



17

Safety, security and defence

Internal security and crime prevention are primarily the responsibility of the South African Police Service (SAPS), while the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is responsible for defending South Africa against external military threats.

Safety and security

In accordance with the South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the Minister of Safety and Security is responsible for policing in general and is

required to account to the Cabinet and Parliament on all matters relating to policing. Important features of the Minister's responsibility are the determination of national policing policy and the provision of civilian oversight. The following three structures fall under the Minister of Safety and Security:

- Secretariat for Safety and Security
- Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)
- SAPS.

Based on its legislative mandate, the Department of Safety and Security has identified the following key objectives for the medium term, namely to:



- enhance the safety and security of South Africans
- ensure proper investigation of criminal cases and the provision of sound crime intelligence
- protect prominent people
- efficiently manage the SAPS, including its resources, development and operations.

These objectives have been aligned with the goals of the Integrated Justice System and the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cabinet Cluster, which co-ordinates joint crime-prevention initiatives.

The SAPS Strategic Plan (2004 – 2007) includes, among others, the following key strategic priorities for the medium term:

- combating organised crime by focusing on drug and firearm trafficking, vehicle theft and hijacking, as well as commercial crime and corruption among public officials
 - addressing serious and violent crime to counter the proliferation of firearms; improve safety and security in high-crime areas; combat crimes such as taxi and gang violence and faction fighting; and maintain security at major public events
 - reducing the incidence of crimes committed against women and children, improving the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, and improving service delivery at police stations.
- The National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS) involves the establishment of crime-combating task

groups targeting serious and violent crime in designated high-crime zones.

The NCCS is informed by a comprehensive set of factors, such as strain and deprivation, low education levels, a legacy of poor human-rights culture, high rates of urbanisation, high levels of illegal gun ownership, radical socio-economic and political transition, the risk of repeated victimisation, and the impact of HIV and AIDS on crime.

Secretariat for Safety and Security

In terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995), the functions of the Secretariat for Safety and Security are, among others, to:

- advise the Minister
- promote democratic accountability and transparency in the SAPS
- provide the Minister with legal services and advice on constitutional matters
- monitor the implementation of policy
- conduct research on any policing matter in accordance with the instructions of the Minister, and evaluate the performance of the SAPS.

The Secretariat emphasises the importance of moral regeneration in efforts to combat crime, in the belief that a major problem affecting criminality is moral degeneration. The Moral Regeneration Movement calls on all cardinal role-players – the family, church, school system, government departments, various constitutional commissions such as the National Youth Commission (NYC) and the Commission on Gender Equality, and business – to come on board.

Independent Complaints Directorate

The ICD investigates complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the SAPS.

Criminality includes offences such as theft, corruption, robbery, assault and rape.

The primary role of the ICD is to ensure that complaints about offences and misconduct committed by the SAPS are investigated in an effective manner. Police conduct or behaviour which is prohibited in terms of the SAPS Standing Orders or Police

Regulations, includes neglect of duties and failure to comply with the SAPS Code of Conduct. It is governed by Chapter 10 of the SAPS Act, 1995.

The ICD has additional mandates in respect of monitoring the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998), by the SAPS, and in respect of civilian oversight over municipal policing services.

The ICD investigates all deaths in police custody or as a result of police action. An investigation is conducted to determine whether there are any indications of criminal conduct by the SAPS. Where there are no indications of criminal conduct, the matter is left to the police themselves to investigate, while the ICD monitors/supervises the investigation. If information is subsequently received indicating criminal conduct on the part of the police, the ICD will conduct a full investigation.

Upon completion of an investigation, the ICD may make recommendations to the Director of Public Prosecutions about the prosecution of any SAPS member(s) implicated. It may also make recommendations to the SAPS management regarding the departmental prosecution of a police member.

The ICD is compelled by law to investigate complaints or reports of deaths in police custody, or as a result of police action.

The ICD reports to Parliament through the Minister of Safety and Security. However, it is operationally independent from the SAPS.

The number of complaints handled by the ICD in 2003/04 amounted to 5 882, representing an increase of 32,4% compared with 2002/03, when 4 443 were received.

There was a substantial 47% increase in reports of serious criminal offences allegedly committed by SAPS members (a total of 1 473 cases). Reported incidents of alleged misconduct also increased by 27,6%, to a total of 3 716 cases.

Of the 383 deaths in police custody, most occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (63), followed by Gauteng (59), the Western Cape (41), the Eastern Cape (39), Mpumalanga (30), North West (28), Limpopo (27), the Free State (13) and Northern Cape (nine).

Most of the 384 deaths as a result of police action also occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (121), fol-

lowed by the Eastern Cape and Gauteng (49 each), Western Cape (32), Limpopo (26), the Free State (21), North West (11), Mpumalanga (nine) and Northern Cape (six).

Of all the deaths, 47% took place at the scene of a crime or during arrest, 29% at a hospital or clinic, and 20% in police cells.

The majority of SAPS members allegedly involved in shootings were constables (76%), followed by inspectors (17%) and sergeants (4%).

Persistent interventions by the ICD and SAPS management aim to reduce the number of deaths in custody or as a result of police action, in line with a growing human-rights ethic within the SAPS.

South African Police Service

Strategic overview and key objectives

The SAPS came into being in 1994 after the amalgamation of the 11 independent policing agencies that existed before the nation's transition to democracy.

The key aims and programmes of the SAPS are based on the objectives provided for in Section 205 of the Constitution. The SAPS has a responsibility to:

- prevent, combat and investigate crime
- maintain public order
- protect and secure South Africans and their property
- uphold and enforce the law.

The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all South Africans.

The values held by the SAPS are to:

- protect everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community
- use its powers in a responsible way
- provide a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity
- evaluate its service continuously and make every effort to improve it
- use its resources in the best way possible
- develop the skills of all its members through equal opportunities

- co-operate with the community, all levels of government and other role-players.

The budget of the SAPS has been increasing by an annual average of 10,7% since the 2000/01 financial year, when it stood at R15,6 billion. It is expected to increase to R28,7 billion by 2006/07.

Restructuring

The SAPS continued to restructure specialised investigation units, and by the end of 2002/03, all 288 of the former specialised units had been closed, with the exception of those dealing with child protection and sexual offences.

The following priority specialised units had been established by March 2004: 27 Serious and Violent Crime units with 677 detectives; 24 Organised Crime units with 723 detectives; 17 Commercial Crime units with 626 detectives; one Serious Economic Offences unit with 24 detectives; and 46 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence units with 755 detectives.

The National Intervention Unit was established in 2002/03 to intervene in extreme situations where normal policing is less effective. The Unit deals with medium- and high-risk operations to stabilise volatile situations. It also provides specialised operational support to police stations and other sections and units.

Strategic direction

The objectives of policing inform the SAPS's key departmental programmes:

Administration

Administration provides for the formulation of policy and the management of the SAPS, and includes administrative support.



The winners of the 2004

Slimunye Excellence Awards for Best Police Stations were the police stations in Hendrina (1st prize), Barberton (2nd prize) and Middelburg (3rd prize).

The Awards are an annual event aimed at improving service delivery at station level and consolidating partnerships between the police and the community for a better-functioning criminal justice system that achieves a higher conviction rate.

Visible Policing

Visible Policing aims to discourage all crime from occurring by providing a proactive and responsive policing service aimed at preventing the priority crime rate from increasing.

Detective Service

The Detective Service contributes to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating and gathering all related evidence which prevents the detection rate from decreasing.

Crime Intelligence

Crime Intelligence contributes to neutralising crime by collating and analysing intelligence information, which leads to actionable policing activity.

Protection and Security Services

Protection and Security Services minimises security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people, and securing strategic areas to ensure a safer South Africa.

Divisions

National Evaluation Services

This Division is responsible for supporting management in the assessment of service-delivery standards and performance.

Financial and Administration Services

This Division is responsible for rendering a financial and administrative support function to the management of the SAPS.

Logistics

This Division is responsible for fleet and facility management and all other logistical support.

Career Management

This Division renders a people-centred human-resource service to all personnel and ensures their optimal utilisation.

Legal Services

Legal Services renders a legal support function to

management. The Division is responsible for national standards and policy relating to crime operations, property and assets, legislation, contracts and agreements, policy standards and litigation.

Personnel Services

Personnel Services is responsible for managing personnel-related matters in support of the operational priorities of the SAPS.

