

SOUTH AFRICA  
Yearbook  
2021/22

Police, Defence and  
Military Veterans

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## Police, Defence and Military Veterans

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.

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 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

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## 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 priority focuses on ensuring safety and security, as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The SAPS – South Africa's principal law-enforcement body – derives its powers and functions from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS, in terms of its core functions, which are to prevent, investigate and combat crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and uphold and enforce the law. The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

The mission of the SAPS is to:

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

The National Commissioner is the Accounting Officer of the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners and provincial commissioners report to the National Commissioner. 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 improving community safety, reducing violence against women and children, combating organised crime, employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime; and improving capacity for specialised investigations.

Enhancing of police visibility, improving of basic standards of service delivery at frontline service points and thorough and responsive investigation of crime are key in reducing levels of violent crime, including crimes against women and children and improving perceptions of safety and security. The NASP has also prioritised cybercrime and the neutralisation of drug syndicates, in an effort to reduce organised crime.

The SAPS's approach to cybercrime will address the value chain associated with the crime, including the reporting and recording of incidents of cybercrime; ensuring an effective first responder capability to and the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime; establishing an integrated approach to stakeholder management; ensuring cybercrime intelligence and situational awareness; and the provisioning of cybercrime investigative support.

The Revised MTSF (2019 – 2024) also highlights the urgent need for the mainstreaming of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities across the Public Service. In addition, the country has declared Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and sexual offences to be a national disaster and government has prioritised it accordingly.

The SAPS plays a crucial role in addressing GBV as a first line of defence within the criminal justice system value chain and it is, therefore, imperative that the SAPS has a coordinated approach to respond to GBV through a national action plan and a high-level governance structure, which regulates the implementation

## Improving community safety

Safety within communities is dependent on mobilising all sectors of society, to ensure coordinated crime prevention interventions and the strategic deployment of resources. To this end, over the medium term, the SAPS will continue to implement initiatives, such as the Community-in-Blue Concept and the Safer Cities Framework, which are key elements in the Community Policing Strategy.

The implementation of the District Development Model (DDM) is also key in promoting integrated planning across all spheres of government and improving community safety. Expenditure for these activities is within the Visible Policing Programme's allocation of R156.2 billion over the medium-term. The SAPS' role, in respect of the DDM, will be required to have a two-pronged approach. The first element of this approach will focus on the establishment of safe and secure

communities, while the second will ensure the SAPS's collaboration with all spheres of government but particularly local government, in establishing an integrated planning, budgeting, implementation, reporting and monitoring process. In establishing safe and secure communities, the SAPS will lead the implementation of the following initiatives, in collaboration with identified stakeholders in the public and private sectors:

- Ensuring a multidisciplinary approach to the significant reduction in the incidence of contact crime at the 30 police stations in the country, at which the majority of the incidents of contact crime are reported. The top 30 high contact crime weight stations are identified annually, based on the analysis of reported contact crime during the preceding financial year.
- The initiation of the Safer Cities Framework in identified cities, which will ensure a collaborative approach by all relevant stakeholders, to making these cities safer, using a technologically driven approach to integrating all efforts related to safety and security and service delivery.
- The GBVF hotspot stations, that have been identified, in consultation with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability, based on the consideration of a number of variables, including, inter alia the reported incidence of crimes against women, domestic violence and GBV-related calls received via the GBVF National Command Centre, reported incidence of cases reported to health facilities and reported cases received by Kgomoetso, Khuseleka and Thuthuzela care centres.
- Participate in the establishment of Community Safety Forums (CSFs) in all districts and metropolitan areas, including cooperation with CSFs in the development, implementation and monitoring of these forums, guided by the Local Crime Prevention Framework and Traditional Policing Concept, which comprises community mobilisation against crime; road safety; school safety; GBV; substance abuse interventions; rural safety; victim profiling and victim empowerment; and improved visibility of the SAPS.

Furthermore, the SAPS is to ensure that Community Policing Forums (CPFs) are functioning and are effective, to enhance cooperation between communities and the police at local level.

## Reducing contact crimes and violence against women and children

The GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan remains central to the department's efforts to reduce violence and reported contact crimes against women and children. In implementing the plan over the medium term, the SAPS will prioritise providing capacity to the family violence, child protection and sexual offences units to ensure that they have enough personnel to respond to cases effectively.

To ensure that there are appropriate interventions in place, including prevention and awareness programmes, that personnel are adequately trained, and that police stations have GBV, the department will also aim to develop an action plan that focuses on the 30 police stations with the highest number of reported crimes against women and children. These activities will be also carried out in the Visible Policing programme

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.



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

### Combating organised crime

Over the period ahead, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, supported by the detective services and crime intelligence units, will continue to focus on the implementation of an integrated approach to ensure the effective prevention and investigation of fraud, corruption, and organised and economic crimes.

With the National Prosecuting Authority, these units will work to improve, by 2024/25, the quality of investigations to increase the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption per year in the public and private sectors to 70%.

