they serve. Over the medium term, the SAPS will ensure that at least 99.56% of all CPFs remain functioning to facilitate the successful implementation of the Safe Cities Framework.

### SAPS Commemoration Day

The 2020 SAPS Commemoration Day took place on 6 September at the SAPS Memorial site in Pretoria. 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.

As part of the commemoration activities, Deputy President David Mabuza, together with the next of kin of the fallen officers, laid wreaths in honour of the departed police personnel. Their names were engraved on the National Memorial Wall at the Union Buildings to signify the gratitude of the nation for their bravery, loyalty and sacrifices made to serve and protect the people of South Africa.

### Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service 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 civilian secretariat for the police service to function under the direction of the Minister of Police. The secretariat's mandate is to conduct civilian oversight of the police service and provide policy and strategic support to the Minister of Police, including administrative support in relation to his international obligations. The Act also mandates responsibility on the secretariat to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by the SAPS.

Chapter 12 of the NDP sets out a vision for building safer communities by adopting a holistic approach to safety and security. This vision is expressed in terms of Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF, with which the work of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service is closely aligned. Over the medium term, the secretariat will continue to focus on strengthening community participation in the fight against crime. This will be achieved by establishing 24 *Izimbizo* and public participation programmes at municipal level, and hosting nine anti-crime campaigns across provinces.

The department will also focus on drafting and promoting constitutionally sound legislation to give effect to government policies related to policing. A transformed and accountable police service is central to the department's mandate. As such, efforts will be directed towards regulating and monitoring compliance by the police service with relevant legal prescripts. Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and lessons learnt from it, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service will, over the MTEF period, explore new ways of carrying out activities to limit interruptions to the services it provides. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

### Budget

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service was allocated R144 369 million for the 2020/21 financial year. Expenditure increases at an average annual rate of 3.1%, from R137.2 million in 2020/21 to R150.5 million in 2023/24. Compensation of employees remains the department's largest cost driver, accounting for 70.9% (R311.2 million) of its expenditure.

Following Cabinet's decision to stabilise government debt over the medium term, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service's budget for compensation of employees was reduced by R50.1 million – of this, R21.9 million is in line with the freeze on salary increases over the medium term and the decision not to implement the 2018 public sector wage agreement.

The remaining R28.2 million represents additional budget reductions to narrow government's budget deficit and shift the composition of government spending from consumption to investment. These reductions have made it necessary for the department to revise its number of personnel from 160 in 2020/21 to 152 in 2023/24. To ensure that the department remains within the expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, eight posts will not be filled following contract terminations and natural attrition.

### Independent Police Investigative Directorate

The IPID exercises its functions in accordance with the IPID Act of 2011 which 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 the Municipal Police Services.

The Act grants the IPID an extended mandate and changes the focus of the directorate's work from a complaints-driven organisation to one that prioritises the investigative function. The Act also places stringent obligations on the SAPS and the Municipal Police Services to report matters that must be investigated by the directorate, and ensures the implementation of disciplinary recommendations made by the IPID.

The NDP outlines a vision for building safer communities in South Africa. This vision is expressed specifically in terms of Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF, with which the work of the IPID is aligned. Over the medium term, the IPID will focus on strengthening its investigative capacity and refining processes to improve the quality of investigations. As a result of COVID-19 and the subsequent lockdown restrictions, the directorate encountered several limitations in conducting and finalising investigations amid an increase in the number of reported cases.

The effects of these limitations are likely to be felt over the MTEF period, as reflected in the decrease in most performance targets between 2020/21 and 2023/24. During this time, the directorate will prioritise its backlog and investigate cases of alleged police brutality, rape, torture and assault. In light of the surge in the number of reported cases of GBVF, particular attention will be given to cases in which the alleged victims are women, children or people living with disabilities.

### Budget

The IPID was allocated R355 667 million for the 2020/21 financial year. Total expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.6%, from R341 million in 2020/21 to R358 million in 2023/24, with spending on compensation of employees accounting for 67.9% (R707.5 million) of this amount over this period. As part of Cabinet's decision to stabilise debt, the directorate's budget for compensation of employees is reduced by R75.7 million over the MTEF period. To accommodate these reductions and remain within the expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, the number of personnel in the directorate is expected to decrease from 450 to 391 over the MTEF period, mainly through natural attrition.