By September 2004, the SAPS had a staff complement of 112 168 employees (including civilians).

Training

A total of 9 050 SAPS Act personnel (trainees) and 2 450 Public Service Act personnel (civilians) were allocated for appointment in the 2004/05 financial year.

For the first time in the history of policing in South Africa, new recruits are not enlisted as members of the SAPS before training commences. They are instead appointed on contract and enter into a Memorandum of Agreement for a period of two years during which they undergo training. However, all applicants must still comply with the prescribed requirements as set out in Regulation 11 of the SAPS Act, 1995.

Trainees are only enlisted after successful completion of the first phase of training. This programme is an integrated outcomes-based learning intervention that seeks to deliver hard skills, but also to subscribe to the patriotic imperatives of democracy and the soft skills needed to support victims of crime.

The formal training phases (covering two periods of six months) are followed by one year in-service training after which the official is deployed as a fully fledged police officer. The expansion of the SAPS is supported by training in two intakes six months apart at five police training institutions situated countrywide.

A sixth training centre situated at Phillipi in the Western Cape opened its doors for this purpose during July 2004. The first shooting range built according to standards designed by the South African Bureau of Standards, which is situated at Bisho in the Eastern Cape, was officially opened on 11 June 2004. Others are under construction.

With financial support to the value of R7 million from the European Commission (EC), the SAPS was expected to provide Adult Basic Education and Training to 4 000 employees in 2004. A further 1 100 serving members were expected to receive driver training financed by the EC at a cost of more than R3 million.

Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention is regarded as a line-function division of the SAPS, specifically responsible for the prevention of crime, by addressing its root causes, e.g. socio-economic factors, and by uplifting the community through rural-development and urban-renewal projects.

Crime Prevention aims to reduce opportunities to commit crime by optimising visible policing. The Division is also responsible for developing, maintaining and monitoring policy standards and directives regarding crime prevention and uniformed services in general. Police Emergency Services and Social Crime Prevention resort under this Division.

Police Emergency Services

Police Emergency Services focuses on enhancing the skills and knowledge of all personnel performing rapid-response services (10111 centres and Flying Squad), hostage negotiators, police divers and members of the Dog and Equestrian units.

Social Crime Prevention Unit

This Unit focuses on building community policing and community-based partnerships for crime prevention with stakeholders in government and civil society.

Policing tools such as sector policing play a role in this regard. The SAPS has also developed resource manuals to support crime-prevention partnerships with information such as the *Designing Safer Places Manual* for crime prevention through environmental design.

Programmes of the Social Crime Prevention Unit aim to:

- improve victim support and assistance services, particularly for victims of domestic violence and rape

- build capacity for local crime-prevention-strategy development, particularly within the framework of rural development and urban renewal
- build skills for resilience and resistance to crime among young people
- develop and implement strategies to deal with factors contributing to crime.

With funding from the SAPS and the European Union, a capacity-building programme has been developed to assist with the implementation of an interdepartmental anti-rape strategy.

Victim-friendly facilities are of particular benefit to victims of gender-based violence as they enable victims' statements to be taken in privacy. The SAPS has provided assistance for the establishment of such facilities at 143 police stations countrywide. In 2003/04, training in generic victim-friendly services and domestic-violence service provision were provided to 424 police members.

Operational Response Services

Operational Response Services is responsible for maintaining public order, conducting high-risk operations, combating rural and urban terror, executing search-and-rescue flights, stabilising volatile situations and preventing cross-border crime.



On 20 September 2004, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Charles Nqakula, released the crime statistics for the 2003/04 financial year.

The statistics indicated, among other things, the following decreases:

- murder by 9,9%
- attempted murder by 17,8%
- assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm by 4,3%
- common assault by 2,6%
- theft of vehicles by 7,3%
- stock theft by 13,4%
- bank robbery by 58,3%
- cash-in-transit robberies by 49,7%
- hijacking of trucks by 10,5%
- carjacking by 8%
- housebreaking in residential areas by 8,3%
- housebreaking in business premises by 14,3%.

However, drug-related crimes showed an increase of 14,2%; drunken driving (10,1%) illegal possession of firearms (4,2%); aggravating robbery (3,2%); and shoplifting (2,1%).

Public-Order Policing units include the Special Task Force, Intervention units, Border Police and the Air Wing.

Border policing covers 53 land-border posts, 10 air-border posts and nine sea-border posts. General border security work is performed by some 5 200 permanent SAPS members.

The SAPS will take over the borderline security responsibility from the SANDF over the period 2004 – 2009. The first SAPS deployments for this purpose commenced in September 2004 on both the Namibian and Botswana borders. Similar operations will also be launched in co-operation with the SANDF on all other borders.

Detective Service

The Detective Service is responsible for maintaining an effective crime-investigation service. The Division's main functions involve investigations into serious, violent, commercial and organised crime.

The Detective Service consists of the following components:

- General Investigations.
- Organised Crime.
- Commercial Crime.
- Criminal Record Centre (CRC).
- Serious and Violent Crime
- Forensic Science Laboratory. The Laboratory received 155 728 exhibit materials for analysis during 2002/03, of which 152 442 were finalised within 35 days.

An automated forensic DNA-typing system was expected to be installed in 2004/05, making the

forensic science laboratories in Pretoria and Cape Town the first such facilities in the world to use the RT-PCR technique which produces DNA results quicker. The Pretoria Laboratory does advanced work like voice comparison and the detection of fraudulent documents, including cheques.

By mid-2004, the decentralisation of the DNA analysis capacity to KwaZulu-Natal had been commissioned and a new multimillion Rand project for expansion work at the Forensic Science Laboratory in the Western Cape was underway.

Crime Intelligence

The Crime Intelligence Division of the SAPS is responsible for managing information-gathering, and centralised intelligence management, co-ordination and analysis. It also provides technical-intelligence support to the operational components of Crime Intelligence and, where necessary, to other operational divisions of the SAPS.

Projects and operations

Information Systems Management (ISM)

The ISM of the SAPS conducts various projects to support and enhance the administration, analysis and management of crime and criminal information in support of crime investigation and prevention. Among others, the following critical projects relating to the development and/or the implementation of application-software systems, have been undertaken:

- the Geographic Information System at priority stations
- the Laboratory Information Management System at the Forensic Science Laboratory
- the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) at the CRC
- the Analysts Notebook Application at the Crime Intelligence and Organised Crime units.

Automated Fingerprint Information System

The AFIS is fully operational at national level as well as at 35 sites throughout the country. It is envisaged

On 19 February 2004, the South African Police Service officially launched the first Special Task Force Training Course for women.

The first 35 female trainees were recruited from various existing police units throughout the country.

The recruits were expected to undergo a three-week preparation and conditioning phase to develop their physical fitness and emotional and psychological well-being.

They also had to undergo an 86-hour endurance test, which entailed doing strenuous physical and mental exercise without food, water and sleep. Those who completed the endurance test proceeded to the next four phases – weapon, basic rural, basic urban and parachute training.



that AFIS Palm will be implemented by February 2005. This technology will enable the SAPS to read latent palmprints along with the current ability to read latent fingerprints. The AFIS is contributing towards an increase in accuracy, productivity and service delivery. Faster response times lead to an increase in the production of previous conviction reports.

Integrated Ballistics Information System (IBIS)

The IBIS, which enables the SAPS to link bullets and cartridge cases to firearms and crime scenes, was upgraded in 2003/04. A total of 24 566 exhibits were placed on the System since its upgrading.

Community involvement

The implementation of the Crime-Prevention Development Programme continues. The Programme facilitates the development and implementation of community-based crime-prevention strategies.

The Programme has made a significant contribution towards intersectoral co-operation, and serves as a tool for local service-providers such as local government to integrate community-based crime-prevention strategies in their core business. Communities have been able to participate through applying indigenous knowledge during the conceptual phase of projects.

The Programme was successfully completed in the urban-renewal nodes of KwaMashu and Inanda in KwaZulu-Natal.

It has been extended to the following areas:

- Limpopo (Thohoyandou and Bolobedu)
- KwaZulu-Natal (KwaDukuza, Mtubatuba and Umhlatuze)
- Eastern Cape (Motherwell and Mdantsane)
- Mpumalanga (Driefontein).

The projects are aimed at enhancing the existing crime-prevention partnerships between the SAPS, municipalities, private security firms, business and local communities.