The promulgation of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act 19 of 2020) places an obligation on the department to ensure its implementation, in consultation with relevant role players and stakeholders in the public and private sectors. Over the medium term, the department will develop an implementation plan for the act that outlines its phased implementation. These activities will be carried out in the Detective Services programme, which has an allocation of R62.8 billion over the medium term.

### 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.

### Reducing illegal mining

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

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

The COVID-19 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 has been adversely affected. SAPS members have contracted and unfortunately succumbed to the virus and as at 30 March 2022, approximately 8 725 287 screenings of and 171 202 tests on SAPS members have been conducted.

The impact of COVID-19 on the SAPS' members and their ability to perform their functions became particularly evident when considering that, as at 23 February 2022, there were approximately 47 461 confirmed cases involving SAPS members and 884 fatalities, as a result of COVID-19.

The SAPS has spent approximately R1.75 billion, in its efforts to contain and manage COVID-19 within its ranks, but also in terms of the operational requirements associated with enforcing the Disaster Management Act Regulations.

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

The SAPS established national and provincial COVID-19 steering committees. The SAPS also participated in the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure, as well as the National Joint Operational Centre, 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.

Interventions implemented by the SAPS, in 2021/22, in response to COVID-19 include, the procurement and provisioning of PPE and sanitisers to SAPS personnel and awaiting trial prisoners; random inspections, to assess compliance with the directives and the protocols that were put in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19; travel and subsistence expenditure for SAPS employees deployed outside their normal place of work, to enforce regulations relating to COVID-19; the procurement of items for services, such as waste removal, resources for roadblocks, etc.; and the provisioning of air transportation to senior managers within the SAPS, the Minister and deputy Minister of Police, as well as passengers from BIOCAIR for the transportation of vaccines.

### Legislation

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

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

- National Key Points (NKPs) Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980);
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001);
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004);
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993);
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009);
- SAPS Act of 1995; the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959);
- Tear Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964).

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

- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007);
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008);
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005);
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997);
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act 91 of 1966);
- Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986);
- Disaster Management Act of 2002;
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998);
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992);
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961;
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996);
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001);
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002);
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959);
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002);
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996);
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003);
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998);
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002);
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002);
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994);
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993);
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006);
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005);
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004);
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013);
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013);
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011);
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998);
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002);
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957); and
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997).

## Code of Conduct

Employees of the SAPS are bound by the prescripts contained in Section 205 (3) of the Constitution to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the country and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law. Employees are also bound to uphold and abide by the prescripts contained in the SAPS Act of 1995 and other legislation, the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 and National Instruction 18 of 2019 (Integrity Management in the SAPS), to adhere to the SAPS Code of Conduct.

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

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

## Budget

In 2021/22, the SAPS was allocated a budget R100.5 billion.

## 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 continue to focus on implementing its digital transformation strategy, which entails migrating from a manual system of registration and training to an online platform. This is expected to result in a reduction of the turnaround time for the processing of registrations by security businesses and security officers from 5 days for security businesses and 12 days for security officers in 2021/22 to 3 days for both in 2024/25.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 11.1%, from R354 million in 2021/22 to R485.9 million in 2024/25, mainly driven by spending on compensation of employees, which accounts for an estimated 52.6% (R889.4 million) of the authority's expenditure over the period ahead. This is expected to allow for critical vacant posts to be filled, resulting in an increase in the number of personnel from 372 in 2021/22 to 413 in 2024/25.

Revenue is expected to increase in line with expenditure. This is mainly due to an anticipated increase in the number of registrations from security officers, from 120 000 in 2021/22 to 144 000 in 2024/25, as a result of the migration to the online platform.

More than 60% (R926.9 million) of the authority's revenue over the MTEF period is generated by the collection of annual and registration fees from private security businesses and security officers. The remaining revenue is generated from the sale of renewal certificates, the training of security officers, and training accreditation fees collected from training providers.

## Staff establishment of the SAPS

The SAPS staff establishment has been declining steadily over the past 10 years. Measured against the peak of 2011/12, where the department had a total staff compliment of 199 345, the decrease in the establishment represents 8.8% (from 199 345 to 182 126), at the end of 2020/21.

Considering the establishment projections incorporated within the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) the staff establishment will stabilise at 178 708, in the 2022/23 financial year. This figure will be maintained over the medium-term, as the SAPS has been allocated additional funding of R8.7 billion to accommodate the appointment of 12 000 entry-level members, of which 10 000 will replace personnel losses due to natural attrition and 2 000 will result in increases to the establishment. As such, the number of personnel is expected to increase, by 2 000 from 176 708 in 2021/22 to 178 708 in 2022/23, which will be maintained over the medium-term.

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998) provides the foundation for sustainable and transformative progress on gender equity in the workforce and the employment of people with disabilities. The current overall gender representation in the SAPS is at 61.38% (109 134) male and 38.62% (68 660) females, against the target of 54.94% males and 45.06% females. During 2022/23, the SAPS has set a target of 60.89% males to 38.29% females, while striving towards the achievement of the 50/50 target by 2030.

