

SOUTH AFRICA YEARBOOK 2017/18

Police, Defence and Intelligence



The National Development Plan (NDP) envisages a South African society which is safe at home, at school and at work and enjoying life free of fear. This is also in line with Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

Department of Police

The South African Police Service (SAPS) derives its powers and functions from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS in terms of its core function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime.

South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law-enforcement body. The objectives of policing are to prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic 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.
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

The National Commissioner is the Accounting Officer of the SAPS. Deputy National Commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and Provincial Commissioners (under whom the cluster and station commanders fall), report to the National Commissioner.

Code of Conduct

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policy 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).

- 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 Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011).
- National Key Points 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).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959).
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964).
- Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act 83 of 1986):
In the execution of its constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:
- 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, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998).
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992).
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961.
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996).
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001).
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002).
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959).
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002).

- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996).
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003).
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998).
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002).
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002).
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996).
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993).
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006).
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005).
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004).
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013).
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013).
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997).

Code of Conduct

The SAPS 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/or their daily tasks.

Resources

At the end of March 2018, the establishment of the SAPS was 193 297, including 150 791 SAPS Act members and 42 506 Public Service Act members, compared to 194 605 personnel, at the end of March 2017.

At the end of March 2018, the police/population ratio was 1:375. During the 2017/18 financial year, the average employee turnover rate was 2,7%. This represents a marginal increase of 2,4%, compared to 2016/17. The loss of critical skills is monitored monthly through a workforce analysis to ensure direct proactive interventions.

The filling of critical vacancies within six months, after the post became vacant, is prioritised. Resignations contributed the most towards the number of exits recorded in the 2017/18 financial year, followed by retirements.

Resignations increased from 1 889, recorded, in 2016/17 to 2 039 in 2017/18. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the service is due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities. Retirements increased from 1 331 in 2016/17 to 1 412 in 2017/18.

By the end of 2017/18, the SAPS had 52 385 transport assets, which consists of 48 337 vehicles, 1 040 motorcycles, 49 aircrafts, 136 boats, 142 pieces of machinery (e.g. forklifts) and 2 681 trailers.

At the end of the 2017/18 financial year, there were 1 146 police stations countrywide.

Budget

The SAPS was allocated a budget of R86 761 128 billion in 2017/18, broken down into the following five financial programmes:

- Administration – R18 500 073 billion
- Visible Policing – R43 946 295 billion
- Detective Service – R17 771 032 billion
- Crime Intelligence – R3 704 787 billion

- Protection and Security Services – R2 838 941 billion.

The total expenditure for the 2017/18 financial year amounted to R86 605 048 000, which represents a spending rate of 99,8%. An amount of R156 080 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

Visible policing

The Visible Policing Programme comprises of the Crime Prevention, Border Security and Specialised Interventions Subprogrammes, which are managed by the Visible Policing and the Operational Response Services Divisions.

The Visible Policing Division provides direction on the effective combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service.

The purpose of the Division is to discourage all crime, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS.

The division renders its services by developing, implementing, monitoring and executing regulations, policies and acts.

It has four components: Proactive Policing Services, Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods (FLASH) Services; Rapid Rail, and Police Emergency Services and Social Crime Prevention.

Crime in South Africa

Serious crime include contact crime, contact-related crime, and property-related crime.

The SAPS uses enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations to deter and detect prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

Serious crime reduced by 4,3% from 1 745 385 reported serious crimes, in 2016/17 to 1 670 574, in 2017/18. Crimes against women indicated an increase of 2,7% from 172 961 reported crimes, in 2016/17 to 177 620, by the end of March 2018.

A decrease of 0,7% for crimes against children was recorded from 43 842 reported crimes, in 2016/17 to 43 540 reported crimes, in 2017/18.

Reported crime for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs,

increased by 10,5% from 292 689, in 2016/17 to 323 547, in 2017/18.

Social Crime Prevention

Social Crime Prevention is responsible for the implementation of crime prevention awareness programmes and campaigns, the management of crimes against vulnerable groups, sexual offences, human trafficking, domestic violence and victim empowerment.

During the 2017/18 financial year, 88 community outreach campaigns were conducted, including 24 national and 64 provincial campaigns, compared to 83 campaigns in 2016/17.

School Safety Programme

The process of identifying schools for the implementation of the School Safety Programme, is done on crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. The SAPS also uses crime threat and crime pattern analysis to identify hotspot schools to ensure focused police interventions.

During the 2017/18 financial year, 1 250 schools were identified for the implementation of the programme, as part of the School Safety Protocol, which was entered into by the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education in 2011.

The programme was implemented at 1 249 of the identified schools. The implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998) and the National Instruction on Domestic Violence, 1999 (Act 7 of 1999), is continuously monitored to identify critical gaps or challenges, in order to take corrective steps to reduce the number of SAPS members not complying with it and improve service delivery to victims.

The content of the Domestic Violence Learning Programme has been reviewed and incorporated in the new Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme, which was piloted during the 2017/18 financial year.

Victim-Friendly Rooms

The SAPS continues to make an effort to improve services rendered to victims of sexual offences and domestic violence, by ensuring that victim-friendly services are rendered and that Victim-Friendly Rooms are established at all police stations.

Victim-friendly services are aimed at reducing secondary victimisation and enabling victims to provide details that will assist in investigations.

The 1 146 SAPS police stations render a victim-friendly service. As at 31 March 2018, there were 968 Victim-Friendly Rooms at police stations.

Furthermore, there are 81 Victim-Friendly Rooms at satellite police stations, contact points, airports, railway coaches and at Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units.

The SAPS **guidelines on the policing of older persons** were approved in the 2017/18 financial year. Subsequently, 50 000 booklets of the guidelines were procured and 40 500 copies were issued to all nine provinces.

The **guidelines on the policing of people with disabilities** were also finalised. The **guidelines on vulnerable groups** were developed with the input from disability organisations, including Chapter 9 institutions.

The guidelines would ensure that an effective and efficient policing service is rendered to older persons and people with disabilities.

Another project during the 2017/18 financial year was the SAPS Implementation Plan for Child Justice. The SAPS collaborated in the management of One-Stop Child Justice Centres with stakeholders in the criminal justice sector, as part of its interdepartmental obligation. In addition, the SAPS is part of the Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice, charged with the monitoring of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008).

A total of 40 962 children were charged on 42 642 criminal charges, including 3 220 charges for sexual offences. Child Protection Week 2017 was launched, in the Western Cape, at Langa Township on 28 May 2017. The closing event took place at Lusikisiki Village in the Eastern Cape on 4 June 2017.

Emergency Response Services

10111 call centres

The SAPS's 22 10111 Command Centres received 12 635 519 calls in 2017/18 compared to 8 553 079 in 2016/17 – an increase of 32.30%. Approximately 3 753 621 or 29,71% of the 12 635 519 calls were registered as police-related emergency

calls, compared to 2 917 831 or 34,11%, in 2016/17.