The SAPS has developed a strong focus on partnership policing. This involves mobilising the community to become involved in various projects to counteract crime. Community policing fora are fea-

turing more prominently and are playing a major role in safeguarding the country.

Sector policing

Over and above efforts to concentrate on the generators of contact crimes, such as firearms and drug and substance abuse, the SAPS intensified its efforts in 2004 to implement sector policing. The increase in police visibility not only serves as a crime deterrent – it also contributes to an increased feeling of safety and security among communities.

The SAPS's focus in 2004 was on the 63 contact-crime priority areas. These included:

- implementing sector-policing plans based on the profiles of police stations
- deploying sector-policing teams during each police shift
- establishing partnerships with all role-players to ensure a multidimensional approach to contact crimes
- recruiting sector-policing reservists for each area
- implementing programmes such as the Domestic Violence Programme, the Anti-Rape Strategy and Victim Empowerment and Support programmes in each of the areas
- utilising the Area Crime Combating units for regular operations



The South African Police Service

(SAPS) Women's Network was launched in October 2003. On 26 February 2004, the Head Office of the Women's Network was launched in Pretoria.

The Network aims to enhance service delivery by facilitating greater co-operation among all members of the SAPS. Some 53 women commissioners and directors from all over the country attended the launch. The objectives of the Women's Network are to:

- facilitate mentors for women in the SAPS to advance their careers and to assist them in becoming fully participating and contributing partners alongside their male counterparts
- provide adequate support to women who are victims of sexual harassment
- promote external services to women who have fallen victim to serious and violent crimes
- advocate career opportunities for all women in all occupational categories and at all levels in the SAPS
- ensure a fully representative workforce.

- implementing technology such as closed-circuit television cameras and other surveillance equipment where it could play a role in crime reduction.

The SAPS completed the Practical Implementation Model for Sector Policing, consisting of examples taken from various police stations, to serve as an initiator and to enhance the successful implementation of sector policing. This Model will serve as the primary guideline for the initiative in the 63 areas.

Community safety centres

The SAPS is dedicated to the upliftment of historically disadvantaged communities. This includes the building of community safety centres.

These centres focus on delivering basic and easily accessible services to communities, especially in deep rural and informal settlement areas.

The innovative concept of community safety centres brings all relevant departments under one roof and involves the SAPS, the departments of Justice and Constitutional Development, Correctional Services, Health, and Social Development. Community safety centres are fully operational in Thembalethu in the Western Cape, Ntsimbini in KwaZulu-Natal, Leboeng in Limpopo, and Khutsong in Gauteng.



Government formed a partnership with Business Against Crime (BAC) in 1996.

The partnership covers a broad spectrum and includes the Integrated Justice System; the Criminal Justice Strengthening Programme; the Service-Delivery Improvement Programme of the South African Police Service (SAPS); the installation of surveillance systems; dealing with organised crime; co-operation in respect of white-collar crime and corruption; and the *Tisa Thuto* Project which teaches school learners non-violent methods of conflict resolution and positive morality, including life skills and personal values.

The BAC has supported government as consultant and facilitator by influencing strategy, policing and priorities; supporting a mutually agreed-upon vision; transferring business skills; developing working solutions that deliver results; and developing public-private partnerships.

Successes of the partnership include the installation of surveillance systems in urban areas, which has resulted in an 80% decrease in street crime in those areas, while also improving the SAPS's response time to one minute. Video footage obtained from these surveillance systems is admissible as evidence in a court of law.

By mid-2004, community safety centres were under construction in Galeshewe in the Northern Cape and Thabong in the Free State.

Victim-Empowerment Programme (VEP)

Government recognises the importance of addressing the needs of victims of crime and violence in South Africa. To meet these needs, the national VEP was launched. It aims to make the country's criminal justice system more understandable and accessible to victims.

The VEP further aims to address the negative aspects of crime and violence through the provision of counselling and other support services. The SAPS, as the first and often the only criminal justice agency to come into contact with victims, has a vital role to play in the empowerment of victims.

The SAPS is a member of the interdepartmental management team of the VEP, led by the Department of Social Development. Key contributions of the team during 2003/04 included the finalisation of the Victim Charter of Services and the development of a policy on victim empowerment.

The *White Paper on Safety and Security: 1999 – 2004* also emphasises the need for improved services to victims. The Department of Safety and Security views victimisation as a violation of human rights.

It subscribes to the United Nations (UN) Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, which clearly states that victims have the right to be treated with respect and dignity; the right to offer and receive information; the right to legal advice; and the right to protection, compensation or restitution.

Victim empowerment has also been included as a national priority in the annual priorities and objectives of the SAPS and forms an integral part of community policing.

By February 2004, a new domestic violence training curriculum was being finalised for implementation in 2004/05.

Youth programmes

To acquaint children with the SAPS, it launched,

among others, the Captain Crime Stop Project. Captain Crime Stop pays regular visits to schools countrywide.

The aim of the Project is to educate children about crime and to provide them with tips for personal safety.

The national Crime Stop number (08600 10111) and the national emergency number (10111) are available to receive information on criminals and their activities.

Children and the youth are affected by crime, both as perpetrators and as victims. Reported criminal victimisation of children by other children is also of concern. Recognising the importance of early intervention in changing criminal behaviour, the SAPS supports the Department of Education's Safe Schools Programme.

The objectives of the partnership include:

- reducing firearm violence in schools
- assisting young people to become resilient to crime and violence.

The Youth Violence Prevention Programme has joined hands with various national departments and bodies such as the NYC and the National Consultative Forum to develop and implement a holistic and integrated Youth Crime-Prevention Programme.

The SAPS is also participating in the Young Sport Development Programme, which is designed to provide an alternative to crime. A pilot project was initiated for streetchildren in Pretoria and Johannesburg in conjunction with other State departments and non-governmental organisations.

Commemoration Day

On 9 May 2004, the SAPS commemorated deeds of valour and the men and women in blue who performed them. Homage was paid to those who laid down their lives to protect South Africans against crime.

An amount of R19 million was set aside to buy new bullet-proof vests. The safety of police officials is being addressed through the newly developed Street Survival Programme. The Programme focuses on the total well-being of police members and covers health, fitness and street survival.

Employee Assistance Programme

The Programme provides a counselling service and a referral base to employee assistance services, such as psychologists, social workers and spiritual workers.

Police File

SABC 2 supported the return of the SAPS programme *Police File*. This programme is fast gaining popularity and several high-profile cases have been solved through public participation. Numerous wanted and missing persons have been found.

Operation Sethunya

Since October 2003, Operation *Sethunya* has been integrated into day-to-day police activities.

Between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2004, 25 975 illegal firearms and 1 679 940 rounds of ammunition were confiscated under Operation *Sethunya*, and 5 990 people were arrested for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

National Drug Master Plan

The National Drug Master Plan is under review and in 2004 each department was instructed to draft and implement mini drug master plans.



On 25 May 2004, several units of the South African Police Service (SAPS) received awards for their humanitarian efforts to relieve poverty and promote peace.

The *Impumelelo* Innovation Golden Awards were presented to the SAPS Task Force, Airwing, Bomb Disposal Squad, Crime Intelligence, Illegal Firearms and Selected Operations for their role in destroying millions of rounds of ammunition and arms stored in caches throughout Mozambique during Operation Rachel.

Operation Rachel is a bilateral co-operation agreement on arms destruction between the SAPS and Mozambican police, which began in 1995.

The two police forces have since destroyed several tons of illegal weapons.

By May 2004, more than 5 000 submachine guns, 28 000 rifles, 20 million rounds of small arms ammunition, more than 20 000 mortar bombs, 747 kg of explosives and 13 500 hand grenades had been destroyed.

The SAPS has to a large degree been focusing on supply reduction via law-enforcement efforts inside South Africa and across the borders of the country, with the assistance of international agencies. During 2004, the SAPS increased its focus on demand reduction, by among other things, implementing the Demand Reduction Strategy.

Police officers were also instructed to focus intensely on 65 syndicates involved in the illegal trafficking and distribution of drugs. The SAPS's main focus is on syndicate leaders – both inside South Africa and abroad. This is done in co-operation with the relevant foreign agencies.

In 2003/04, 61 706 persons were arrested on drug-related offences. Between July and August 2004, four clandestine laboratories were dismantled and drugs with a street value of more than R20 million confiscated.