The current representation of people with disability in the SAPS is 1.74% (312 of the total workforce of 177 794). The target set by government is a minimum of 2% of the workforce. As a result of the inherent requirement of functional policing, the SAPS finds it difficult to achieve the 2% target. The constitutional mandate, which informs the existence of the SAPS, requires that one must be physically and mentally fit to be a police officer, which is a barrier for people with disability to be recruited for the operational environment of the SAPS, which constitutes 70% of the workforce.

The SAPS has, however, resolved that 5% of the entry level intake for Public Service Act of 1994 vacant posts, will be ring-fenced for persons with disability. Functional personnel that become disabled while still employed by the SAPS, will be retrained to be redeployed to support environments, where the skill and knowledge on functional experience is required.

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

The formula, for instance, also respects the dynamics of each police station, in respect of its geography, level of urbanisation and infrastructure and industries. The SAPS currently utilises a police to citizen ratio per capita (1:450) and it has the same meaning when converted and expressed as the police density per 100 000 citizens (222/100 000). Research is currently underway to benchmark police to population calculation practices. Another factor to be considered in calculating the police to citizen ratio, is the distinction that needs to be made between those Police Service Act of 1995 members performing operational functions, those performing operational support functions and those performing generic support functions.

## Police safety

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

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

## Programmes

### Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department. In 2021/22, priority areas within this programme focused primarily on:

- a professional and capable SAPS – focusing on the loss and theft of SAPS firearms, as these firearms are invariably used in the perpetration of crimes that undermine communities' feelings of safety, due to increased levels of violent crime and the valid perceptions that the SAPS is not able to completely control this critical resource;
- ensuring an adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand that is determined by the operational policing capabilities;
- increasing access to policing services, to enhance the SAPS's geographical footprint;
- improving of SAPS members' capabilities or skills levels, focusing on areas prioritised through the correlation of the assessment of the training demand and the priorities of government;
- modernising the SAPS's network and prioritised sites, to ensure an adequately resourced policing capability, from a technological perspective, including the radio communication infrastructure and the wide area networks, which will improve access to the SAPS's corporate systems, primarily at local level;
- enhancing levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS, comprising obligatory financial disclosures for various categories of employees, the management of remunerative work performed outside of the SAPS, by SAPS members and the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes;
- managing cases referred to the SAPS by IPID;
- institutionalising sound corporate governance at all levels within the SAPS, guided by national and internal standards;
- eradicating fruitless and wasteful expenditure;
- a tailored-made corporate governance framework for the organisation, informed by King IV and the internal dynamics of the organisation; and assurance provisioning associated with the SAPS' internal audit function and inspection capabilities, as the SAPS' primary internal assurance providers.

## Improved access to policing

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

The SAPS conducts annual accessibility assessments by conducting feasibility/work study investigations, in order to respond to the growing policing demands, as a result of the growth and distribution of the population. The aforementioned investigations resulted in the SAPS establishing an additional 205 service points since 1994 to date, in order to improve accessibility to policing services by the population.

In 2009 the SAPS had 1 116 police stations which has since grown to 1 158 police stations. In order to manage the services rendered at these 1 158 police stations, the SAPS organisational structure provides for three additional organisational, or hierarchical levels. Police stations are currently grouped into districts, managed by a district commander with only an essential support capacity to coordinate and monitor the functions of police stations.

The recent spate of attacks at police stations has necessitated security upgrades at all police stations, which have not previously formed part of the capital budget. The SAPS prioritised 90 police stations for each financial year, which is estimated at R132 000 000, per financial year, including the additional Top 30 High Contact Crime Police Stations, thereby exerting an additional burden on the current budget.

In addition, the security risk posed by SAPS detention facilities that are closed, due to their poor condition, poses a significant security risk to the public and to SAPS members and has necessitated the execution of projects for the upgrading of detention facilities to Project Five Star specifications. The SAPS has identified the need for detention facilities at 45 police stations to be upgraded, in order to eliminate the current risk.

## Improved capability of SAPS members

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

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

## Visible policing

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

Priority areas within the Visible Policing Programme, in 2021/22, focused primarily on:

