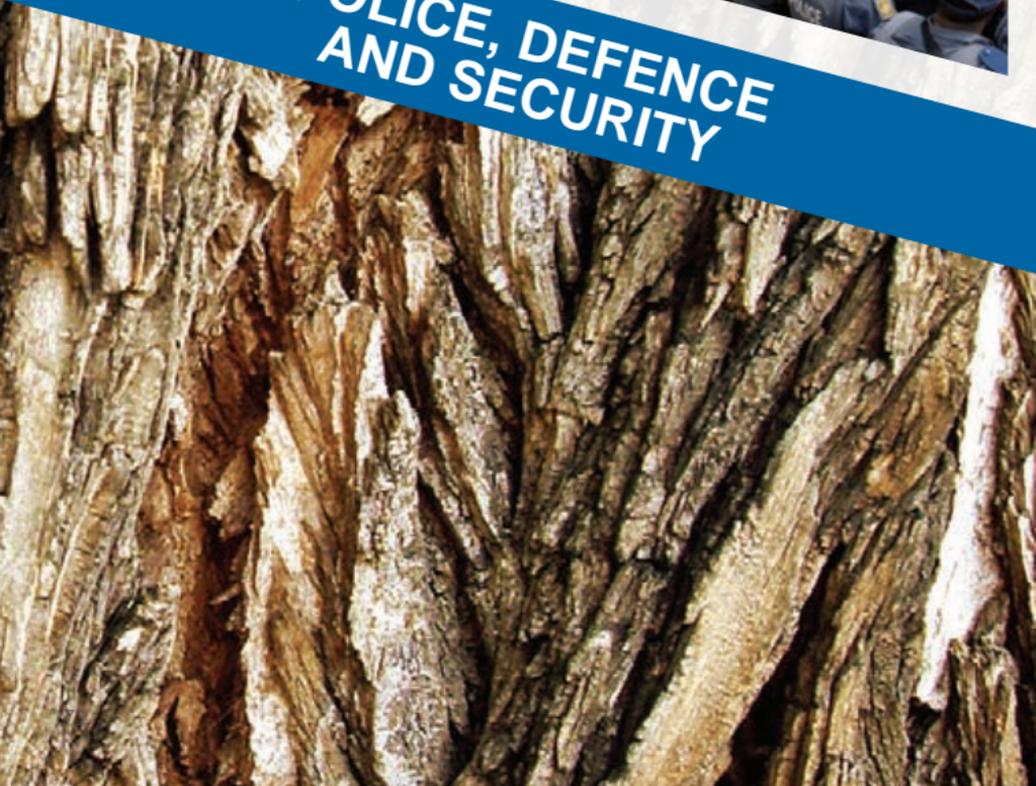




**POLICE, DEFENCE
AND SECURITY**



POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE

The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

As part of its commitment to fight crime, government has redeployed more resources to the various police stations in the country.

The policy documents governing policing in South Africa include the SAPS Act, 1995 and the 1996 National Crime-Prevention Strategy.

The SAPS' Strategic Plan provides a clear framework for personnel members to focus their efforts during a five-year period. It also provides the community with information on the direction of policing during this period. The department's Strategic Plan for 2010 to 2014 lays down the following key operational priorities for the medium term, namely:

- crime prevention
- effective investigation of crime
- supporting the investigation of crime
- crime intelligence.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

Security forces, together with several other key government departments and role players, ensured that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ unfolded in a safe and secure environment.

Inner-perimeter security duties were undertaken in five of the 10 stadiums – Port Elizabeth, Durban, Western Cape and Gauteng (Soccer City and Ellis Park). Each of the 32 playing teams was allocated a team security liaison officer and close protection officers.

The SAPS initiated the world-first "International Police Co-operation Centre" to host almost 200 foreign police officers from other playing countries. These officers assisted the SAPS at the stadiums during matches in which their country's team participated. The centre also consisted of senior officials from the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation to coordinate information among neighbouring countries, especially the movement of soccer fans across borders and the coordination of cross-border crime-combating operations.

At the National Joint Operational Centre from where all security-related activities were coordinated, personnel from 22 departments worked around the clock on 12-hour shifts.

This structure was duplicated in each province and at various major events.

Reducing crime

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing; that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community policing forums (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993. By the end of March 2010, 1 114 functioning CPFs had been established at the 1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.

During 2009/10, the National Community Policing Consultative Forum amended its name to the National Community Police Board (NCPB). The NCPB serves as a platform or means of communication where the nine provincial CPF chairpersons, the national chairperson and other stakeholders meet. They share best practices, address the challenges of CPFs, advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and give relevant guidance on the implementation of community policing.

A total of 532 reservists were appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 and 2 733 in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995. By March 2010, the Reserve Police Force stood at 64 049 active reservists.