Physical resource management

The SAPS has made great strides in upgrading and providing facilities. This will go a long way towards improving service delivery. Some 110 police stations and cells were expected to receive attention in 2004/05. Special attention is being paid to facilities in historically disadvantaged communities.

Firearm control

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000), and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 43 of 2003), intend to help the SAPS prevent the proliferation of illegal firearms and remove them from society, as well as to control legally owned firearms.

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 came into effect on 1 July 2004. People seeking firearm licences are

compelled to undergo a competency test before being granted a licence.

By mid-2004, South Africa had 2 079 759 registered firearm owners who possessed 3 696 089 licensed firearms. The country had 554 firearm dealers, 160 gunsmiths and 19 firearm manufacturers.

Between January and May 2004, some 7 993 firearms were reported stolen or lost.

International obligations and involvement in Africa

The Department of Safety and Security has an obligation to ensure peace and stability in South Africa, on the African continent and internationally. These obligations are achieved through international conventions and forging partnerships with security establishments.

The Department also continues to forge and strengthen partnerships with police institutions on the continent to advance the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU).

To this end, the Department is actively involved in peace initiatives in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, and has received requests for training support from various African countries, including Mozambique, Kenya and Nigeria.

International relations

The SAPS has co-operation agreements with France, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Hungary, Egypt, China, Nigeria, Mozambique, Portugal, Swaziland and the People's Republic of China. Negotiations are ongoing to include more countries on its list of international partners against organised crime.

South Africa is among 182 countries whose police structures are affiliated with Interpol. It has 12 liaison officers based at South African Missions abroad, to interact on a continuous basis with its counterparts in the detection of international crime.

International Liaison serves as a 24-hour nodal point with respect to all crimes committed against and by the diplomatic corps, requests for protection duties throughout the country, visits by foreign dele-



In April 2004, a pilot counter-terrorism training programme was held in Pretoria. It was attended by 22 police members from 12 southern African countries.

The training focused on various issues related to counter-terrorism – including legal aspects, intelligence co-ordination, border control, investigation, and the role of the media.

The programme was held under the auspices of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs' Co-ordinating Committee.

gates, and general enquiries by foreign Missions and diplomatic-accredited international organisations.

The SAPS regularly participates in UN activities such as:

- The UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. The National Commissioner of the SAPS, Mr Jackie Selebi, is the Government rapporteur to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- Negotiations of the UN Single Convention Against Terrorism.
- The implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, in particular the work of the Counter Terrorist Committee in New York.

South Africa has signed and ratified the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Drug Trafficking. It also signed the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Light Weapons and Other Related Material.

The SAPS has agreements with various international donor countries. The aims of the projects range from operational initiatives to human resource capacity-building (training, skills development, etc.), technical assistance and physical resources.

On 16 March 2004, the former United States of America (US) Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Cameron Hume, handed over specialised anti-terrorism equipment to the SAPS. The equipment – aimed at dealing with biological, chemical and nuclear attacks – forms part of a five-year US State Department anti-terrorism assistance training programme worth about US\$13 million.

The equipment, valued at US\$180 000, included biohazard suits, chemical detectors and special material-analysing apparatus.

Defence

The Constitution, the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), the *White Paper on Defence* and the *Defence Review* mandate the Department of Defence. These laws and policies direct and guide the functions of the Department of Defence and the SANDF.

The mission of the Department of Defence is to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities commensurate with the needs of

South Africa, as regulated by the Constitution, national legislation, and parliamentary and executive direction.

The mission success factors of the Department involve the following:

- national consensus on defence
- excellent strategic direction
- excellent resource management
- effective combat and support forces
- professionalism in the conduct of operations
- successful implementation of the transformation process.

Ongoing transformation has drastically changed the functions of the Department from offensive to defensive. It is gradually withdrawing from its involvement in support of the police and other protection agencies.

As a key player in regional peace efforts, and as a committed member of the SADC and the AU, the Department is participating in a variety of initiatives aimed at securing peace and stability on the continent.

The SANDF's budget was increased by more than R1 billion to R20,05 billion in the 2003/04 financial year. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework estimate puts the allocation for 2005/06 at R22,5 million.

In 2003/04, the South African Army was allocated R3,1 billion; the South African Air Force (SAAF) R2,1 billion; the South African Military Health Service (SAMHS) R1,2 billion; and the South African Navy R1,05 billion. Defence Intelligence received R153 million.

Legislation

Defence Act, 2002

The Defence Act, 2002 regulates the defence function.



On 8 October 2004, the National Police Commissioner, Mr Jackie Selebi, was elected as Interpol's new president, becoming the first African to be elected to this office.

Mr Selebi has served as vice president, Africa, since 2002. Interpol comprises 182 member countries.

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) Act, 2002

The NCACC Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002), was assented to by the President on 20 February 2003. The Act establishes, among other things, the NCACC (a committee of Ministers of which the Minister of Defence is a member) as a statutory body to ensure compliance with government policies in respect of arms control, and provide guidelines and criteria to be used when assessing applications for permits.

National Conventional Arms Control regulations dealing with applications for permits and the list of dual-use goods, technologies and munitions that are subject to control were published in May 2004. The NCACC's Policy for the Control of Trade in Conventional Arms was promulgated in January 2004.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) Bill

This Bill will replace the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968). It will be aligned with current national and defence policy, which pronounces the role, function, accountability, management and operations of Armcor.

Military Discipline Bill

The Bill consolidates various separate legislative instruments such as the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Act, 1999 (Act 16 of 1999), Chapter XI and the First Schedule of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957). The Bill intends to obviate future constitutional challenges by eliminating those provisions of current legislation not in line with the Constitution.

Prohibition on Anti-Personnel Mines Bill

The Bill aims to give effect to the International Mines Ban Treaty to which South Africa is a party. It intends to provide for appropriate legal and administrative measures to suppress any activity that may be in contravention of provisions of the Treaty. The Bill also prescribes penal sanctions against those who contravene the Treaty or engage in prohibited activities.

In 1996, South Africa prohibited the export of all types of landmines and, in 1997, ceased the use,

development, production and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines.

South Africa plays a leading role in demining, training de-miners and improving the cost-efficiency of operations.

Functions

The SANDF is responsible for:

- the defence of the Republic, for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity
- compliance with the international obligations of the Republic with regard to international bodies and other states
- the preservation of life, health and property
- the provision and maintenance of essential services
- upholding law and order in the Republic in co-operation with the SAPS, under circumstances set out in legislation, where the SAPS is unable to maintain law and order on its own
- the support of any State department for the purpose of socio-economic upliftment.

Objectives

The SANDF's military strategic objectives are to:

- defend against aggression
- promote security
- support the people of South Africa.

The tasks of the SANDF are as follows:

- defence against aggression:
 - providing military defence capabilities for the defence of South Africa against external military threats, and the execution of military operations in defence of South Africa, its interests and its citizens when so ordered by the President in his/her capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the SANDF
- promoting security:
 - promoting regional security through defence co-operation within the SADC/AU/UN
 - promoting international security through military co-operation in support of South Africa's foreign policy
 - providing a military capability for participation in regional and international peace-support operations

- supporting the people of South Africa:
 - providing defence capabilities against internal threats to the constitutional order, and the execution of such operations in a state of emergency when so ordered by the President
 - providing and applying forces for land, air and maritime border protection against non-military threats
 - providing capacity to maintain law and order in co-operation with the SAPS on an ongoing basis, which will remain necessary until the SAPS is able to fulfil the task without assistance from the military other than in exceptional circumstances
 - providing surveillance and enforcement support to the relevant authorities for the protection of marine resources, control of marine pollution, and maritime law and enforcement
 - providing air-traffic control services in support of civil-aviation authorities
 - providing military support for the preservation of life, health and property in emergencies where the scale of the emergency temporarily exceeds the capacity of the relevant civil authority
 - providing emergency capabilities for the maintenance of essential services which have been disrupted temporarily and where the capacity of the relevant civil authority is exceeded
 - providing medical and health services in support of relevant authorities
 - providing search-and-rescue support for relevant authorities in accordance with domestic agreements and South Africa's international obligations
 - providing an air transport service for Very Important Persons (VIPs) and other officials in accordance with approved policy
 - providing support for other State departments for missions to the Antarctic and southern oceans
 - providing hydrographic services to South African mariners in compliance with the international obligations of the country
 - providing an infrastructure for the management of the Service Corps
 - providing a communications-security service for other State departments.