- upholding and enforcing the law, in support of the stamping of the authority of the State and a collaborative, consultative approach to policing, by focusing on the improvement of the regulation of firearms, to reduce the number of illegal firearms in circulation as one of the key drivers of violent crime and improve feelings of safety in communities, including the management of the firearm licencing process, within the context of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000);
- the active closure of identified illegal liquor outlets, to improve socio-economic conditions, for those who are most vulnerable to crime, particularly women and children and improve feelings of safety in communities;
- the proactive recovery of stolen/lost and illegal firearms, including SAPS-owned firearms, to enhance feeling of safety in communities; the reduction of levels of contact crime, targeting the 30 police station precincts countrywide with the highest reported incidence of contact crime;
- reducing the incidence of escapes from police custody;
- increasing recoveries of stolen and robbed vehicles, due to their association with violent crime;
- the reduction of the incidence of GBVF, specifically with regard to the manner in which GBVF is policed, including ensuring that police stations are in a position to provide victim-friendly services to victims of GBVF and to actually reduce the incidence of contact crime against women and children;
- the strengthening of community partnerships and increasing police visibility, including functional community police forums, to enhance cooperation between communities and the police at local level, the establishment of strategic partnerships, to mobilise key stakeholders in various sectors, to ensure a partnership approach to addressing crime in the country and intensifying the roll-out of the Community-in-Blue and Traditional Policing Concepts and facilitate the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework in identified cities;
- ensuring internal stability, through the policing of incidents of peaceful and violent public protest actions;
- responding to identified illegal mining, which pose a threat to the economy and undermine the authority of the State; and
- operations at land ports, sea ports and airports, to prioritise the searching of vehicles, containers and cargo consignments for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband.



### Reduced availability of illegal liquor

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

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

### Increased feelings of safety in communities

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

Therefore, ongoing emphasis is placed on the reduction of contact crime. In some instances, these crimes, particularly if related to domestic violence, are committed within the confines of residences. The SAPS has identified 30 police stations, in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, 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.

### Strengthened community partnerships

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

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

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.

### Increased police visibility

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

These concepts, together with the Safer Cities Framework and the already established sector policing approach, will significantly increase the visibility of the SAPS at local level.

Given the current financial constraints, increased visibility will not be achieved by simply increasing the number of SAPS members in uniform or by building additional police stations. The 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 three key projects are addressed, with the express purpose of increasing police visibility and increasing feelings of safety in individual communities.

### Stabilisation of crime

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

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

### Operational Response Services

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

This division is also responsible for:

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

### Public disorder

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

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

Labour strikes and protests occur frequently and can be violent

and disruptive. The civil unrest in the Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, in July 2021 did not only have a profound impact on the country's economy, but also on internal and external perceptions of the effectiveness of government's safety and security capabilities. The SAPS deployed thousands of officials in reaction to the widespread unrest/protests, which ended August, for stabilisation purposes. The unrests also had an impact on the SAPS, as the total expenditure with regard to the July/August civil unrest, was in excess of R920 million.

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.

### Border security

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

The main focus is to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and illegal border crossing and migration; to enhance national security, to optimise territorial integrity; and to prevent terrorist and related activities, as well as a balance between trade and security. The port of entry environment monitors the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles and reacts to hits, as a result of screening and the profiling of vehicles (land ports), containers (seaports) and cargo (airports) that are identified as high risk, focusing on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified risk countries and the commission of serious crime, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods and contraband.

### Participation in peace support

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

These refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of the SAPS, sanctioned by Cabinet, as requested

by the multilateral organisations – the UN through the UNSC Resolution, the AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, 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.

Priority areas within the Detective Services Programme, in 2021/22 focused primarily on:

- the detection rates for prioritised categories of crime;
- the targeted reduction in the number of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes, older than three years and in outstanding wanted persons for contact crimes, in support of the improvement of the overall detection rate for contact crimes and crimes against women and children;
- reduced organised crime, specifically drug syndicates and organised criminal groups;
- to address the comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative leads, to support the successful investigation of crime;
- the preparation of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption in the private and public sectors;
- serious commercial crime; the successful closure of registered serious organised crime project investigations;
- the dismantling of clandestine illicit drug laboratories;
- the successful investigation of cyber-related crime investigative support case files;
- the generation of previous conviction reports;
- the updating of the SAPS' Criminal Record System; and
- the processing (analysis) of evidence gathered at the scene of crime and the provisioning of expert evidence, in this regard, to investigating officers and courts alike.

### The responsive investigation of crime

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

The priorities that have been identified by the SAPS's general and specialised investigation of crime capabilities are aligned with those of government, including serious corruption, organised crime, commercial

crime and the activities of drug syndicates, including dealing in drugs and organised criminal groups. The SAPS has embarked on a process of ensuring that the investigation of crime capability is adequately resourced, to ensure the thorough and responsive investigation of every crime and will extend this process into the coming financial year.

The Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) play a crucial role in supporting the investigation of crime process and significant advances have been made during 2021/22, in turning the performance of the FSL around. These advances will continue to be monitored, to ensure that the FSL achieves its full potential in supporting the investigation of crime.

### Reduced organised crime

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

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

### Crime statistics

According to the 2021/22 fourth quarter crime statistics, the first three months of 2022 were violent, brutal and unsafe for many South Africans. In those months, a 22.2% increase in murder was recorded – 1 107 more people were killed compared to the same period in 2021. Out of the 6 083 people killed in the country, 898 of them were women and 306 where children under the age of 17 years. The murder of children recorded a 37.2% increase in the period. Contact crimes increased by 15.0%.