Flying Squad

Flying Squad units are used as force multipliers in support of police stations and other units.

The Flying Squad is mandated to ensure an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response, as well as police assistance during less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available.

By mid-2018, there were 30 Flying Squad units countrywide. During the 2017/18 financial year, Flying Squad units attended to 69 763 complaints, secured 17 460 arrests, conducted 1 221 043 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 108 518 patrols, 29 809 vehicle checkpoints and 748 roadblocks. Flying Squad units confiscated 1 101 illegal firearms and 5 919 hijacked or stolen vehicles.

Hostage negotiation

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations.

These incidents, include hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as abductions and domestic violence. Negotiators also dealt with suicidal persons.

In 2017/18, hostage negotiators attended to 541 incidents, compared to 579 in 2016/17. Hostage negotiators spent approximately 10 819.45 working hours on hostage negotiation in the 2017/18 financial year.

Water Policing and Diving Service

SAPS divers within the water policing and the diving services environment provides a diving-related response service.

These actions involve search, rescue and recovery operations. It entails the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquids or substances and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations.

The SAPS currently has 203 trained and active divers and 97 trained vessel handlers. During the 2017/18 financial year, SAPS divers conducted 1 410 dive-related operations, amounting to 9 912.12 hours, during which 847 bodies of drowned victims were

recovered.

A total of 573 bodies were recovered from frequently inaccessible locations and 355 persons were rescued (1 646.32 hours). A total of 8 150 hours were spent on crime prevention in the water policing and diving services environment.

Disaster management

The SAPS was represented in four National Disaster Management Forum meetings and three meetings, involving the South African Maritime and the Aeronautical Search-and-Rescue Organisation during the 2017/18 financial year.

Disaster Management attended oil spill contingency planning meetings, contributing to the Standard Operational Procedure related to the environment. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members, where support in major incidents such as floods and veld fires were needed.

Accident Combating Service

The SAPS has six Accident Combating units and seven Accident Response teams countrywide.

Members of the various units and teams respond to and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, including crashes involving state vehicles, in support of police stations.

A total of 11 519 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to in 2017/18 compared to 11 231 in 2016/17.

Mounted service

There are 20 Visible Policing Mounted units countrywide. By mid-2018, two Stock Theft units in Barkley East and Wakkerstroom were being converted into Visible Policing Mounted units.

Mounted units are used for high visibility crime-prevention patrols in identified problematic areas, crime prevention operations, crime combating, organised roadblocks, search-and-rescue operations, to locate lost and drowned persons, crime prevention operations to recover stolen stock, deployment at major events, visible policing patrols at identified crowd management events, as well as beach patrols during peak holiday periods.

Mounted units also patrolled various rural environments in

support of the Rural Safety Strategy. By mid-2018, the SAPS was researching the deployment of Mounted units at identified ports of entry, at certain identified land borders, as well as at major events for crowd control and medium-risk unrest situations.

During 2017/18, the Mounted Service assessed and provided work certificates for 192 visible policing horses. Approximately 194 980 horse hours were spent on horseback during 2017/18.

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, Mounted units conducted 58 533 searches, attended to 1 915 requests for assistance during events and performed 1 745 crime prevention operations.

By mid-2018, the SAPS was planning to ensure that sufficient mounted riders and police horses are available to attend to stock theft-related crimes in rural areas.

The improvement of the vehicle fleet within the Mounted Service environment is also a high priority, to ensure that mounted riders and their police horses are deployed effectively, where they are required.

K9 service

The SAPS has 106 K9 units. They include 92 Visible Policing units, nine Protection and Security Services units, three Presidential Protection Service units and two Operational Response Service units.

During the 2017/18 financial year, the service deployed active K9 handlers and dogs from 11 K9 disciplines (patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biological body fluid, fire investigation, protected species, carcass and hide, currency and sheepdogs) from these units.

The K9 Service at the Visible Policing Division conducted compliance inspections at all the K9 units. The operational standards of 309 K9 handlers and their dogs were assessed at the various units.

Eight K9 handlers were appointed as K9 assessors to maintain national standards of dogs and handlers.

Four K9 moderators were appointed during this period. From April 2017 to March 2018, the K9 units conducted 545 191 searches, attended to 89 609 complaints and confiscated 2 466 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 382 illegal firearms.

A total of 41 108 arrests were made. The K9 Service,

performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 53 984 searches, recovered 45 stolen vehicles and 17 firearms and made 95 arrests.

Veterinary Services

The SAPS Veterinary Services renders a professional animal welfare service to all dogs and horses of the SAPS

It is imperative for the SAPS to have a suitable veterinary service model, adequate to provide a desired animal welfare service proportional to the total animal population on the inventory.

A need has been identified to extend the service to all provinces without a veterinary centre, to ensure adequate and convenient veterinary care, particularly in rural areas where the services of private veterinarians is limited or unavailable.

Coupled with this development should be the procurement of Veterinary Mobile Clinics and a Farrier Mobile Workshop, to ensure an effective animal welfare model, whereby it will be possible for animals to be attended to, from their own units, by suitable veterinary professionals and farriers.

This system will not only eliminate the loss of operational time by K9 handlers and horse riders, who often have to transport their dogs and horses for clinical/medical consultations, but will also lessen stress and pain experienced when a critically sick or injured animal has to be transported over long distances under poor veterinary care.

Police reaction time

The SAPS's reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services 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 the specific complaint is registered on the CAS/Global Emergency Mobile Communication Command and Control System to the time that the response vehicle arrives at the complaint.

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, e.g. loitering and trespassing.

During 2017/18, the national average reaction time was 17:11 minutes for Alpha complaints, 20:42 minutes for Bravo complaints and 18:47 minutes for Charlie complaints.

Drug eradication

Increased illicit drug use and alcohol consumption are some of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime.

In 2017/18, the SAPS maintained representation on the Central Drug Authority, overseeing the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes dealing with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and the combating of substance abuse.

The South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) dismantled a total of 53 clandestine laboratories, during 2017/18, compared to 45 in 2016/17.

Furthermore, SANEB successfully seized drugs valued at R238.6 million, ranging from cannabis, cocaine, methamphetamine, methaqualone, methacathinone, heroine, nyoape and ecstasy during the 2017/18 financial year.

The SAPS seized 216 654,278 kg cannabis, 864 451 Mandrax tablets, 392,945 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 77,444 kg cocaine and 546,500 kg heroine during the same period

Vehicle Crime

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, a total of 63 839 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed.

From this figure, a total of 45 136 or 70,70% were reported stolen and 18 703 or 29,30% were reported robbed – an overall decrease of 3 526 or 5,23% compared to 2016/2017. A total of 27 747 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered.

This figure includes 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 155 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.

Firearms control

The Central Firearms Register is mandated to administer

firearm applications, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearm Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 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.