During 2009/10, 8 598 reservists were trained, of whom 7 964 (92,6%) were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes on topics such as the administration of community service centres, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival were presented to improve the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing duties.

Sector policing was implemented at 129 of the 169 high-contact crime police stations by the end of March 2009. It is a policing model that focuses on the geographical division of a police-station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of a community.

The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on dedicated and well-trained sector commanders, active participation of community role players and sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis.

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The SAPS contributes to various social-crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-Rape Strategy, the Domestic Violence Programme, youth crime-prevention capacity-building programmes, violence-prevention programmes, the Victim-Empowerment Programme and community-based crime-prevention projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme and Urban Renewal Programme nodes.

Fighting crime

In September 2010, crime statistics for the 2009/10 financial year were released:

Contact crime accounted for 32% of all crimes. During this time, the number of reported business robbery cases decreased by 51% when compared to the previous year. Robbery with aggravating circumstances decreased by 7,5%. Cash-in-transit robberies declined by 7,3%. House robberies increased by 2,7%. During the 2009/10 financial year, the number of bank robberies declined by 8,8%. During this period, street robberies declined by 10,4% and common robberies increased by 4,4%. Truckjackings decreased by 1,7% and carjackings by 6,8%.

Sexual offences decreased by 4,4%. The increase of 6,5% in stock theft is a matter of serious concern. Commercial crime increased by 8,1%.

During this period, murder declined by 8,6% and attempted murder by 6,1%. Assault (common) declined by 4,3% and assault (grievous bodily harm) by 0,5%.

The police detection rate of illegal firearms and ammunition increased by 2,4% and 61,6% of stolen or lost firearms were recovered. There was an increase of 13,6% in apprehending people in drug-related crime. The Hawks arrested 46 of the top 50 criminal suspects. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased by 10,6%.

During the 2009/10 year, 110 members of the police were killed during the course of their duties.

Government has identified 12 outcomes to create a better life for all, which it intends to achieve over the medium term.

In October 2010, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jeff Radebe; the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma; the Minister of Defence, Ms Lindiwe Sisulu; the Minister of State Security, Dr Siyabonga Cwele; the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa; and the Minister of Correctional Services, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula; signed delivery agreements in achieving Outcome Three: All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe.



Forensic Science Services (FSS) and Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

The function of the CRC is primarily the provisioning of previous conviction reports to courts, while the FSS provides scientific support in the investigation of crime.

Various technologies have been implemented in the forensic science environment, including the installation of the national Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) database. This has improved case turnaround time and examination quality. The Genetic Sample Processing System has increased the capacity to process more DNA-related entries. A three-dimensional correlation system has been implemented as part of the IBIS, and has improved the accuracy of firearms identification.

Analysts at the FSL received 207 660 entries and analysed 221 337 (including entries from previous years) during 2009/10, which included ballistic evidence; scientific and chemical substances; biological material, for example DNA and primer residue analysis; and questioned documents.

During 2009/10, the CRC received 1 181 797 crime-related fingerprints for possible identification and/or confirmation. Of the enquiries received, 564 143 (47,73%) were enquiries that resulted in previous convictions being identified and/or confirmed. A total of 929 297 non-crime-related enquiries were received. These enquiries are made to determine whether or not persons applying for firearm and professional drivers' permits have had any previous convictions.

Detective Service

The Detective Service is responsible for maintaining an effective crime-investigation service.

Visible policing

The crime-combating capacity within the SAPS deals with the combating of crime and the maintenance of public order. Various major incidents such as strikes and public gatherings were monitored in 2009/10.

During 2009/10, 8 907 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 7 913 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations and 994 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery and dissatisfaction with security-force

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actions). A total of 4 157 persons were arrested during the 994 unrest-related incidents in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order.

Visible Policing is responsible for providing a proactive and reactive policing service. It is regarded as a line function and its components are Social-Crime Prevention, Crime Prevention, Police Emergency Services, Specialised Operations, Borderline Operations and Crime-Combating Operations.

Visible Policing is responsible for combating crime through anti-crime operations, activities at police stations, maintaining high visibility and the availability of police officials at grassroots level. It also oversees sector policing, reservists, municipal police services and closed-circuit television surveillance.

Social Crime Prevention deals with crimes affecting the social fabric of society, including crimes against women and children.

The Police Emergency Services responds to crimes in progress, and provides dog and mounted services. Hostage and suicide negotiators, police drivers, and uniformed units such as the 10111 emergency centres and the Flying Squad provide specialised services.

The Police Emergency Services is also responsible for optimising the Integrated Crime-Prevention Road Policing Strategy, which aims to improve safety and order in the road environment by preventing and combating criminality and lawlessness.