Sexual offences recorded a 13.7% increase, with contact sexual offences recording the only decrease in this crime category. A total of 10 818 people were raped in South Africa in the in the first three months of 2022. Almost half of the cases (4 653 rapes) took place at the home of the victim or the home of the rapist. The Eastern Cape's Lusikisiki Police Station, Inanda Police Station in KwaZulu-Natal and Delft Police Station in the Western Cape recorded the highest incidents of rape for this quarter.

Property-related crimes increased by 0.1% and burglary at non-residential premises declined by 6.4%. Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm (GBH) figures have shown drastic increases, with over 6 575 more cases reported. A total of 42 992 cases of assault GBH and 45 746 cases of common assault were opened with the police in the three months of reporting. Out of the 42 992 cases of assault GBH, 1 937 where children under 17 years.

A total of 3 306 kidnaping cases were opened with the police. This crime trend has shown a sharp increase with over 1 700 more cases reported to the police compared to the same period in 2021. Most of the

kidnapping cases were high jacking, robbery and rape-related. The top three police stations with the highest reported kidnapping cases were Kempton Park and Heidelberg police stations in Gauteng and Delmas Police Station in Mpumalanga. Gauteng accounted for the bulk of the kidnapping cases, recording over a thousand more cases in the period of reporting.

#### Utilisation of forensic investigative aids

The utilisation of investigative aids is directly associated with the thorough and responsive investigation of crime. The taking of buccal samples for prioritised Scheduled 8 offences by detectives from persons arrested and charged, is conducted under the DNA Act, 2013 (Act 37 of 2013). These offences include murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, robbery, burglary, theft (excluding stock theft) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

Apart from legislative compliance, the taking of buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database, thereby increasing the likelihood of the linking of an arrested suspect to another case. Person-to-crime investigative leads indicate that a known suspect has been linked to a crime scene by comparing the DNA that was traced at a crime scene with the National Forensic DNA Database.

Crime-to-crime investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the DNA that was traced at crime scenes with the National Forensic DNA Database. Fingerprint investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the fingerprints that were traced at crime scenes with the Fingerprint Database and Integrated Ballistics Identification System.

Investigative leads indicate that a suspect has been linked to different crime scenes by comparing the ballistic evidence that was traced at crime scenes with the Integrated Ballistics Identification System Database. The National Forensic DNA Database consists of a number of indices containing forensic DNA profiles from samples collected from different categories of persons and crime samples.

#### Crime Detection

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

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

#### 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.

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

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

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

The DPCI has capacitated and will continue to capacitate these investigative functions by filling prioritised vacant posts within its



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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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

Criminal fingerprint searches are done for the generation of previous conviction reports for formally charged persons and the SAPS' Criminal Record System are updated with the results of trials that have been adjudicated on in courts of law were prioritised, in 2021/22.

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

Forensic Services deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters. It involves the use of multiple disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering for evidence analysis.

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

The purpose of an FSL is to process evidence gathered at the scenes of crimes and to provide expert evidence, in this regard, to investigating officers and courts alike. The performance of the SAPS's FSL has been dramatically improved through interventions, aimed at ensuring that the FSL is appropriately capacitated; that the contractual arrangements related to its specialised equipment and the consumables that this equipment requires are addressed and that system developments are fast-tracked to accommodate the forensic analysis process.

- The following initiatives will be implemented to improve the management of DNA exhibits and the down-management of the DNA backlog: the facilitating of the optimal use of forensic services and products by clients;
- the optimising of the financial and supply chain management processes, supporting the provisioning of forensic services;
- the capacitation of the FSL with adequate staff to meet the demand for forensic products;
- the modernisation and maintenance of specialised forensic equipment and methods;
- the establishment of specialised forensic process optimisation and development capacity, to support the need for forensic products;
- the enhancement of the management of forensic items, exhibit

and record storage;

- the maintenance of forensic facilities, in accordance with the standards of the International Organisation for Standardisation and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), to ensure value for money; and
- the modernisation of Information Technology systems, to support the optimal processing of forensic exhibit material and records.

### Improved perceptions of serious corruption

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

The reviewed DPCI organisational structure provides for the continued, thorough and responsive investigation of serious corruption in the public and private sectors, and particularly within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, which is at the frontline of the fight against crime in the country.

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

### Reduced organised crime

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

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

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

An arrest related to an identified clandestine drug laboratory, refers to the arrest and charging of a suspect that is linked to a specific identified clandestine laboratory/s, before the dismantling operation, either during the operation or because of further investigation after the dismantling operation.

### Reduced levels of serious commercial crime

Serious commercial crime refers to those cases investigated by the DPCI and is determined by the mandate of the DPCI. Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering and theft (such as the theft of trust funds).

It further includes statutes relating to, among others, companies,

trusts and close corporations, long- and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents and computer-related or cyber-related crime, which include an element of corruption.

### Effective response to cybercrime

The Fourth Industrial Revolution implies significant technological advancements for the country, but also involves substantial risk. The threat to the South African economy and population posed by the malicious and criminal targeting of cyberspace is significant and must be countered, through the appropriate development and implementation of legislative, policy, strategic and operational responses. These responses require a collaborative, preventive effort from all sectors.