Despite this decrease, the directorate has begun an organisational realignment process to prioritise frontline services and convert vacant posts in non-core areas into the appointment of 13 additional investigators over the medium term. This additional capacity is expected to enable the directorate to ensure that the case backlog is prioritised and that service delivery improves, particularly in hotpot provinces (Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape) that have seen a large number of police misconduct cases reported in recent months. The appointment of these additional investigators is expected to result in expenditure of R17.7 million over the MTEF period in the Investigation and Information Management programme.

### 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 and the principles of international law regulating the use of force, and provide for military veterans' benefits.

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 *2015 South African Defence Review*. The DoD is required to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities that are commensurate with the needs of South Africa.

The NDP calls for an integrated, holistic approach to safety and security that tackles the root causes of crime and ensures South Africa's long-term stability, as well as peace and stability in Africa. This vision is supported by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF.

Over the medium term, the DoD will prioritise maintaining South Africa's defence capabilities, expanding and maintaining its infrastructure, safeguarding its borders and territorial integrity, participating in peace support operations, and institutionalising its cybersecurity policy in line with that of government.

### Legislation, policies and strategies

The Constitutional and primary legislative mandates governing the DoD are:

- the Defence Act of 2002;
- the Defence Amendment Act of 2010;
- the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994);
- the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999);
- the National Conventional Arms Control Act of 2002;
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994;
- the Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974);
- the Military Ombud Act, 2012 (Act 4 of 2012);
- the Castle Management Act, 1993 (Act 207 of 1993);
- the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003);
- the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1993; and
- the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000).

### Budget

The DoD was allocated R52.4 billion for the 2021/20 financial year. As the DoD's core activities are labour intensive, compensation of employees is its largest cost driver, accounting for 61.4% (R88.4 billion) of its total expenditure of R140.2 billion over the MTEF period. However, following Cabinet's

decision to stabilise government debt over the medium term, the department's budget for compensation of employees is reduced by R3.9 billion in 2021/22, R5.3 billion in 2022/23 and R3 billion in 2023/24. Accordingly, spending on compensation of employees decreases at an average annual rate of 1.5%, from R31 billion in 2020/21 to R29.6 billion in 2023/24.

These reductions will mainly be effected by freezing salary increases for all employees. In addition, to remain within government's ceiling for spending on compensation of employees, the department's number of personnel is expected to decrease by 342, from 73 500 in 2020/21 to 73 158 in 2023/24, mainly through natural attrition. The DoD expects to fill only critical posts as they become vacant.

Cabinet has approved an overall reduction of 4.5% (R15.4 billion) on the department's budget over the medium term. Accordingly, expenditure decreases at an average annual rate of 4.5%, from R54.2 billion in 2020/21 to R47.2 billion in 2023/24. This includes reductions of R119.9 million in 2021/22, R145.2 million in 2022/23 and R140 million in 2023/24 on transfers to the Armscor. The remainder of the reductions will be effected proportionately across all programmes, mainly on compensation of employees; goods and services items, such as computer services, contractors, fuel, oil and gas; travel and subsistence; and food and food supplies.

### SADC Maritime Security

The focus of the South African Navy (SAN) remains on preparing naval forces for operations in support of the SADC Maritime Security Strategy. Conducting naval operations that involves patrols in the Mozambique Channel to prevent piracy-related activities remains a national and departmental priority.

The SADC Maritime Security Strategy will require continued capacity building in (regional) Maritime Domain Awareness to ensure a safe and secured SADC maritime environment. The latter will be achieved through joint international military exercises and other forms of military cooperation with strategic partners, such as the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa countries and the SADC defence forces among others.

The focus of the SADC Maritime Security Strategy will remain on maritime crime prevention close to the East Coast shores, and highlights the requirement for the littoral states to be able to exercise control over their territorial waters, and the role of the DoD in protecting the maritime resources as part of Operation Phakisa.

### Force preparation

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

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

Group formations established by the different services include:

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

### Organisational structure

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

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

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

### Force Employment

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

The output of this programme is to ensure successful joint force employment over the medium term by:

- providing and employing a special operations capability in accordance with national requirements;
- ensuring full participation in the number of peace missions as instructed by the President; and
- conducting four operations per year, protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, supporting other

government departments and complying with international obligations.

The mandate for employment of joint forces is drawn from the Constitution, the Defence Act of 2002 and the *Defence Review 2015*. In terms of these documents, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is mandated to provide:

- service in defence of South Africa for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- service in fulfilment of South Africa's international obligations to international bodies and other states;
- service in the preservation of life, health or property;
- service in the provision or maintenance of essential services;
- uphold law and order in South Africa in cooperation with the SAPS, under circumstances set out in legislation, where the SAPS is unable to independently maintain law and order; and
- service in support of any department or state, for the purpose of socio-economic upliftment.