Defence Strategy

The Department of Defence's Defence Strategy is based on the Constitution, the *White Paper on Defence*, the *Defence Review* and the National Security Strategy.

The Defence Strategy consists of the Business Strategy and the Military Strategy. The Business Strategy informs the way in which the Department conducts its business as a State department, while the Military Strategy indicates the way in which the SANDF prepares for and executes its military missions. The Military Strategy has a number of strategies emanating from it, namely the Force Employment Strategy, Provide Force Strategy and its supporting strategies.

Business Strategy

The Business Strategy enables the Military Strategy by:

- providing strategic direction to the business of the Department
- integrating and aligning the resource and core capability strategies and ultimately the plans and actions which evolve from them
- providing enhanced service delivery through sound governance and ethics which rest on the four pillars of transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability, and by following the principles of *Batho Pele* (People First).
- fully supporting, equipping, maintaining and administering military forces while in barracks and when deployed on missions of any nature
- ensuring that the Department is aligned with the policies and priorities of government in respect of governance and administration
- continuously improving the Department's business system and accountability
- continuously improving the quality of personnel, material, information and facilities.

Business strategic objectives

The five business strategic objectives are to:

- comply with civil oversight
- account for defence resources
- provide policy direction and guidance
- strive for continuous improvement

- create an appropriately skilled, educated and sustainable workforce.

Military Strategy

The Military Strategy of South Africa is derived from the Constitution, the *Defence Review*, the *White Paper on Defence* and the National Security Strategy.

The National Security Strategy is derived from implied national interests, the Department of Foreign Affairs, international relations and JCPS Cluster objectives.

Missions

The SANDF uses a mission-based approach to achieve the military strategic objectives of the Department of Defence. This approach uses wartime and peacetime missions to direct the peacetime strategy for force preparation, and to guide joint and combined force preparation and force employment during times of conflict. The missions envisaged for the next 10 years include:

- borderline control
- co-operation with the SAPS
- defence against a biological and/or chemical onslaught
- defence against an information onslaught
- disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
- international or regional humanitarian intervention
- international or regional observers

- international, regional or subregional peace-building and peacemaking
- international or regional peace enforcement
- international or regional search-and-rescue
- maintenance of the health status of members of the SANDF
- maritime support
- pre-emptive operations
- Presidential healthcare
- Presidential tasks
- protection of foreign assets
- repelling of conventional and non-conventional onslaught
- show-of-force
- special operations
- subregional disaster-relief and humanitarian assistance
- support to military diplomacy
- support to government departments
- VIP transport.

Military strategic concepts

The military strategic concepts describe the procedures to be followed to meet the military strategic objectives:

- Provision of mission-essential training: The SANDF is to educate, train and develop its soldiers in the essential skills required to execute the tasks necessary to accomplish its missions. It focuses on force training/preparation and is aligned with the allocated budget.
- Establishing a mission-trained force: The SANDF is to have the capability to establish a mission-trained force that can engage in specific missions. The force must be relatively small, but must ultimately be prepared according to the missions and capabilities required.
- Selective engagement where possible: The SANDF will execute all the missions as ordered, but will be selective in the courses of action it will follow, the force levels it will field, as well as the capabilities and resources it will provide and maintain. It focuses on the conscious taking of calculated strategic and operational risks.
- Strategic positioning: This entails the establishment of early-warning mechanisms, such as the

The People's Republic of China (PRC) and South Africa have signed a defence agreement to exchange military hardware and personnel.

The agreement was signed in Pretoria on 19 July 2004 by the Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, and General Guo Boxiong, second vice-chairperson of the PRC Central Military Committee.

The deal strengthens South Africa and the PRC's military ties both in the defence industry and through a military co-operation pact, including peacekeeping missions. Soon after the agreement was signed, the PRC Defence Force donated more than 100 computers to the South African Department of Defence for training purposes.

The equipment and computer programmes will be used in the training of personnel for peacekeeping missions in Africa.



placement of military attachés and involvement in subregional institutions to enhance peace and security in the region. This supports development initiatives such as NEPAD.

Military strategic capabilities

The capabilities of the SANDF constitute the means of the Military Strategy and consist of:

- command and control, communication, computers, information, intelligence, infrastructure, reconnaissance and surveillance
- light mobile
- conventional warfare
- support.

Organisational structure

Defence administration

The Department of Defence adheres to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of Defence, the Joint Standing Committee on Defence (JSCD) and the Defence Secretariat.

While the Minister is responsible for providing political direction to the Department, the JSCD ensures that the Executive Authority (Minister of Defence) remains accountable to Parliament. However, for day-to-day administration and the co-ordination of strategic processes, the Minister of Defence relies on the Defence Secretariat, which is the civilian leg of the Department.

Defence Secretariat

The Defence Secretariat is headed by the Secretary for Defence.

In terms of the Defence Act, 2002, the Defence Secretariat is responsible for the following:

- supporting the Secretary for Defence in his/her capacity as the head of the Department, the accounting officer for the Department and the principal departmental adviser to the Minister of Defence
- performing any functions entrusted by the Minister to the Secretary for Defence, in particular those necessary or expedient to enhance civil control by Parliament over the Department of Defence, Parliamentary committees overseeing

the Department of Defence and the Minister of Defence over the Department of Defence

- providing the SANDF with comprehensive instructions regarding the exercise of powers
- monitoring compliance with policies and directions issued by the Minister of Defence to the SANDF, and reporting thereon to the Minister
- ensuring discipline of, administrative control over, and the management of employees, including effective utilisation and training
- instituting departmental investigations as may be provided for by the law.

Chief of the South African National Defence Force

The functions of the Chief of the SANDF include, but are not limited to:

- executing defence policy
- directing the work of Defence headquarters
- responsibility for the overall functioning of the SANDF
- serving as the principal adviser to the Minister and President on military, operational and administrative matters within his/her competence.

The Inspector-General provides management information to the Secretary for Defence. This is derived from performance and regulatory internal audits that are based on the risks derived from the Department of Defence Risk Register and results depicted from survey analyses.

Policy and planning

One of the subprogrammes of the Defence Administration Programme is the Division: Policy and Planning. It comprises three subprogrammes, namely Defence Policy, Human Resource Policy and Strategic Management. The functions of this subprogramme include, but are not limited to, the following:

- providing expert input relating to general defence policy to the Minister of Defence, Deputy Minister of Defence, Secretary for Defence and the Chief of the SANDF
- the strategic management, planning and strategic control processes of the Department

- managing the policy-formulation process of the Department
- drawing up, promulgating and presenting the departmental plan to Parliament
- the integration and performance analysis of management systems in the Department
- interpreting input and influences that could affect the overall national defence strategy
- regulating conventional arms transfers in accordance with government policy
- co-ordinating the drawing-up of national contingency plans for a state of national defence (war).

Operations

Conventional

In the event of a conventional military threat against South Africa, the broad joint concept of operations will be as follows:

- land operations: the SANDF will conduct offensive, proactive and reactive land operations directed at stopping and destroying the enemy before it can penetrate South African territory
- air operations: enemy air power will be neutralised mainly through defensive counter-air operations assisted by air-mobile land operations aimed at destroying the enemy air force on the ground
- maritime operations: enemy maritime forces will be attacked at range, while the defence of own and friendly shipping will be enhanced by defensive patrols and escort
- SAMHS operations: during conventional operations, the SAMHS deploys its mobile formation in direct support of land, air and maritime operations.

Non-conventional

The broad non-conventional concepts of operations are as follows:

- support to the SAPS in the maintenance of law and order will be provided by general support tasks and focused rapid-reaction operations directed at priority crime and the conduct of special operations
- border control will be exercised on land, sea and

air by high-technology surveillance supported by rapid-reaction forces

- general area protection will be provided by a combination of high-density and rapid-reaction operations.