The details of 9 336 firearms were circulated as stolen and lost compared to 9 853 in 2016/17 and the details of 18 592 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions were circulated as recovered. These include 14 627 firearms that were recovered/found/confiscated and forfeited. These firearms comprise of firearms found with serial numbers, but were never reported as lost/stolen, as well as those found with serial numbers filed off, that were issued with the firearm identification number.

The SAPS ensures that these types of firearms do not return to the illegal pool for use in criminal activities, by destroying them. No firearm destructions were scheduled in 2017/18.

A total of 800 SAPS-owned firearms and 186 firearms, owned by other government departments, were reported as stolen or lost in 2017/18. Of these, 469 were recovered – 358 SAPS-owned and 111 owned by other departments.

Firearm licences, competency certificates, permits and authorisations are issued by the SAPS to individuals and businesses, in terms of the provisions and subject to compliance with the prerequisites of firearm control legislation, after comprehensive assessment of the content of applications and supporting documentation.

Liquor control

The SAPS, in partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry, as well as provincial liquor boards/authorities, supports the implementation of national and provincial liquor Acts to ensure compliance to address liquor as a contributor to crime and to enhance the reduction of contact and other related-crimes by:

- conducting compliance inspections, to enforce legal

compliance by macro manufacturers and distributors;

- conducting joint operations, in collaboration with identified stakeholders, to strengthen legal liquor trade and eradicate the proliferation of illegal trade; and
- creating awareness, to enhance compliance and address substance abuse.

The SAPS confiscated 1 294 076 litres of liquor countrywide, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

A total number of 59 092 liquor operations were conducted, in order to eradicate the illegal trade in liquor and the closure of 19 965 identified illegal premises were facilitated and liquor traders were charged.

A total of 673 956 compliance inspections were conducted a retailers of liquor, in terms of provincial legislation.

Second-Hand Goods Services

At the end of March 2018, a total of 18 017 second-hand goods dealers were registered compared to 17 194 in 2016/17.

A total of 37 505 compliance inspections were conducted by designated second-hand goods officials at police station, provincial and at national levels, resulting in 75 arrests, the issuing of 143 warnings and 792 fines valued at R 1 094 820 and the closure of 80 premises. Various confiscations were made.

Mobilisation Support Services

The unit is responsible for rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations. This includes the coordination and deployment of the centralised armoured vehicle fleet in terms of its operability, transporting members across the country and the provisioning of accommodation, including tents and equipment.

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically, in the Public Order Police environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle capable of protecting occupants from gunfire and petrol bombs.

Reservists

The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing, ensuring a community-oriented policing

approach.

Reservists are community members who volunteer their time and services to the SAPS for free; to create a safe and secure environment. By 31 March 2018, there were 12 138 active reservists.

Partnership Policing

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and external stakeholders, including community organisations, business, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society.

It is intended to encourage local communities to actively work with the SAPS to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime.

As part of this partnership, community dialogues were conducted with identified community structures during the 2017/18 financial year.

The purpose of the community dialogues was to educate community structures on the community policing concept, the importance of establishing community and police partnerships and to encourage a shared responsibility and accountability in the prevention of crime and community safety.

Sector Policing is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention.

By mid-2018, a total of 872 or 99,66% of the 875 identified police stations had implemented sector policing. At the end March 2018, a total of 1 140 or 99,48% of the 1 146 police stations had functional community police forums.

Police Safety

The National Police Safety Plan: Back-to-Basics has been implemented in all provinces. The National Police Safety Committee meets every quarter, to discuss issues surrounding police safety in all provinces.

The incidents of attacks on and off duty, which result in murders of police officers, take place when members are: responding to complaints; apprehending suspects; and during crime prevention operations (stop-and-searches, etc.).

A total of 85 police officers were murdered, during the 2017/18 financial year, including 29 on duty and 56 off duty, compared to 83, in 2016/17. In 2016/17, a total of 49 off-duty members were murdered. This indicates an increase of 14,29% in the murder of off duty police officers.

Rural safety

The SAPS prioritises the safety of the rural and farming communities as and continues to implement the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy in accordance with Chapter 12 of the NDP which emphasises the need for all communities to be safe..

A total of 888 of the 1 146 police stations, are classified as rural or rural-urban mix police stations.

The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 827 of the classified police stations, partially implemented at 25 police stations and not implemented yet at 36 police stations.

Emergency response services

Members of the SAPS are usually the first people to arrive at the scene of an accident and therefore, saving the life of a victim at an accident may become their primary goal. To facilitate this, the SAPS offers its members training in First Aid, Basic Ambulance Assistance and Ambulance Emergency Assistant.

The courses equip members with the relevant knowledge and skills to provide adequate emergency care and assistance when called on to do so.

Rapid Rail Police

Rapid Rail Police units cover about 33 000 km of rail lines. During 2017/18, a total of 31 821 crimes were reported within the rail environment, of which 21 106 were for less serious crimes and 10 715 were for serious crimes, including 2 381 contact crimes, 669 contact-related crimes, 320 property-related crimes, 1 789 crimes dependent on police action for detection and 5 556 for other serious crimes.

An overall decrease of 11,83% was recorded, compared to 2016/17. A total number of 19 365 arrests were made, including 400 for contact crime, 63 for contact-related crime, 234 for property-related crime, 2 340 for crimes dependent on police action for detection, 682 for other serious crime and 15 646 for

less serious crime.

Operational Response Services

The responsibility of the division is to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents, to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention units (NIU), the Special Task Force (STF) units, the Public Order Police (POP) units and Mobile Operations under the Operational Response Service Division.

This division is also responsible for:

- maintaining public order;
- conducting high-risk operations (by combating acts of terror and terrorism);
- executing search-and-rescue operations;
- stabilizing volatile situations;
- preventing cross-border crimes (by controlling legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods), at all acknowledged ports of entry;
- providing operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including air support to operational requirements;
- rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations;
- deploying members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions; and
- developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police-specific operations to address SAPS and Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster priorities, as well as managing major events.

Specialised interventions

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue falls under the broader tactical NIU, the STF and the POP units. The SAPS has 28 POP units countrywide (one national unit in Pretoria and 27 provincial units).

SAPS Air Wing

The SAPS Air Wing provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces.

The SAPS currently has 49 aircrafts, which include 37

helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes. By the end of March 2018, there were 50 pilots in the SAPS, including 33 helicopter pilots, 10 fixed-wing pilots and seven dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes.

A total of 4 854.8 hours were flown, during 2017/18, compared to 6 026.9 hours, in 2016/17. Nine female student pilot who were enrolled for training in March 2016 successfully obtained their private pilot's licences.

In 2017, the students started the second phase of their training, which was to obtain their Commercial Pilot's Licences.

Tactical Response Teams (TRTs)

TRTs are responsible for providing a tactical response capacity to resolve confirmed medium to high-risk serious and violent crimes.

It also provides tactical operational support through planned operations or specific requests within a province and a tactical intervention solution to safely resolve confirmed medium to high-risk crime threats, which have escalated beyond the capabilities of generic policing skills.