#### Landward Defence

The Landward Defence programme provides prepared and supported landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa. The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its territory over the medium term by:

- providing infantry capability, including the SANDF Reaction Force, for external deployment and internal safety and security, including border safeguarding;
- exercising tank and armoured car capabilities and providing squadron for internal deployment;
- exercising air defence artillery capabilities and providing a battery for internal deployment;
- providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment, as well as for internal safety and security and exercising a field engineer capability;
- providing a signal capability for external deployment and internal signal support and exercising a composite signal capability;
- providing strategic direction by orchestrating and controlling the SA Army to achieve its mission to prepare and provide supported landward capabilities;
- providing an operational intelligence capability for external deployment, internal operational intelligence support and exercising one composite intelligence troop;
- providing combat-ready tactical command and control

capabilities for integrated forces during force preparation exercises and force employment;

- providing a support capability for external and internal deployment through first-, second- and fourth-line support by two first- and second-line maintenance units and two field workshops and fourth-line depots; and
- providing general training capabilities through basic military training, junior leader training, common landward training, command and management training, force preparation exercises and training courses.

#### Air Defence

The purpose of the programme is to provide prepared and supported air defence capabilities. The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its airspace over the medium term by providing:

- four helicopter squadrons and one combat-support squadron per year;
- three medium transport squadrons, including one VIP squadron, one maritime and transport squadron, one light transport squadron and nine reserve squadrons per year;
- one air combat squadron per year; and
- 24-hour air command and control capability.

#### Maritime Defence

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

The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its maritime zones over the medium term by providing:

- a surface combat and patrol capability of three frigates, one combat support vessel, two offshore patrol vessels and three inshore patrol vessels in each annual operational cycle;
- a sub-surface combat capability of two submarines in each annual operational cycle;
- a mine warfare capability of two vessels in each annual operational cycle to ensure safe access to South Africa's harbours and mine clearance, where required;
- a maritime reaction squadron capability, comprising an operational boat division, an operational diving division and a naval reaction division in each annual operational cycle; and
- a hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation by charting areas and to meet international obligations.

#### 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 is mandated to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DoD and other clients in terms of

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

Over the medium term, the Armscor will focus on meeting the DoD's requirements in terms of defence matériel as well as those related to defence technology, research, development analysis, tests and evaluation. The corporation will also focus on providing support to the local defence industry, ensuring that the SANDF receives quality equipment to fulfil its mandate.

The corporation derives 72.1% (R4.5 billion) of its revenue from the DoD, increasing at an average annual rate of 3.3%, from R1.4 billion in 2020/21 to R1.5 billion in 2023/24. Other revenue, amounting to R379 million over the same period, is generated by interest earned from financial institutions. This revenue stream is used to finance operational expenditure, administrative expenses, training, building maintenance and other goods and services.

In line with Cabinet's decision to stabilise government debt, transfers from the DoD are reduced by R119.9 million in 2021/22, R145.2 million in 2022/23 and R140 million in 2023/24. These reductions were mainly effected on compensation of employees, spending on which decreases at an average annual rate of 1.4%, from R1.2 billion in 2020/21 to R1.1 billion in 2023/24. The corporation expects a decrease in personnel, from 1 646 in 2020/21 to 1 628 in 2023/24, mainly due to natural attrition. The corporation plans to fill only critical vacancies over the period ahead, particularly those that will contribute to improving revenue generation.

#### Castle Control Board

The board's mandate requires it to preserve and protect the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope, and to optimise its tourism potential and public accessibility.

Over the medium term, the board aims to fulfil its mandate by implementing the revenue optimisation strategy. This is with its intention to, among other things, provide a comprehensive range of visitor services, host better curated events, and upgrade the site's security system and visitor centre. The board anticipates spending R484 000 over the MTEF period on activities that are expected to enhance its capacity to generate revenue.

All of the board's revenue is self-generated. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned events have had to be cancelled and there has been a marked decrease in general ticket sales. As such, the board anticipates a R2.8 million decrease in revenue from operating activities. This notwithstanding, the board expects revenue and expenditure to increase at an average annual rate of 26.5%, from R5.2 million in 2020/21 to R10.5 million in 2023/24, this is mainly due to the implementation of the board's revenue optimisation strategy. The board's total budget for 2020/21 was R8.9 million.

#### Role players

##### National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC)

The NCACC is a committee of Ministers. The Minister of Defence and Military Veterans 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 the department to provide national policy and standards on socio-economic 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.