Operational commitments

These include:

- The achievement of international and regional defence co-operation aims.
- The execution of limited peace operations.
- Effective land, sea and air-border control.
- The maintenance of law and order in support of the SAPS, with special attention to the combating of taxi violence, robberies and heists.
- Control of the South African maritime areas of responsibility, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- When requested, providing support to civil authorities within the scope of regulations regarding:
 - the preservation of life, health and property
 - the maintenance of essential services
 - the provision of medical and health services
 - search-and-rescue operations
 - missions to the Antarctic and the southern oceans
 - diplomatic initiatives.
- Air-transport missions, including VIP flights and departmental scheduled flights.
- Area-defence operation missions.
- Multinational and joint-force preparation missions.
- Special forces missions.
- Borderline control – the SANDF deploys forces in support of the SAPS along South Africa's international borders. The SANDF will gradually phase out its role in this regard, to be completed by March 2009. SANDF deployment consists of an average of nine infantry companies patrolling selected stretches of the borderline as the situation demands, supported by elements of the SAMHS and the SAAF. The SAAF contributes aircraft to deploy land forces along the land borders where necessary and carries out reconnaissance flights along the land and sea borders where they assist

the South African Navy patrolling the EEZ. The Navy patrols the coastline, assisting the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism with the prosecution of illegal fishermen, while also maintaining a presence at sea and thereby deterring other criminal activities such as drug smuggling.

The SAAF further assists the Civil Aviation Authority and the SAPS border component in reducing the incidence of illegal aircraft flights into the country which, in most cases, are involved with smuggling of some kind.

Other defence commitments

Other defence commitments of the Department of Defence are to:

- achieve a reasonable level of military diplomacy through:
 - the placement and control of defence attachés
 - the preparation and servicing of Memoranda of Understanding
 - participation in international and regional defence structures, such as the UN, AU, SADC and the Interstate Defence and Security Committee
- meet the international obligations of the Department of Defence according to international agreements such as:
 - search-and-rescue
 - hydrography
- provide communication-security services to other State departments
- administer the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980),
- provide healthcare for the President and Deputy President.

Management of transformation

Since 1996, the Department of Defence has been undergoing a formal transformation process through which the Transformation Project was registered. The Project's goals are to:

- maximise defence capabilities through an affordable and sustainable force design and structure
- minimise defence costs by business process, i.e. engineering and restructuring of especially the support structures

- institutionalise appropriate leadership, command and management practices, philosophy and principles
- align defence policies, plans and management with the overall government transformation and administrative-reform initiatives
- ensure compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), as amended by Act 29 of 1999 and National Treasury regulations.

After comprehensive research, a set of seven shared values for the Department was approved:

- military professionalism
- human dignity
- integrity
- leadership
- accountability
- loyalty
- patriotism.



On 20 January 2004, the former Deputy Minister of Defence, Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge, opened the first site to house Project *Phidisa*, a clinical research project, at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria.

Project *Phidisa* focuses on the management and treatment of HIV-infections among uniformed members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and their dependants.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, launched Project *Phidisa* on 1 December 2003 (World AIDS Day) in Pretoria.

The research will:

- evaluate the effect of HIV on the SANDF with an initial focus on treatment, including treatment with antiretrovirals
- provide treatment to qualified HIV-positive SANDF members and their dependants at six selected research locations
- answer research questions relevant to South Africa on the use of antiretroviral therapy and other interventions to address diseases that impact on members of the military
- build capacity within the South African Military Health Service so that it can conduct research on other diseases of critical importance to military force preparedness.

The Project was expected to be extended to 2 Military Hospital in Cape Town in the Western Cape, 3 Military Hospital in Bloemfontein in the Free State, and to military bases in Mtubatuba in KwaZulu-Natal, Phalaborwa in Limpopo, and Umtata in the Eastern Cape.

Force employment

In accordance with the Force Employment Strategy approved in 2002, the force-employment structures provide for operational level structures to enhance command and control, cost-efficiency and functional differentiation at military-strategic, operational and tactical levels of the Joint Operations Division. This will ensure that the core strategic objectives of the Department are effectively addressed.

Nine tactical level headquarters were established, one in each province. If required, temporary Joint Task Force headquarters may be created for specific operations. Combat-ready units are prepared, provided and supported, as required.

Bases

Bases are lower-level structures provided by all the Services. Units are generally clustered in or around bases and share common facilities and services.

Bases exercise administrative control, but not command over attached units.

One Force

The 'One Force' concept comprises the Regular and Reserve Force components of the SANDF.

The Regular Force consists of highly trained soldiers to operate and maintain a core capability, sophisticated equipment and defence systems.

The Reserve Force is the former part-time component of the SANDF. Members are trained to bolster the core defence commitment. Other components are the Army Conventional Reserve (ACR), the Army Territorial Reserve (ATR), which includes the commandos, the SAAF, the Naval Reserve and the SAMHS Reserve. The ATR operates mainly in co-operation with other government departments, especially the SAPS. Approval has been granted for the expansion of the Defence Reserve Force divisions to include offices in 10 regions. These offices will carry out the mandate of the Chief of Defence Reserve at regional level.

This is aimed at involving Reserve Force members in the command, management and decision-making processes, and providing them with enhanced career-development opportunities.

Reserve Force in the South African Army

The majority of Reserve Force units reside in the South African Army. Currently, the Army comprises the ACR and the ATR, or the commandos, as they are commonly known.

As an integral and essential part of the Army, the Reserve Force element will, during times of war, provide the expansion capability of the Army. The South African Army Reserve is being aligned with force-employment capability requirements.

The Chief Directorate: Army Reserve is the advisory body to the Chief of the Army on all issues pertaining to the Reserve Force. Furthermore, it provides policy and strategy input to the planning fora of the Army. Senior Reserve officers from both the ex-statutory and non-statutory forces have been staffed on a high level to provide a balanced input and to be part of the planning processes in the Army.

The ACR is the conventional reserve capability of the Army. By mid-2004, it comprised 51 units spread among the following formations – Infantry, Artillery, Air Defence Artillery, Armour and the engineers. The majority of units are in the infantry formation and provide the mechanised, motorised, light and paratroop capabilities.

These units were undergoing transformation and rejuvenation with the intention of building a deployable force. The ATR is part of the 'One Force' for the defence of South Africa. Due to their strategic location around the country, the role of the 183 units is defined as rear area protection in time of war.

However, this geographic positioning also enables them to be easily deployed/employed in the secondary functions of the SANDF, e.g assistance to the SAPS, disaster relief, etc. Over the last decade, employment in the secondary role has been the sole function of the ATR.

With the implementation of the Military Strategy and the Force Employment Strategy, the SANDF (Regular and Reserve) will gradually withdraw from providing support to the SAPS, which will rightfully assume full responsibility. The ATR as a system is expected to be phased out by 2009.

Force preparation

The chiefs of the Services (Army, SAAF, Navy and SAMHS) are responsible for the 'provide forces' processes of their respective Services. Formations are basic building-blocks in this process.

Each formation has its own commander. A formation includes, where practical, all units and support elements related to a specific user-system type. It is capable of providing a fully supported user system to a commander responsible for the exercising and combat-readiness of land, air, maritime and military-health capabilities, such as a brigade or division commander.

A formation can provide the same service to a task-force commander appointed by the Chief of Joint Operations.

This is a considerable improvement in cost-effectiveness, while it also provides the best way of retaining core defence capabilities, especially expertise in critical mass function. Some examples of formations established by the different Services are:

- Army – infantry, artillery or armour formations
- SAAF – direct combat system
- Navy – the fleet
- SAMHS – military-health formations.

A formation's specific geographical location depends on where its combat and support units are concentrated.

Force support

Support formations are intermediate structures with their own formation commanders. Their task is to provide combat support to type formations and other system structures.

Military veterans

The Military Veterans Affairs Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999), came into effect on 1 February 2001. The regulations in terms of the Act, 1999 were approved by the Minister of Defence for promulgation.

The Minister appointed the chairperson and members of the Advisory Board on Military Veterans' Affairs from nominations received from the recognised military veterans' organisations. The President is designated as the Patron-in-Chief of all military veterans in terms of the Act.

Humanitarian relief

As in the past, the SANDF participated in various disaster- and human-relief operations throughout South Africa and the region in 2003/04.

Staff complement

The Department strives towards representivity at all levels in terms of gender and race. The Department's baseline target for race is 65% Black, 10% Coloured, 0,75% Indian and 24% White. By March 2003, the Force had 62% Black, 12% Coloured, 1% Asian and 25% White personnel, while 85% of the Force was male and 15% female.

The baseline target for the employment of people with disabilities is 2%, but owing to rightsizing this is not viable. By September 2003, the Department of Defence was employing 446 persons with disabilities. To achieve its target, the Department would have to employ 1 400 persons with disabilities.

Resettlement

The Directorate: Personnel Separation has executed programmes at various levels in terms of the Department's Human Resource Strategy 2010. The Directorate is serving as a nodal point for redeployment and resettlement.