During the 2017/18 financial year, the 26 TRT units in the nine provinces performed the following duties, in line with their mandated functions:

- 304 tactical response activities, such as anti-poaching, cross-border operations, transport of dangerous criminals.
- 4 595 tactical operational support activities, such as active shooter incidents, cordon-and-search operations.
- 1 717 tactical intervention operations, such as persons, vehicles and premises searched.
- 869 self-initiated operations, focusing on trio-related crimes such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes, as well as firearms and ammunition.
- 70 717 day-to-day operations and generic activities.

A total of 2 528 arrests were made for various offences.

Mobile operations

The Mobile Operations units is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo.

There are two Mobile Operation units, in Pretoria and Cape Town. A total of 206 valuable and/or dangerous cargo were protected by Mobile Operations in 2017/18, with no security

breaches. The units performed 10 self-initiated operations and executed 58 crime prevention operations.

International assistance

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of the MTSF 2014-2019: “Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world”.

It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions, the Consecutive Act of the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements.

In 2017/18, a total of 81 police officers were deployed to AU/UN peacekeeping missions –37 in Darfur, 36 in South Sudan, one in Somalia and five in Lesotho. Two officers were deployed to New York; one of them was appointed to the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, in New York.

The other one was appointed as the UN Police Advisor and was nominated by the Under-Secretary-General, in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations Focal Point for the Women’s Network, to serve as an additional resource and advisor in the UN Headquarters.

Ports of entry

There are 72 ports of entry in South Africa; consisting of 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port).

The SAPS is responsible for the control of cross-border movement of all persons and goods, including the monitoring of the movement of wanted persons, circulated stolen/robbed vehicles and the profiling of vehicles, containers and cargo.

A total n of 2 879 hits for wanted persons and 3 661 hits for circulated stolen/robbed vehicles were attended to in 2017/18. These hits, resulted in the arrest of 789 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 91 vehicles.

A total of 10 587 vehicles (land ports), 7 317 containers (seaports) and 3 521 cargo (airports) were profiled and searched in 2017/18.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 796 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising of 322 roadblocks, 44 401 vehicle patrols, 2 018 vehicle checkpoints, 60 295 foot patrols and 2 421 vessel patrols. This resulted in the arrest of 14 732 people for violating the Immigration Act of 2002.

National Intervention units

NIUs provide a rapid response capability for intervening in medium to high-risk incidents, where conventional policing has been compromised.

This includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of Very Important Persons the safeguarding of big events, specialised operational assistance to police stations, as well as to other government departments.

These units are situated, in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total of 555 members are deployed in the NIU environment. In 2017/18, the NIU successfully responded to 2 407 incidents compared to 2 204 in 2016/17.

Special Task Force

The primary function of the Special Task Force is to manage medium to high-risk incidents such as hostage situations and combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime. The unit also offers protection to VIPs and high-risk persons, and operational support in anti-poaching activities and the transportation of ammunition and money. It also conducts search-and-rescue operations.

There are three STF units based in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. By mid-2018, a total of 191 police officers were deployed in the STF environment.

During the 2017/18 financial year, the STF responded to and successfully policed 222 incidents compared to 216 in 2016/17.

Public Order Police

POP is mandated to maintain public order, through crowd management and the combating of crime.

POP members are trained and equipped to effectively manage situations that police officials at police stations cannot deal with.

A total of 14 393 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP units in 2017/18.

In respect of the planned rollout strategy for POP, 11 additional units and three reserve units were established during the 2017/18 financial year. There are 38 provincial POP units nationally and four Reserve units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela.

Detective services

The Detective Service Division is responsible for managing the activities of the Detective Service in accordance with the mission and priorities of the SAPS and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities.

The purpose of the division is to enable 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.

The division comprises: Crime Investigation Service, FCS Investigation Service; Specific Crime Investigations, Organised Crime Investigation, Commercial Crime Investigation and Anti-Corruption.

In addition to detective units at police stations, there 245 detective service centres that provide a 24-hour service at police stations in various provinces.

Police stations that have no 24-hour service, have standby police officers to give attention to cases that are reported after hours. To improve accessibility and communication between the SAPS and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the SAPS has appointed detective court case officers to act as a liaison between prosecutors and detectives, in the management of case dockets.

They screen case dockets to check if instructions that were issued by the prosecutor are complied with, as well as to ensure that timeous arrangements are made for identity parades, post-mortem reports, ballistic and laboratory reports. By mid-2018, the SAPS had 142 detective court case officers placed at 123 courts.

Crime detection

The detection of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court.

This process includes the utilisation of recognised investigative aids, and the services of other divisions within the SAPS.

During the 2017/18 financial year, the detection rate for serious crime increased by 1,18% to 35,97% (property-related crimes increased by 1,21% to 14,74%, contact-related crimes by 1,03% to 48,06%, contact crimes by 0,47% to 51,12% and other serious crimes by 0,28% to 36,15%).

The trial-ready case docket rate for serious crime increased by 3,47% to 84,41% (other serious crimes increased by 10,05% to 84,21%, property-related crimes by 2,05% to 85,11%, contact crimes by 1,19% to 84,19% and contact-related crimes by 1,07% to 85,84%).

The conviction rate for serious crime increased by 0,56% to 89,40% (other serious crimes increased by 0,97% to 96,75%, contact crimes by 0,51% to 81,51% and property-related crimes by 0,24% to 89,29%, contact-related crimes decreased by 0,64% to 85,99%).

The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection increased by 0,18% to 99,73%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 3,01% to 77,98% and the conviction rate increased by 0,07% to 97,51%.

Specific crime investigation

The **Vehicle Crime Investigations Unit** investigates the movement of stolen vehicles across South African borders and conducts operations, relating to the repatriation of recovered vehicles.

During the 2017/18 financial year, 175 184 transactions were performed on the system by the National Vehicle Information Control Centre. A total of 2 759 transactions were finalised for investigating officers who personally visited the centre, in order to verify circulated stolen vehicles. A total of 7 285 transactions were performed to assist the 300 vehicle clearance offices.

The **Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation and detection of stock theft. Trans National Crime Investigations Section. The unit conducts executive bilateral operations with other Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation (SARPCCO) member countries, executes internal disruptive operations, targeting stolen vehicle routes to other SARPCCO member countries and other ad hoc operations.

The **National Investigation Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation of allocated/instructed case dockets. It is also responsible for preventing, combating and investigating robbers, who are following and robbing people from airports, the Cash Management System and ATM bombings, stock theft and crimes, which relate to endangered species and coal and copper theft.

Bureau for Missing Persons

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members, tasked with investigations into the disappearance of person(s), including people being sought by loved ones, as well as by law-enforcement agencies.

The support includes the circulation of information and photographs of missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public.

The general support service offered by the bureau during the 2017/18 financial year includes the broadcasting of 1 117 missing and 512 wanted persons.