The SAPS' approach to cybercrime will address the value chain associated with this complex crime, including the reporting and recording of incidents of cybercrime; ensuring an effective first responder capability to and the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime; establishing an integrated approach to stakeholder management; ensuring cybercrime intelligence and situational awareness; and the provisioning of cybercrime investigative support. Certain sections of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020) has been proclaimed by the President of South Africa, on 1 December 2021.

The recently enacted Cybercrimes Act of 2020 aims to criminalise, codify and penalise cybercrimes. The Act has cybercrime offences, including unlawful access to a computer or data storage device, illegal acquisition or interception of data, the unlawful acquisition, receipt, or possession of a password, as well as online forgery, extortion or fraud and theft of incorporeal property and is the overarching legal authority on the regulation, investigation and criminalisation of cybercrimes. The Act criminalises three types of data messages, which incite damage to property or violence, threaten people with damage to property or violence and unlawfully contain an intimate image.

### Crime Intelligence

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

Priority areas within the Crime Intelligence Programme, in 2021/22 focused primarily on intelligence-led policing, by focusing on network operations, a key element of the SAPS's Crime Intelligence functions and are designed to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on criminal organisations, groups or individuals that could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law; the generation of intelligence reports relevant to all organisational levels that precedes the perpetration of a crime, the crime and those who are responsible for its perpetration; the application of counter-intelligence measures, which include security assessments that are related to prioritised SAPS members, security assessments of the ICT hardware and software that is used by the SAPS and physical security assessments, which provide an indication of the status of the physical security of the SAPS' infrastructure facilities; the facilitation of cross-border operations and the arrest of identified transnational crime suspects, in response to requests that are received from INTERPOL member countries.

### Proactive and reactive crime intelligence

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

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

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

The division also provides intelligence-related services, such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS. Functioning within strict legal and regulatory parameters, the division conducts its intelligence-gathering, analysis and supplementary activities with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals. Through its national and provincial components, the division has established coverage throughout the country which extends down to cluster level.

Proactive intelligence reports include threat and risk assessments and early warning reports, in support of proactive operations. Reactive intelligence reports include profiles and intelligence analysis reports such as communication analysis reports and association or network analysis reports.

### Protection and Security Services

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

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

### SAPS Commemoration Day

The 2020 SAPS Commemoration Day took place on 6 September 2021 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.

The proceedings were officiated by the President Cyril Ramaphosa. A total of 34 names of police officers were added to the National Memorial Wall at the Union Buildings. During the event, the President called for visible and tangible working relations between the police and communities. The President also urged the public to report wrongdoing and criminality within communities.

As part of the commemoration activities, the President, together with the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner of the SAPS and 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 to signify the gratitude of the nation for their bravery, loyalty and sacrifices made to serve and protect the people of South Africa.

Through the SAPS Employee Health and Wellness Component, the organisation continues to render psychological and spiritual support to the families, friends and colleagues of the deceased member.

### 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 department will continue to focus on encouraging community participation in the fight against crime through facilitating events such as imbizos and public participation programmes; developing policies and legislation for the police sector; and assessing and monitoring the performance of the police service, for example, its implementation of recommendations from the Independent Police Investigative Directorate and monitoring its compliance with the legal prescripts affecting its work.

The department plans to facilitate 8 imbizos and 24 public participation programmes in municipalities over the medium term. These events form part of its efforts to strengthen community participation in the fight against crime, and improve relations between the police and communities by encouraging open dialogue and communication about crime and safety. It also plans to conduct three anti-crime campaigns per year during this period to enhance communities' awareness of crime-prevention and other interventions. Spending for these activities is allocated in the Intersectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships programme, which has an allocation of R80.8 million over the medium term.

The department plans to develop or finalise 6 bills over the medium term, including the SAPS Amendment Bill, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Bill, the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, and the Firearms Control Amendment Bill. Expenditure for this is within the Legislation and Policy Development programme's allocation of R70.8 million, constituting an estimated 15.4% of the department's budget of R611 million between 2021/22 and 2024/25.

Assessing the conduct and performance of the police service is central to the department's work. The department does this by monitoring the police service's management of public complaints and the implementation of recommendations from the Independent Police Investigative Directorate. As part of its efforts to transform and improve the performance of the police service's management of gender-based crimes, the department will aim to compile and ensure that the Secretary for the Police Service approves two reports per year over the medium term on the compliance and implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (1998) and provide recommendations.

Spending for these activities is within the Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluations programme, which is set to receive R134.4 million (22%) of the department's budget between 2021/22 and 2024/25.

## Budget

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service was allocated R151 million for the 2021/22 financial year. Expenditure is set to increase at an average annual rate of 1.4%, from R151 million in 2021/22 to R157.2 million in 2024/25. This is mainly due to an increase in spending on

compensation of employees, accounting for a projected 70.1% (R428.1 million) of the department's expenditure between 2021/22 and 2024/25.