In acknowledging the role military veterans played in the creation of a democratic South Africa, the DMV contributes to the realisation of the NDP's vision of a capable and ethical developmental state that treats its citizens with dignity.

Acknowledging the contribution of military veterans in the creation of a democratic South Africa has the potential to deepen social cohesion and national unity, and provide some redress for the inequities of the past. As such, the DMV will, over the medium term, continue to focus on delivering key benefits, such as healthcare, housing, education, training and skills development programmes, to military veterans and their dependants.

In this regard, the number of newly built houses for military veterans is projected to increase from 355 in 2020/21 to 480 in 2023/24, and the number of military veterans with access to healthcare is set to increase from 18 500 to 20 600 over the same period. Spending for these initiatives is in the Socio-economic Support programme, which has a budget of R1.2 billion over the medium term.

In line with Cabinet's decision to stabilise government debt over the MTEF period, the department's budget for compensation of employees is reduced by R22.8 million in 2021/22, R29.5 million in 2022/23 and R16.6 million in 2023/24, mainly through freezes on salary increases. These reductions form part of Cabinet's approved reduction of R216.8 million to the department's baseline over the period ahead, effected proportionally across all programmes, mainly on compensation of employees, transfers to households, and goods and services. To mitigate the impact of these cuts, the DMV will review its organisational structure and design to prioritise frontline services in provinces and district municipalities.

It will also aim to ensure that the number of bursaries provided to military veterans and their dependants remains at 3 500 in each year of the medium term by referring some students previously funded by the department to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme as part of fee-free higher education. These activities support Priority 2 (education, skills and health)

and Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF.

## Budget

For the 2020/21 financial year, the DMV was allocated R683 million.

## State Security Agency

The mandate of the SSA is to provide government with intelligence on domestic and foreign threats or potential threats to national stability, the Constitutional order, and the safety and well-being of citizens. The threats include terrorism, sabotage and subversion. This allows government to implement policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats and thus improve their policies.

Among the areas of focus for the SSA are the following matters of national interest:

- Terrorism – deliberate and premeditated attempts to create terror through symbolic acts involving the use or threats of lethal force for creating psychological effects that will influence a target group or individual and translate it into political or material results.
- Sabotage – activities or purposeful omissions conducted or planned for purposes of endangering the safety, security or defence of vital public or private property, such as installations, structures, equipment or systems.
- Subversion – includes activities directed towards undermining by covert unlawful acts, or directed towards, or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of Constitutionally established systems of government in South Africa.
- Espionage – unlawful or unauthorised activities conducted for acquiring information or assets relating to sensitive social, political, economic, scientific or military matters of South Africa or for their unauthorised communication to a foreign state.
- Organised Crime – includes analysis of the origins and reasons behind organised crime, the identification of key role players, the nature and extent, as well as the modus operandi of organised crime syndicates.

In August 2021, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced a decision to do away with the Ministry of State Security. The political responsibility for the SSA has been placed within The Presidency.

## Legislation

The legislative mandates are:

- the General Intelligence Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 11 of 2013);
- the Gazetted Proclamation (Government Gazette No 32566);
- the Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002);
- the Ministerial Notices (No 32576);
- the Intelligence Services Regulations, 2003 (Government Gazette No 25592);
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994;
- the Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994);
- the *White Paper on Intelligence, 1994*;
- the Protection of State Information Bill, 2011;
- the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2007 (Act 37 of 2007);
- the Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998);
- the Defence Act of 2002;
- the SAPS Act of 1995;
- the Financial Intelligence Centre Act of 2001;
- the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002); and
- the Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

## Domestic Branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994 defines the primary functions of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) as being to gather, correlate, evaluate and analyse domestic intelligence to:

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of the country or its people;
- supply intelligence regarding any such threat to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC);
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested department of state, and without delay to transmit such intelligence to the relevant department;
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and, for this purpose, to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of the country or its people;

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

In view of these functions, the NIA Domestic Branch is responsible for the following:

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

### Foreign Branch

The Foreign Branch is a national intelligence structure. Its functions include:

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

The Foreign Branch is, therefore, responsible for:

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

### Intelligence Academy

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

### National Communications

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

### Electronic Communications Security

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

Its functions include:

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

### Office for Interception Centre

The OIC was established in terms of the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-Related Act of 2002. The OIC provides a centralised interception service to law enforcement agencies involved in combating threats to national security. Interception was previously conducted independently by the Law Enforcement Agency, which may have resulted in duplication of work and resources.

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

### Vetting services

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