Crime Stop

The responsibility of Crime Stop is to provide ongoing support in the investigation, solving and prevention of crime.

Crime Stop receives and manages tip-offs through a toll-free number, SMS or electronic media.

On receipt of this information, it is transmitted to the relevant police station for the necessary attention. During 2017/18, the SAPS Crime Stop Centre received 95 697 inbound and outbound calls.

Harmful occult-related crime

Harmful Occult-Related Practices Section Harmful occult-related crime means any human conduct that constitutes a crime, the modus operandi of which is related to or emanates primarily from any belief or ostensible belief, in an occult. The main objective of the Harmful Occult-Related Practices Section, is to ensure the effective investigation of harmful occult-related crime; prevention of harmful occult-related crime; and effective gathering, management, use and dissemination of information on harmful occult-related crime, in order to meet the legal obligation of the harmful occult-related crimes investigation capacity, in collaboration with Crime Intelligence.

During the 2017/18 financial year, 493 life sentences were secured against a total of 373 persons, by general crime investigations.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

FCS Investigation Service include FCS Investigations and Serial and Electronic FCS investigations.

This component emanates from the FCS mandate to ensure the effective and efficient investigation of crime that emerges from identified serial FCS offenders and electronic crimes (child pornography).

The Forensic Social Work Services Section is responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations. It is a specialised investigation unit which was established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crimes against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies.

The forensic social worker acts as a neutral independent fact finder, who tests multiple hypotheses, through techniques that are legally defensible in court.

During the 2017/18 financial year, a total of 5 312 cases were referred to the forensic social workers and 5 793 children were assessed. Forensic social workers compiled 3 881 court reports.

A total of 1 587 awareness campaigns, were held countrywide to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community about FCS-related crimes.

The aim of the awareness campaigns was to encourage communities to report such crimes to the SAPS. Furthermore,

FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 5 322 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 9 553 arrests. A total of 1 824 life sentences were secured by FCS units in 2017/18.

Crimes against women and children

During the 2017/18 financial year, the detection rate for crimes against children increased by 0,22% to 69,90%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 2,24% to 80,17% and the conviction rate decreased by 1,96% to 81,07%.

The detection rate for crimes against women increased by 0,29% to 74,29%.

The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 1,77% to 83,56% and the conviction rate decreased by 0,52% to 84,02%.

Specialised investigations

The mandate of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), known as the Hawks, is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

Serious commercial crime

Serious commercial crime refers to serious and complex commercial fraud, serious commercial-related theft, complex commercial crimes, where the services of a chartered accountant or forensic auditor is required during investigation and contraventions to certain commercial-related statutes.

In 2017/18, Serious Commercial Crime units executed 1 506 arrests and secured 957 convictions for persons involved in serious commercial crime-related activities. These units also seized counterfeit goods, valued at R122.4 million.

The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges decreased by 5,7%; from 95,37% in 2016/17 to 89,67% in 2017/18 but reached the 80% target.

A total of 52 603 new charges/complaints were reported and 50 448 charges/complaints were referred to court for the first time.

The percentage of trial-ready case dockets increased from 66,43% in 2016/17 to 70,04%, in 2017/18, achieving the annual

target of 53%.

Serious organised crime

The mandate of organised crime investigation is to effectively and efficiently manage organised investigations outside the mandate of the DPCI, in accordance with the relevant regulatory framework of the SAPS, aligned with national, regional and international protocols.

This component addresses national priority crime, including bank robberies, Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies, Automatic Teller Machine and cash machine robberies and bombings, taxi violence, gang violence and human trafficking/smuggling.

The **Operational Desk** supports with the creation of informer and suspect linkage databases and conducts inspections/interventions. Violent Crime supports with gang violence, taxi violence, organised violent murders, mall robberies and human trafficking.

The **Narcotics Section** is responsible for disruptive operations, drug laboratories and pre-cursor chemical monitoring.

Project Investigations is responsible for illegal mining, CIT robberies, ATM bombings, diamond smuggling, non-ferrous metals and precious metals.

Commercial Crime Investigation

The purpose of the Commercial Crime Investigation component is to ensure effective and efficient investigation of commercial crime, outside the mandate of the DPCI, related to serious commercial crime.

This component is to ensure compliance, monitoring and evaluation of investigations pertaining to banking and electronic crime, compliance monitoring and evaluation of fraud and statutes investigation, to render a cybercrime and deep web investigation service and to assist with the development of policy and standards for the commercial crime environment.

The unit focuses on banking crime, electronic crime, fraud and statutes, intellectual property crime, cybercrime and national dark web investigations.

Anti-corruption

- The Anti-Corruption Section focuses on corruption by police officials, outside the mandate of the DPCI and the Independent Police Investigative Directorate. The section ensures that corrupt police officials are convicted and that the activities of others are disrupted. The scopes of the section's investigations include the following:
- Corruption-related cases where police officials are involved interprovincially.
- Other corruption-related offences, as determined by the National Commissioner and the Detective Service Divisional Commissioner.
- Fraud and theft-related corruption where police officials are involved.
- Perjury where police officials are involved.
- Defeating the ends of justice where police officials are involved.
- Corruption claims from the National Anti-Corruption Hotline and Crime Stop, whereby enquiries will be opened, investigated and converted to case dockets when the information is positive.

Cybercrime

The occurrence of cybercrime adversely affects national security, economic prosperity and the social well-being of the nation.

Cybercrime has evolved into a distinctive and highly sophisticated crime phenomenon, which requires a highly skilled and specialised law enforcement response.

Cybercrime is currently being addressed under the Electronic Communications Transactions Act, 2002 (Act 25 of 2002). The SAPS, in view of the prevailing threat posed by cybercrime and in order to effectively address cybercrime in all its unique manifestations, are developing a strategy, establishing a policing model and an implementation framework, to enhance operational and analytical capability.

The detection rate for cybercrime-related cases decreased by 8%; from 44,92% in 2016/17 to 36,92% in 2017/18, but reached the target of 34% .

Forensic services

Policing plays a major role in the combating of crime in the community, both reassuring and assisting persons affected by crime.

Increasingly, crime investigation depends on the collection and processing of the analysis of physical forensic evidence for the exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The Forensic Services Division, comprising of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and the Criminal Record Centre, is an indispensable investigative aid in the investigation of crime. This is a highly regulated environment, which requires compliance to legislation, focusing on the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 37 of 2013) (Fingerprint Act and DNA Act).

The accuracy and reliability of information provided by the SAPS's Forensic Service, is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

The Forensic Services division has expanded its services, in relation to animal DNA, to address the scourge of wildlife crime or endangered species. The implementation of the legislative imperatives (DNA Act and Fingerprint Act) has necessitated the increased provision of resources into the division, such as human capital, physical resources, decentralisation of services, etc. in a continued endeavour to improve the turnaround time of the various services which are provided by this environment.

The safekeeping of exhibits is also critical to both forensic, as well as investigative procedures and outcomes, necessitating the improvement of security measures within all forensic laboratories.