Additional funding of R2.1 million in 2022/23 is expected to cover costs arising from the 2021/22 public sector wage agreement. To provide for the appointment of 3 IT personnel to perform services previously outsourced to the State Information Technology Agency, R4.4 million over the medium term is reprioritised from computer services to compensation of employees.

Despite these appointments, the department's number of personnel is expected to decrease from 155 in 2021/22 to 145 in 2024/25, mainly due to the freezing of some vacant posts for support services and interns to enable the department to remain within its expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees.

## 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 directorate will focus on improving the quality of its investigations and increasing access to its services. It will prioritise investigations into violence against women and people from other vulnerable groups. As the directorate pursues this focus, it will place greater emphasis on efficiently managing its number of personnel in line with its budget allocation.

As part of the focus on cases involving police brutality towards vulnerable groups and expanding its national footprint to facilitate access to services, the directorate plans to partner with provincial departments of community safety in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape to establish regional and district offices. These partnerships will mainly involve sharing office space, data and information; collaborating on investigations; and monitoring police performance. Expenditure for this is within the Investigation and Information Management programme, which receives an estimated 65% (R938.1 million) of the directorate's budget over the period ahead.

The directorate plans to recruit 9 investigation quality assurers (three permanent and six on fixed-term contracts) at a total cost of R3.4 million over the medium term in the Investigation and Information Management programme. These posts will be filled in line with the directorate's assessment of its organisational structure in 2021/22, which was conducted to gauge its overall responsiveness to the execution of its mandate. In line with the assessment, only core vacant

posts such as investigators and quality assurers are prioritised to be filled. Accordingly, to remain with the directorate's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, its number of personnel is expected to decrease from 414 in 2021/22 to 413 in 2024/25.

## Budget

The IPID was allocated R353.8 million for the 2021/22 financial year. Compensation of employees accounts for an estimated 67.1% (R968.7 million) of the directorate's budget between 2021/22 and 2024/25, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.5%, from R239.2 million to R250.4 million.

This is mainly due to an additional allocation of R5.4 million in 2022/23 to cover costs arising from the 2021 public sector wage agreement; and the reprioritisation of R10.8 million over the MTE period to align investigators' conditions of service with those of detectives in the SAPS.

## 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 department will focus on sustaining South Africa's defence capabilities, safeguarding the country's borders and territorial integrity, supporting peace on the continent, and providing support to the SAPS when required to ensure national security and internal stability.

To sustain South Africa's defence capabilities and rejuvenate the South African National Defence Force into one that is young and deployable, the department will implement various human resource reforms over the medium term. These include reducing the number of personnel in the department from 73 153 in 2021/22 to 72 597 in 2024/25, as older personnel exit, and reducing the number of reserve force person days from 2.6 million in 2021/22 to 2 million in 2024/25; recruiting military skills development system personnel only every alternate year; and capping all discretionary allowances.

These reforms are expected to lead to a decrease of R4.5 billion in spending on compensation of employees over the medium term. However, an additional R1.8 billion is allocated over the same period to offer employee-initiated severance packages and early retirement without penalising pension benefits.

This is expected to yield savings for the department, which will enable it to address other cost pressures such as investments in technology to assist with border safeguarding and mid-life upgrades of navy vessels over the period ahead.



South Africa's national security hinges on the stability, unity and prosperity of the African continent, particularly the SADC region. As such, the department will continue to participate in operations to support peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and northern Mozambique as part of the SADC standby force. These deployments will also assist the department in achieving 100% compliance with its SADC standby force pledge and external operations. To maintain these deployment activities, R2.7 billion is allocated over the medium term in the Force Employment programme.

South Africa has a duty to safeguard its borders against the possibility of transnational crime, international crime syndicates and cartels, the illegal flow of undocumented migrants, and illicit economic activities. In fulfilling these duties over the MTEF period, the department will continue to deploy 15 landward subunits along South Africa's borders with Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia. For this purpose, R3.7 billion is allocated over the medium term in the Force Employment programme.

The public unrest in July 2021 highlighted the need to strengthen law enforcement agencies, including the SANDF to ensure they are equipped to respond quickly to such incidents. To this end, the department plans to set up a rapid response capability unit, which will support the SAPS, when needed, with a brigade of between 2 000 and 5 000 soldiers, comprising paratroopers and members of the South African Air Force and South African Military Health Service. The unit will be set up at a projected cost of R50 million in 2022/23 in the Force Employment programme.

### Legislation, policies and strategies

The Constitutional and primary legislative mandates governing the DoD are the:

- Defence Act of 2002;
- Defence Amendment Act, 2020 (Act 6 of 2020);
- Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994);
- Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999);
- National Conventional Arms Control Act of 2002;
- National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994;
- Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974);
- Military Ombud Act, 2012 (Act 4 of 2012);
- Castle Management Act, 1993 (Act 207 of 1993);
- Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003);
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1993;
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000)
- Hydrographic Act, 2019 (Act 35 of 2019)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002)
- Border Management Authority Act, 2020 (Act 2 of 2020).