The Department of Defence established a Personnel Rationalisation Advisory and Co-ordinating Committee for the management of this process to ensure efficient and cost-effective support programmes for both the resettlement and redeployment of the Department's members and employees affected by separation.



From 23 March to 5 April 2004, a task team of 63 members of the South African National Defence Force was deployed in Madagascar after the island state was hit by a vicious cyclone.

The task team, which included medical, logistics and traffic personnel, left on board four IL 76 transport aircraft which each carried an Oryx helicopter.

The helicopters were used to help the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Red Cross and other non-governmental organisations involved with the World Food Programme, in the distribution of food and medical supplies in affected areas.

Cyclone Gafilo left at least 130 dead and 193 000 homeless.

The Directorate has established and implemented the Social Plan, which addresses the reskilling and psychosocial needs of the Department's members and employees.

Professional multidisciplinary teams execute this support programme.

The Department of Defence has set in place the Human Resource Planning Instruction that guides the process of interdepartmental transfers of redeployable members and employees.

Peace support

Based on the *White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions*, the SANDF continues to prepare for support in peace missions. Various members of the Department of Defence have been trained for participation in peace missions.

The Cabinet authorised the SANDF to deploy up to 1 600 South African soldiers as part of the 3 200-strong AU Mission in Burundi, consisting of soldiers from South Africa, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

On 21 May 2004, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1545 of 2004, authorising and mandating the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB), which came into effect on 1 June 2004.

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations requested South Africa to contribute to the ONUB.

Three South African staff officers were deployed in the UN Mission in Liberia. The first two members were deployed in November 2003 and the third in January 2004.

Seventeen members of the SANDF were deployed to the Comoros from March to May 2004 to serve as military observers for the AU Observer Mission during elections held on the islands.

South Africa was also requested to deploy 10 military observers to the Sudan as part of the AU Observer Mission in that country. Members started deploying from early 2004, for an initial period of 12 months.

Requirement of main equipment

The Department of Defence has completely revised and consolidated its policies for the acquisition of weapon systems. Whereas the old approach placed emphasis squarely on the local satisfaction of systems and technological needs, the new direction takes into account the fact that South Africa is part of the global environment within which opportunities should be exploited to the benefit of the Department of Defence.

The Ground-Based Defence System (Phase One) was contracted for delivery from 2004 to 2006.

The rapid-deployment logistical vehicles for paraforces and special forces were delivered at the end of 2002.

The SAS *Amatola* was launched and named by Ms Zanele Mbeki, the First Lady, on 2 June 2002. After successful work and sea trials, the vessel was handed over to the South African Navy and arrived in Simon's Town on 23 September 2003.

The SAS *Isandlwana* was launched and named by Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge, the then Deputy Minister of Defence, on 5 December 2002. The vessel left Kiel, Germany, on 31 January 2004 and arrived in Table Bay, Cape Town, on 25 February 2004.

The SAS *Spioenkop* was launched and named by Ms Thandi Modise, the then Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence, on 4 June 2003. The vessel was handed over to the South African Navy and arrived in Simon's Town on 31 May 2004. The fourth corvette, SAS *Mendi*, was launched and named in Kiel on 15 June 2004. The SAS *Mendi* arrived in South Africa early in November 2004.

These ships, each with a range of 6 200 nautical miles, are the first new warships for South Africa in



On 21 September 2004, Captain Catherine 'Siren' Labuschagne (25) made world military history as the first woman fighter pilot to fly a Gripen fighter jet.

Captain Labuschagne, who is stationed at 85 Combat Flying School in Hoedspruit, Mpumalanga, took to the skies during the Africa Aerospace and Defence (AAD) Expo 2004 held at the Waterkloof Air Force Base from 21 to 25 September 2004.

The AAD is jointly owned by South Africa's defence acquisition and procurement agency Armscor; the Commercial Aviation of Southern Africa; the South African Aerospace, Maritime and Defence Industries Association; and the Department of Defence.

16 years and are specifically designed for South African conditions.

South Africa is also in the process of acquiring three types of 209 submarines from Germany. Unlike the patrol corvettes that still have to be fitted out in South Africa, the submarines will arrive fully operational. The first boat was launched by Ms Ruth Mompoti, a veteran of the Apartheid struggle, in Kiel on 15 June 2004. After completing sea trials, the submarine is expected to arrive in South Africa towards the end of 2005.

The submarines will be delivered at approximately 12-month intervals, with final delivery expected by December 2008.

Inkwazi, which means 'fish eagle', is the name given to the Boeing Business Jet which the SAAF accepted into service in January 2003. *Inkwazi* provides the South African Government with a VIP inter-continental air-transport capability.

The first four of nine C130 Hercules mid-life aircraft were delivered to the SAAF after a life-extension programme. The final delivery was expected by the end of 2004.

Ministerial approval has been received for the procurement of four maritime helicopters for the SAAF for operational deployment on the South African Navy corvettes.

The following major projects will commence in the next five years:

- new tactical radios
- new power-supply equipment
- new telecommunications infrastructure.

Provision was made by the Government in 2003/04 for the procurement of four Super Lynx 300 maritime helicopters from Agusta Westland for deployment aboard patrol corvettes. These are expected to start arriving in 2007.

Facilities, land and environment

Facilities, Land and Environmental Management in the Department of Defence strives for the efficient management of these entities.

The Department has adopted the process of base conversion. The focus is on the role and responsibilities of the military process of conversion aimed at

assisting role-players in closing down and re-using military bases in a sustainable manner. The *Military Integrated Training Range Guidebook* provides military environmental managers with a process that will ensure the long-term continuation of environmentally sound management practices, while also enhancing the ability of the defence sector to sustain long-term and cost-effective range operations.

The Department continues to demonstrate its responsibility as custodian of land entrusted to it through active co-operation in the land redistribution and restitution policies of government. It co-operated in a pilot study regarding the closing down and re-use of redundant military bases for the purposes of alternative economic land-use initiatives. These are aimed at achieving co-operative environmental governance as advocated in national environmental policies.

Over the past decade, the Department has been rationalising its land portfolio and has made one-third (close to a quarter million hectares) of its original estate available for non-military use.

Armaments

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

The primary function of Armscor is to acquire defence products and services for the SANDF, and to co-manage, with the Department of Defence, the development of technologies for future weapon systems and products. It also manages the disposal of excess, forfeited, redundant or surplus defence material for the SANDF and subsidiary companies, which directly support defence technology and acquisition strategies.

The Armscor Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003), was signed by the President in April 2004.

Armscor provides the Department with tender-board functions; a procurement secretariat; legal,



In September 2004, paratrooper teams from 14 countries took part in the third Exercise Airborne Africa, held at Lohatla in the Northern Cape.

financial, quality and asset-management services; project security; and arms-control compliance assurance.

Armcor also manages subsidiary companies, which directly support defence technology and acquisition strategies, as well as the disposal of excess, forfeited or redundant defence material for the SANDF.

Armcor is the sole shareholder in Armcor Business (Pty) Ltd, which has the following divisions:

Defence, Science and Technology Institute Group

- The Institute for Maritime Technology aims to satisfy strategic needs for techno-military maritime support, products and services; and to establish applicable technology and systems to further the interests of the SANDF.
- Protechnik Laboratories conducts research, and develops and implements projects in the fields of chemical and biological defence, and non-proliferation of chemical weapons.
- The Defence Institute assists the defence community in developing informed solutions to decision-making problems over the full life cycle of defence capabilities.
- Hazmat Protective Systems manufactures and distributes protective equipment such as filter canisters, cartridges and masks, and also impregnates activated carbon.
- Ergonomics Technologies provides services on ergonomics to enhance and optimise human-machine interaction within the working environment.
- Flamengro provides computer-based simulation and failure-analysis support, and consultative services to the Department and the defence industry during product and system development.
- Armour Development provides a research and development capability for armour protection and anti-armour attacks.

Test and Evaluation Group

- Gerotek Test Facilities provides specialised services such as testing and evaluation of vehicles and vehicle components, research and develop-

ment of vehicle-testing technologies and methods, VHF/UHF and microwave antenna-testing and evaluation, environmental testing, and verification of military products against specification.

- Alkantpan offers an all-purpose weapon and ammunition test range, compiles specifications and analyses test data.
- Sidibane/Gerotrain offers restaurant and conference facilities, and independent driver-assessment and development facilities.