Forensic Services is increasingly relied upon, by the law enforcement agencies, to solve crime and the judicial system in the adjudication of the matter. To this end, Forensic Services form an integral part of criminal investigations from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Forensic Science Laboratory

The FSL finalised 164 946 cases or 69,53% from a total of 237 225 routine case exhibits/entries received, within 28 working days in 2017/18.

During the same period, the FSL had experienced a 75,30% or 4 656 from a total of 6 183 completion rate, with regard to non-routine case exhibits/entries, within the planned turnaround time of 75 working days, compared to the 71,84% or 4 240 from a total of 5 902 non-routine case exhibits/entries received in the previous financial year, which amount to a 3,46% increase.

A total of 87,62% or 367 791 out of 419 765 biology intelligence case exhibits/entries was finalised within the planned turnaround time of 63 working days, during the 2016/17 financial year, compared to the 95,16% or 365 593 out of 384 182 exhibits in the 2017/18 financial year.

The number of forensic DNA cases submitted for analysis to the FSL increased significantly with the inception of the DNA Act; from 262 125 to 428 051 in 2017/18. The FSL has made commendable progress in the reduction of the backlog, sustaining it at less than the international norm of 10% of cases on hand.

Since the 2009/10 financial year, forensic laboratories reduced the backlog from 59 023 to a commendable level of about 7 164 case entries, which represent 87,86% overall backlog reduction to date.

Criminal Record (CR) and Crime Scene Management (CSM)

The CR and CSM division received 1 210 422 requests for previous conviction reports in 2017/18 – an increase of 6 043.

The CR and CSM processed 97,92% or 1 185 210 from a total of 1 210 422, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days. A total of 2 223 615 requests for fingerprint searches were received by the CR and CSM in 2017/18; 54,61% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 45,39% or 1 009 403, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licences, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.

The CR and CSM further received 148 214 requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm licence applications during the year under review.

The CR and CSM processed 97,70% of the workload (144

808 from a total of 148 214) of the requests related to firearm licence applications, within 15 calendar days.

Crime intelligence

The Crime Intelligence Division within the SAPS is responsible for the gathering, centralisation, integration, management and coordination of intelligence.

Legislative prescriptions require the division to confine all its intelligence activities, which are related to crime and/or criminal activities.

The division offers essential support to all operational divisions within the SAPS, to address crime, stability and related activities, with the ultimate purpose of neutralising threats to public safety.

Crime Intelligence conducts its intelligence gathering, intelligence analysis and supplementary activities within strict legal and regulatory parameters, with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals.

Intelligence operations

Network operations are undertaken by crime intelligence, on a provincial and cluster level, to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on a criminal organisation, groups or individuals, which could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. A total number of 887 network operations were conducted in 2017/18.

Vetting investigations means the systematic investigation/examination process to determine a SAPS person's competence, that is, his or her loyalty to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and his or her integrity and reliability, with regard to classified and confidential information. Vetting is one of the most basic defensive measures in the protection of classified and confidential information.

A total number of 1 356 vetting investigations were finalised during the period under review. A Vetting Revamp Strategy was implemented, during the 2017/18 financial year, to address identified deficiencies such as blockages within the process flow (investigation versus evaluation) and lack of targeted vetting.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) security assessments are performed to identify the current security

posture of relevant information systems of the SAPS.

These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches. For the period under review, 2 996 ICT security assessments, from a total of 2 881, were finalised.

Physical security threat assessments are performed to identify the security posture of relevant facilities (buildings) of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allow the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches. For the period under review, 830 physical security assessments, from a total of 834, were finalised.

Intelligence and Information Management

The Crime Intelligence Division generated a total number of 42 793 threat and risk assessment reports for proactive policing operations during 2017/18.

The purpose of threat and risk assessments is to provide intelligence/information to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts.

It is also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to effectively address identified crime threats/risks.

A total of 31 307 early warning reports for proactive policing operations were generated, during the 2017/18 financial year. Early warnings are reports containing proactive information of imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging, that requires policing intervention.

In order to determine the quality and impact of proactive intelligence reports supplied to operational units, the measurement of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised, was introduced, during the 2017/18 financial year.

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, only 48 512 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised.

Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 118 642 profiles for reactive policing operations, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. The purpose of a profile is to serve as an aid to the investigating/intelligence officer in locating a suspect and

identifying him/her.

A profile is an explicit representation of a person's identity and it is a factual reflection of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect.

Intelligence analysis reports are factual reports based on evaluated information/intelligence, which identifies and explains specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or trends, relevant premises, contact points, methods of communication and activities.

Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 146 676 intelligence analysis reports for reactive policing operations, during 2017/18.

In order to determine the quality and impact of intelligence reports on the investigation of crime, the measurement of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised, was introduced during the 2017/18 financial year. A total of 106 903 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised.

A strategic intelligence report is a product that provides insight and understanding of crime and stability issues and contributes to broad strategies, policies and resources which are directed to achieve long-term goals.

The aim of strategic intelligence reports is to identify long-term issues, including projections of criminal activities.

Crime Intelligence generated a total of nine strategic intelligence reports, on request by the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee, during the 2017/18 financial year.

International police operations and arrests

Cross-border operations are conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to physically reduce transnational crimes, which are committed in the countries of participating law enforcement agencies.

A total number of eight cross-border operations were facilitated, in 2017/18. A total number of 18 of the arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated in 2017/18.

The purpose is to ensure that perpetrators are brought to book, for crimes committed in the requesting country, by arresting them in South Africa and extraditing them to stand trial in the requesting country.

Persons of interest reports were also introduced, during 2017/18. The purpose of these reports are to make the SAPS aware of any transnational criminals/suspects, who may possibly flee/or have fled to South Africa, in order to put measures in place to track, locate and apprehend such criminals. During the period under review, four persons of interest reports were compiled.

Protection and Security Services (PSS) Division

The PSS is a national competency with nine provincial offices, which are located throughout South Africa.

The division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers/Deputy Ministers, Premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, Judge Presidents and ad-hoc VIPs, in terms of the RIMAS Policy and at national key points and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments).

The division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Part of the static protection, include the provisioning of static protection to the 10 parliaments (the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures).

Presidential Protection Service (PPS)

The PPS component is a national competency with Provincial offices, which are located 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 and at identified government installations.

The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and the KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. The static protection function is performed in the provinces, which are indicated above, as well as in the Eastern Cape Province and at national level.

During 2017/18, in-transit protection was provided to 17

presidential dignitaries. Presidential VIPs participated in 148 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 54 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected during the financial year, of which many were protected during various special events.

Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure zone around dignitaries in areas that are identified in the PPS Policy, such as residences and at identified government installations and to protect their lives, dignity and their property.

In 2017/18, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four static units, which covered 16 identified VIP residences and three offices. These units provided 13 870 protection services. No security breaches occurred during these services. A total of 10 national key points were evaluated.