Section 231 of the Constitution of the Republic, 1996, prescribes International

agreements, inclusive of International Humanitarian Law, to which the DoD must adhere. Applicable International Agreements include the:

- United Nations Charter;
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, 1961;
- International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979;
- SADC Mutual Defence Pact;

- AU Non-aggression and Common Defence Pact; and
- Chicago Convention (also known as the Convention on International Civil Aviation), 1947.

### Budget

The DoD was allocated R48.8 billion for the 2021/22 financial year. As per the Second Special Appropriation Bill (2021), an additional R700 million is allocated to the Force Employment programme for the internal deployment of SANDF personnel to support the SAPS in executing Operation Prosper in response to the public unrest in July 2021, and to deal with terrorism in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, through Operation Vikela.

As the department's work is labour intensive, an estimated 62.7% (R91.3 billion) of its total budget of R146.3 billion over the medium term is allocated to compensation of employees. This includes an additional allocation of R1.3 billion in 2022/23 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments arising from the 2021 public sector wage agreement.

### 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;
- SAAF – air capabilities within the air command;
- SAN – fleet command; and
- 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.

In 2021/22 the DoD continued to support government imperatives, including conducting various diplomatic activities through virtual participation in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations meeting and bilateral meetings with the Zimbabwean Defence Force and Mozambican Defence Force as well as hosting of foreign courtesy visits.

To advance and support social cohesion and create safer communities, the SANDF continued to execute border safeguarding operations by deploying 15 sub-units to execute operations along the borders in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and North West.

During this period, the SANDF members recovered 30 illegal weapons, apprehended 21 310 illegal foreign nationals, arrested 891 criminals; recovered 484 stolen vehicles, confiscated 13 222 kg, recovered 1 716 Livestock and confiscated contraband goods to the value of R80.57 million. The SANDF also deployed 1 102 members in one UN Mandated Peace Support Operation in the DRC, Op MISTRAL.

## 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, in an effort to achieve its strategic goals, the corporation will aim to improve its financial sustainability by reducing its number of personnel – from 1 627 in 2021/22 to 1 462 in 2024/25 – through offering voluntary severance packages, natural attrition and the non-renewal of expired contracts. This is expected to result in a decrease of R161 million over the MTEF period in spending on compensation of employees. Overall spending on compensation of employees is expected to stabilise at R1.1 billion over the medium term.

The corporation expects to derive 75% (R4.5 billion) of its revenue over the medium term through transfers from the department, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.7%. It also expects to generate R179.8 million over the medium term through interest to cover operational costs, and R38.8 million through other revenue streams such as commercialising intellectual property, income from hiring out strategic facilities, and positioning the corporation as the primary procurement agency for government's security cluster.

### 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. As part of its revenue optimisation strategy, over the medium term, the board aims to unlock the heritage tourism potential of the Castle of Good Hope and increase its accessibility to the broader public.

To this end, over the medium term, the board plans to provide a comprehensive range of visitor services, and ensure improved security within the castle precinct. At a projected cost of R500 000 over the period ahead, these interventions are expected to result in the increase of visitors from 60 000 in 2021/22 to 130 000 in 2024/25.

Expenditure is expected to decrease at an average annual rate of 1.2%, from R9.4 million in 2021/22 to R9.1 million in 2024/25. All of the board's revenue is self-generated. Although revenue from operating activities is expected to increase by 32.5% over the medium term, from R3.7 million in 2021/22 to R8.6 million in 2024/25, due to the implementation of the revenue optimisation strategy, this revenue is still well below projected expenditure.

Restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected the castle's revenue-generating capacity. As such, the entity receives an additional allocation of R12 million over the medium term from the Department of Defence.

### 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.

The department expects to deliver 1 315 newly built houses to eligible beneficiaries over the MTEF period and increase the number of veterans with access to health care services from 19 700 to 20 700. The bulk of spending for these activities is in the Socioeconomic Support programme, which has a budget of R1.1 billion over the medium term, accounting for 55.2% of the department's total budget.

The department plans to continue 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. If necessary, it will refer students previously funded by the department to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme as part of state-subsidised higher education. Allocations for this are within the Socioeconomic Support programme, which has a budget of R1.1 billion over the MTEF period.

Over the medium term, the department plans to reposition its empowerment and skills development programme. This will be achieved by focusing on developing the skills of military veterans in areas such as road maintenance, plumbing and farming. To this end, the department will enter into memorandums of understanding with various institutions such as the South African National Roads Agency, the Department of Defence and various sector education and training authorities.

The department will also ensure that military veterans and their dependants participate in government programmes that create jobs, business opportunities and encourage entrepreneurship. As such, over the MTEF period, the department plans to provide 3 000 military veterans with access to relevant training and skills development. To achieve this, R46.9 million is allocated to the Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programme over the medium term.

#### Budget

For the 2021/22 financial year, the DMV was allocated R607.4 million.