The division eradicates the proliferation of firearms for use in crime and violence in South Africa. The component also ensures compliance with and effective enforcement of liquor-control legislation to address serious, violent and contact crime in South Africa.

Specialised Operations provides a rapid-response capacity for intervening in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective, including combating public violence; stabilising serious and violent crime incidents; policing public gatherings; rendering specialised operational support (including the Air Wing and Special Task Force); and handling high-risk operations.

Defence

The Department of Defence defends and protects the Republic of South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people.

The Department of Military Veterans is responsible for managing and administering military veterans' affairs.

The Department of Defence, under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, participates in various initiatives to secure peace and stability on the continent.

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is an all-volunteer force consisting of a regular core force and a reserve force. In addition to military matters, the Department of Defence is involved in search-and-rescue operations, hydrography and securing national key points.

Uniformed members of the SANDF have the right to join trade unions, but may not go on strike or picket.

Peace support

The promotion of peace and security is one of South Africa's most important objectives. This includes strengthening the region's conflict-prevention and resolution capabilities, rendering assistance in monitoring and addressing domestic issues that affect stability.

South Africa remains a significant actor and a major contributor to peacekeeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world.

The SANDF has formed part of and participated in various peace missions on the continent since 1994.

Military veterans

In April 2010, the Minister of Defence and of Military Veterans, Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, opened the offices of the new Department of Military Veterans in Pretoria.

The Department of Military Veterans was proclaimed by the President as a separate and stand-alone department, in December 2009, to create a department within government, whose sole responsibility is to govern and cater for the affairs of all former members of military organisations before the

In September 2010, Exercise IBSAMAR, which stemmed from a trilateral government cooperation initiative between the countries of India, Brazil and South Africa, was conducted. The exercise comprised maritime interaction and cooperation by the three countries, spanning two oceans and encompassing the objectives of promoting trilateral exchange of information, international best practices, technologies and skills.



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In September 2010, the Minister of Defence and of Military Veterans, Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, opened the Africa Aerospace and Defence Exhibition (AAD) 2010, at Ysterplaat Airforce Base, outside Cape Town. The AAD showcased the best of South Africa's technologies, especially the designs of mine-resistant and ambush-protected vehicles, which are among the most competitive military products for international peacekeepers.

The AAD provides a platform for South Africa's defence industry to identify and make the most of business opportunities within the country and abroad.

One of the prominent features of the AAD was the Youth Development Programme, driven by the AAD partners. It is also linked to the Defence Force's own Military Skills Development System.

dawn of democracy and those who served in the SANDF after 1994.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor)

Armcor is a statutory body established in accordance with the Armcor Limited Act, 2003. The Minister of Defence is the executive authority responsible for Armcor. The management and control of Armcor reside with a board of directors, while its day-to-day management vests in the hands of the management board.

In executing its functions, Armcor maintains capabilities and technologies that are required to fulfil its mandate.

These include appropriate programme-management systems, the Defence Industrial Participation Programme and the management of technology projects and strategic facilities.

Armcor acquires defence material for the Department of Defence and, with the approval of the Minister of Defence, for any organ of state, public entities and any sovereign state that may require such services.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel (Pty) Ltd is a state-owned company operating in the military aerospace and landward defence environment. It was incorporated as a private company in 1992 in terms of the Companies Act, 1973.

Denel (Pty) Ltd is a commercially driven holding company, with equity of varying degrees in several defence and aerospace subsidiaries and associated companies.

With its focus on the military aerospace and landward defence domains, Denel was incorporated as a private company in 1992 in terms of the South African Companies Act, 1973. Its defence capabilities, however, date back more than 70 years when some of Denel's first manufacturing plants were established.

Apart from being original equipment manufacturers in certain product categories, the Denel businesses are also engaged in the overhaul, maintenance, repair, refurbishment and upgrade of the SANDF's defence systems and equipment.

Intelligence services

In September 2009, a single department, the State Security Agency, was established by a presidential proclamation.

Some of the priorities for 2010/11 were as follows:

- ensuring that all people in South Africa are safe and feel safe
- reducing crime levels in the country, particularly those which are violent in nature
- establishing operations against domestic and transnational crime syndicates
- developing a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy, which will guide counter-terrorism operations
- working together with the Department of Cooperative Governance and the Independent Electoral Commission to set up systems to ensure that the 2011 local government elections would be held in a peaceful atmosphere
- monitoring and assessing the manifestation of xenophobia across the country, with the aim of averting the possibility of violent outbreaks against foreign nationals
- rooting out fraud, theft and corruption within the cluster and government in general through joint operations and co-ordination.

The South African Military Ombudsman Bill seeks to establish the office of the Military Ombudsman to attend to complaints emanating from members of the South African Defence Force (SANDF) and members of the public and to ensure speedy resolution of complaints within and against the SANDF.