Department of Defence

The purpose of the DoD is to defend and protect the Republic of 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 department is required to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities that are commensurate with the needs of South Africa.

Chapter 12 of the NDP calls for an integrated approach to building safety through a holistic view of safety and security.

This vision is expressed in terms of outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) and outcome 11 (create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF.

These outcomes are closely aligned with the functions of the DoD. Over the medium term, the department intends to focus on sustaining South Africa's defence capabilities, safeguarding South Africa's borders and territorial integrity, and implementing

the maritime security strategy.

The department also plans to participate in peace support operations, internal operations, and expanding and maintaining infrastructure.

The Defence Review 2015 warned stated that no country could be considered immune from international acts of terror that were difficult to counter, owing to the international networks involved, and which may be perpetrated by individuals not affiliated to a specific country or group, but to an ideological cause. Terrorism poses a real danger to the region.

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

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

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

The Defence Review 2014 indicates the broader role of the SANDF within a developmental State. It does not focus purely on what the SANDF is against but additionally provides the framework for the what the SANDF is for and what the nation expects the SANDF to do. This includes the positive role it should play in support of nation building, as an adjunct to its traditional roles and functions.

Legislation, policies and strategies

The constitutional and primary legislative mandates governing the DoD are reflected below:

- Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002).
- Defence Amendment Act, 2010 (Act 22 of 2010).
- Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994).
- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).

- National Conventional Arms Control, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002).
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 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 (Armcor) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003).
- Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993).
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000).

Military strategy

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

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

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

Force preparation

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

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

Some group system/formations established by the different

services include:

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

Budget and funding

The total budget for the DoD for 2016/17 was R49 billion.

Organisational structure

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

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

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

Secretary for Defence

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

As head of the department, the Secretary for Defence is responsible for advising the Minister regarding defence policy by:

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

Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President.

These duties include:

- advising the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on any military, operational and administrative matters
- complying with directions issued by the Minister
- formulating and issuing policies and doctrines
- exercising command by issuing orders, directives and instructions
- directing, managing and administering
- executing approved programmes of the defence budget
- employing the armed forces in accordance with legislation
- training the armed forces
- maintaining defence capabilities
- planning contingencies
- managing the defence force as a disciplined military force.

Force Employment

The 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
- Conducting 12 joint, interdepartmental, interagency and multinational military force preparation exercises from the 2016/17 to 2018/19, excluding Special Forces exercises.
- Conducting four operations per year, protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, supporting other Government departments and complying with international obligations on an ongoing basis.

The mandate for employment of joint forces is drawn from the Constitution, the Defence Act and the Defence Review 2015. In terms of these documents, the SANDF is mandated to be employed for the following functions:

- 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
- Upholding 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
- Service in support of any department or state, for the purpose of socio-economic upliftment.

In 2017/18, the SANDF supported the people of South Africa in the following ways:

- In the domains of humanitarian assistance by providing helicopters to conduct medical evacuation in Nelspruit, Cape Town and the Magaliesberg mountain range. Blankets were airlifted to snow bound citizens in the Mount Fletcher area. Recovery and expert advice was provided during the recovery process of a child that fell into a mineshaft in the Doornpoort area.
- Search and Rescue tasks were conducted during which four members were safely evacuated from vessels in the RSA territorial water.
- Further incidents took place which resulted in the evacuation of four survivors of a light aircraft crash in the Drakensberg (Cathedral Peak) area. As a result of further search and rescue missions, six hikers experiencing difficulties in mountainous areas, were brought to safety.
- The SANDF also assisted with the fighting of field fires in Somerset West, Du Toits Kloof, Simon's Town, Glen Cairne, Paarl and Wellington. During this exercise, Oryx Helicopters delivered 1 388 Bambi Buckets of water over the affected areas.

Landward Defence Programme

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 an infantry capability, including C SANDF Reaction Force, for external deployment and internal safety and security, including border safeguarding;
- Exercising a tank and armoured car capability and providing

- a squadron for internal deployment per year;
- Exercising a composite artillery capability and providing a battery for internal deployment per year;
- Exercising an air defence artillery capability and providing a battery for internal deployment per year;
- Providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment, as well as for internal safety and security and exercising a field engineer capability per year;
- Providing a signal capability for external deployment and internal signal support and exercising a composite signal capability per year;
- 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 per year;
- 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;
- 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 for the defence and protection of South Africa.

- 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.
- Twenty-four 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.
- A hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation by charting areas and to meet international obligations.

Military Health Support

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

The output of this programme is to ensure prepared and supported health capabilities and services over the medium term by providing:

- A health support capability of five medical battalion groups, including accompanying field hospitals and one specialist medical battalion group, for deployed and contingency forces.
- A comprehensive, multidisciplinary military health service to a projected patient population of 302 000 members per year.

The SAMHS contributed to "Support to the People" through various military community building projects and community outreach initiatives.

Defence Intelligence

The purpose of the programme is to provide defence intelligence and counter-intelligence capability.

The output of this programme is to ensure prepared and supported intelligence services over the medium term by providing:

- an intelligence capability
- a counter-intelligence capability
- a defence foreign relations capability.

General Support

The General Support Programme provides general support capabilities and services to the Department to enable the achievement of the Defence mandate. This programme is divided into the following subprogrammes, ie Joint Logistics Services, Command and Management Information Services, and the Military Police.

The output of this programme is to provide general support capabilities and services by means of the following:

- Joint logistics support capabilities and services.
- Command and management information systems capabilities and services.
- Military police capabilities and services.

During the period under review, the Logistics Division continued to manage the payment of accommodation charges, leases and municipal services on behalf of the DoD, thereby ensuring the provision of appropriate and sustained facilities for the DoD. Logistical support was provided to the SANDF in the participation and execution of defence ordered commitments.

The Command and Management Information Division established a reference model for the DoD Demilitarised Zone at the Interoperability Development Environment (IDE), located at the CSIR.

The Demilitarised Zone constitutes the first milestone in achieving the DoD Business Requirement for a mechanism to ensure a secure electronic communication capability between the DoD network and the external environment, including other government departments, allied forces as well as the private sector.

A Data Link Reference Station (DLRS II) Toolset Development

contract was finalised and is currently in the process of being delivered to the IDE section at the CSIR. The DLRS Toolset will be utilised by the DoD to ensure compliance with the implemented Combat Network Interoperability Standard.

Office of the Military Ombud

The Office of the Military Ombud was established in terms of the Military Ombud Act of 2012 to investigate and ensure that complaints submitted by members and former members, a member of the public regarding 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 (RFC)

The RFC is a statutory body under the Defence Act Section 48(4). The RFC is a consultative and advisory body and represents the Reserve Force to promote and maintain the force as an integral part of the Defence Force and must be consulted on any legislation, policy or administrative measures affecting the Reserve Force.

Defence Diplomacy

Consistent with the international relations policy of Government, which emphasises the interconnectedness of South Africa with other countries, and in particular the African continent, the DoD maintained its approach of a layered defence through a substantial footprint of defence attachés.

In 2017/18, diplomacy actions by the DoD varied between focussed efforts and indirect actions which had a defence diplomacy impact. Focussed efforts included defence representation abroad and bilateral and multilateral meetings. Indirect action included participation in functional and developmental training with foreign defence forces and attendance of conferences and seminars.

The benefits of international military cooperation gave impetus to the defence diplomacy agenda of the DoD.

Peace-Support Operations (PSOs)

The role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in

the region and African under the auspices of the UN, AU and hybrid PSOs, necessitates the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability that will include the SANDF's Forward Deployment Capability.

Border safeguarding

During the 2017/18 financial year, the SANDF continued to register operational achievements, particularly in the area of stock theft, recovery of stolen vehicles, and prevention of cross-border crime.

It remains a priority for the DoD to increase the required number of companies deployed on South Africa's borders from 15 to 22, in order to make the borders more secure.

Military Skills Development System

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

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

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee

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

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

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

The application is then referred to the various directors-

general for their recommendations, whereafter the NCACC makes the final decision.

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

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

Defence Force Service Commission (DFSC)

The DFSC was established under the Defence Amendment Act, 2010 (Act 22 of 2010), Section 62(b). The output of the DFSC is to make recommendations to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on improvements of salaries, service benefits, policies, and conditions of service as well as the effective and efficient implementation thereof.

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

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

The association is acknowledged as the only trade association of South Africa's Defence Industry (SADI), and is mandated by its members to promote and champion the collective interests of the industry.

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

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

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

The AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:

- co-hosting Africa Aerospace and Defence
- co-publishing the Sadi Directory
- negotiating the structuring of export incentives and the

sponsorship of international trade show pavilions.

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

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

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

Castle Control Board (CCB)

The CCB as a public entity, under Section 1 of the PFMA of 1999, has the mandate to manage and protect the Castle of Good Hope on behalf of the MOD&MV, who has the ultimate ownership responsibility for the Castle of Good Hope.

The CCB is responsible for the following:

- Compliance with Regulatory Framework.
- Maintenance, preservation, interpretation and showcasing of the history of the Castle of Good Hope.
- Preserved and protected military and cultural heritage site.
- Optimised tourism potential of the Castle of Good Hope.
- Optimised accessibility to the Castle of Good Hope by the public.
- Increased public profile and positive perception across all sectors of the community..

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

The Armscor mandate is derived from the Armscor Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003). Armscor is to meet the:

- Defence matériel requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically; and
- Defence technology, research development, analysis, test and evaluation requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically.

Armscor is required to adhere to accepted corporate governance

principles, best business practices and generally accepted accounting practices within a framework of established norms and standards that reflects fairness, equity, transparency, economy, efficiency, accountability and lawfulness.

To manage the acquisition and technology projects, the following themes underpin the current focus:

- Financial Turnaround and Business Re-orientation.
- Acquisition Excellence.
- Technology Advancement.
- Industry Sustainability.
- Stakeholder Engagement.

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.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel SOC Ltd 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.

Denel 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 a Denel Integrated Systems and Maritime division enables it to move rapidly into areas that are of strategic importance for South Africa's future security.

The maritime division of the business 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.

Youth empowerment

Denel youth projects empower young people with skills to meet the demands of the fast evolving global technology landscape and to fit in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The company supports innovation, research and development of young people in the broad South African defence, security, aerospace, maritime and advanced manufacturing sectors, thus shortening their path to success and amplifying their impact as innovators.

The project entails a series of programmes which provide support and resources to young innovators from discovery to acceleration, through education, mentorship and experiences.

Small African Regional Aircraft (SARA)

Denel is developing a new SARA to serve regional destinations that are currently not accessible for existing passenger planes. On this ground-breaking project, the company is collaborating with academics and post-graduate students at local universities to develop a technology demonstrator. The process creates new horizons for young engineers and artisans.

Tactical observation ball system

Five interns developed a tactical observation ball that can be used by soldiers for surveillance without putting their lives in danger. The ball is equipped with a camera and feeds information back to a smart phone.

Robot to detect landmines

The robot was developed for Mechem, a division of Denel. The robot scans for landmines reducing the dependency on human beings and dogs as was the case. It is easily monitored through its on-board camera and has a wireless route that sends information back. It was developed by two young innovators.

Oryx Mission Planning System

Two young software engineers developed a computerised Oryx Mission Planning System used by the South African Air Force pilots on the Denel-manufactured Oryx aircraft to plan their missions and share information across locations.

Department of Military Veterans

In acknowledging the contribution military veterans made to the creation of a democratic South Africa, the department supports the realisation of the NDP's goals of a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.

This recognition can deepen social cohesion and national unity while redressing the inequities of the past.

Over the medium term, the Department of Military Veterans will focus on delivering benefits, including access to health care, housing, and education opportunities, to veterans and their dependants.

The department's programmes support the realisation of Outcome 1 (quality basic education), Outcome 2 (a long and healthy life for all South Africans), Outcome 5 (a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path) and outcome 8 (sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF.

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act of 2011, which requires the department to provide national policy and standards on socio-economic support to military veterans and to their dependants, including benefits and entitlement to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans.

The objectives of the DMV are to:

- provide socio-economic support services to military veterans over the medium term.
- develop strategic partnerships with other organs of the State and in broader society to advance delivery on social services to military veterans and their dependants.
- provide strategic leadership to the socio-economic sector by conducting ongoing research on pertinent issues affecting military veterans and by developing requisite policies; implementation norms and standards, strategies, guidelines and frameworks.

Department of State Security

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

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

The SSA comprises the following divisions:

- Domestic Branch
- Foreign Branch
- Intelligence Academy
- National Communications.

The SSA focuses on matters of national interest including terrorism, sabotage, subversion, espionage and organised crime.

Legislation and policies

The SSA is governed by the following legislation and policies:

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Proclamation: Government Gazette 32566.
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002).
- Ministerial Notices No 32576.
- Government Gazette No 25592: Intelligence Services Regulations 2003.
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994).
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005).
- The White Paper on Intelligence (1994)
- The Protection of State Information Bill, November 2011.
- The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998).
- The Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002).
- The SAPS Act of 1995.
- The Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act (RICA), 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).
- The Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Functions

Domestic branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994), defines the primary functions of the Domestic Branch

as gathering, correlating, evaluating and analysing domestic intelligence to:

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- supply intelligence regarding any such threat to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC)
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department and without delay to transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and for this purpose to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people
- inform the President of any such threat
- supply (where necessary) intelligence relating to any such threat to the SAPS for the purposes of investigating any offence or alleged offence.

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

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

Foreign Branch

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

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

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

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

Intelligence Academy

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

National Communications

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

Comsec

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

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

Office for Interception Centre

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

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

Interception was previously conducted independently by the Law Enforcement Agency, which may have resulted in

duplication of work and resources.

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

Vetting

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