Armcor Facilities Group

- Defence Export Support Services provides export support to the South African defence-related industry and manages the process of commercialising technologies.
- AB Logistics provides a strategic and logistical support service to Armcor, the SANDF and the defence-related industry, and specialises in the handling of dangerous goods.

Defence Support Group

- Armcor Defence Asset Management Centre provides decision-making support in the acquisition, operational and phasing-out phases of systems, by providing data and asset-management services.
- Defence Material Disposal is the appointed agent of the Department of Defence to dispose of excessive military defence equipment.

The activities of Armcor are financed mainly by an annual transfer payment from the Department of Defence, interest received on investments, the hiring of some of their buildings, commission from stock sales, and income from subsidiaries.

Acquisition of arms is totally transparent. Armcor publishes the monthly *Contracts Bulletin*, which contains all requests for proposals and tenders awarded. An electronic bulletin, updated daily, is available to industry via a computer network.

During March 2003, the Defence Council of the SANDF approved the running and management of the transformation process of the Simon's Town Naval Dockyard by Armcor. The decision was necessitated by the need to provide effective and

professional logistical support to the Navy, and to utilise and manage the Dockyard's capacity on a sound economic and commercial basis.

The transformation process will be jointly managed by Armscor, the Secretary of Defence and the South African Navy.

Denel Group of South Africa

Specialising in aerospace and defence, Denel is recognised globally for leading defence capabilities, notably integrated artillery systems. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), precision-guided weapons and the Rooivalk attack helicopter, now operational in the SAAF, are testimony to Denel's sophisticated aerospace capabilities.

From Denel's proven capabilities in defence-technology development and manufacturing, it has also emerged as a leader in commercial fields such as property development, innovative food technology, industrial manufacturing and information technology.

Denel is a State-owned profit-driven corporation registered under the South African Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973). Its defence capability dates back more than 50 years, when its oldest manufacturing plants were established.

The company has international technology alliances and joint ventures with some of the world's major aerospace and defence companies. Denel provides invaluable humanitarian services around the world through cost-effective mine-action contracts.

Reflecting South Africa's priorities of empowering, uplifting and educating people, Denel has established learning and development centres, focusing on education, training and job creation, towards a truly progressive democracy.

Denel's defence manufacturing is grouped as follows:

- Aerospace Group
- Land Systems Group.

Airspace Group

Airframe Manufacturing

As part of Denel Aviation in Kempton Park, adjacent to Johannesburg International Airport (JIA), this facility specialises in a range of manufacturing disciplines.

It includes comprehensive machine shops, a fabrication plant, an assembly line and a composites department. It is well positioned for the manufacture of aircraft detail components, aerostructure sub-assemblies, as well as the assembly and integration of airframes, mainly for:

- Saab
- BAE Systems
- detail machine parts for commercial airplanes, including B747, B737 and B777.

Denel Aerospace Systems

Located in Irene, Centurion, this unit is responsible for systems development, comprising ground-based air defence systems (GBADS) for the SANDF.

Denel is prime contractor on the first phase of the South African Army's requirement for GBADS. This phase, for the local warning segment, will provide the Army with an integrated short-range defence system capability consisting of a man-portable air defence system, radar sensor and relevant air-defence command and control.

Rooivalk attack helicopter

The Rooivalk attack helicopter was designed from the outset to operate in all-weather conditions, suitable for high-mobility warfare, with low detectability and high manoeuvrability, low pilot workload, extreme agility and cost-efficiency. It can be rapidly deployed and has very low maintenance.

Missiles and guided weapon systems

As a leader in systems technology, Denel's range of missiles and guided weapons include the following:

- anti-armour missiles, like Ingwe and Mokopa
- surface-to-air missiles
- air-to-air missiles
- the Raptor family of long-range precision-guided weapons.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Denel is a pioneer of UAV systems in the world and the leading technology house on the African continent regarding design, production and operation of UAV systems. Not only does it produce short-to-medium range tactical UAV systems like the Seeker

It is also a leading force in the world today with regard to the design, production and operation of multi-purpose high-speed aerial targeting systems such as Skua.

Aerospace Engineering

Aerospace Engineering is undertaken at Denel's Kempton Park facilities adjacent to JIA and at Irene in Centurion. Its activities include the following:

- airframe structural and system design, structural testing, subsystem design and integration
- aerodynamic design and analysis
- weapons and stores integration and clearance
- avionics system engineering and software development
- electrical system design and analysis
- mission planning and debriefing systems
- test and integration, including ground-testing and full-flight testing capability.

Aircraft logistics

Aircraft Logistics, based at Denel's Kempton Park facilities near JIA, undertakes the following:

- Integrated system support and product support for transport aircraft (including C-130) and tactical aircraft, like the Rooivalk combat helicopter, the Oryx medium transport helicopter, and the SAAF Cheetah fighter fleet. It is geared to undertake similar work on the future SAAF fleet of Hawk LIFT and Gripen swing-role jet aircraft.
- Component repair, and laboratory/calibration services.
- Aircraft refurbishment/modernisation, including full-service painting.

OTB multi-purpose test range

Located near Bredasdorp in the Western Cape, OTB is renowned for specialised in-flight systems-performance measurements on sophisticated weapons and aviation systems for local and international aerospace industries.

Denel Optronics

Comprising a wide range of capabilities, Denel Optronics undertakes the following:

- design and manufacture of optical and laser products
- electro-optical stabilised observation and surveillance systems
- helmet-mounted sighting and tracking systems.

Land Systems Group

Denel Land Systems

The Systems Unit within Denel Land Systems is located in Lyttelton, Centurion. Its activities include the design, development, manufacture, integration and product support of:

- 155-mm and 105-mm artillery ballistic systems, renowned for accurate extended range fire
- advanced combat turrets in various calibres
- infantry weapons
- rapid fire cannons
- naval air-defence gun systems.

Large Calibre Ammunition

The Large Calibre Ammunition plant in Potchefstroom in North West, in conjunction with the forging facility in Boksburg, is able to design, develop and manufacture:

- heavy calibre ordnance consumables
- a comprehensive range of 60-mm and 81-mm mortar bombs
- naval ammunition
- turnkey ammunition filling plants.

Explosives and Pyrotechnic Ammunition

Located in the Western Cape, Denel's Explosives and Pyrotechnic Ammunition plants offer research, design and development, and manufacture of the following:

- propellants in small and medium calibre
- gun propulsion
- rocket propulsion for all tactical rockets and missile applications, UAVs and propellant grains for rocket motors and ejection seats
- warhead systems, high explosives and energetic raw material for defence and civilian applications
- minefield breaching systems
- pyrotechnics and explosive devices for riot control

- high explosive and phosphorus devices, as well as pyrotechnics for signalling, screening, illumination, training simulation and battlefield application
- low velocity and high velocity 40-mm grenades
- commercial products, including distress flares, industrial cartridges and rock-breaking devices.

Small and Medium Calibre Ammunition

In its Small and Medium Calibre Ammunition plant, Denel produces:

- small arms ammunition for military and commercial applications
- medium-calibre ammunition
- brass products
- detonics
- industrial products for mining, aircraft escape systems and cutting charges.

Mine action (Mechem)

Mechem delivers humanitarian mine clearance and other forms of mine-action services. Its product line comprises:

- landmine-clearing equipment and landmine-protected vehicle platforms
- cost-effective and professional execution of mine-clearing contracts.

National Conventional Arms Control Committee

The NCACC consists of Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and oversees policy and sets control mechanisms for the South African arms trade. It ensures that arms-trade policies conform to internationally accepted practices.

Companies interested in exporting arms have to apply for export permits, after which the Ministry of Defence processes the application.

Each application is also sent for scrutiny to the relevant government departments, such as Foreign Affairs or Trade and Industry. The application is then referred to the various Directors-General to make 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 conducted in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the NCACC. The inspectorate submits periodic reports to the Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence.

Intelligence services

There are two civilian intelligence structures, namely the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the South African Secret Service (SASS).

The NIA's mission is to proactively, professionally and impartially manage and provide the Government with domestic intelligence and counter-intelligence to enhance national security and defend the Constitution, the interests of the State, and the well-being of the people of South Africa.

The NIA concentrates on the following areas and intelligence themes:

- international terrorism, which involves:
 - monitoring South Africa's compliance with international terrorism treaties
 - monitoring local support of international terrorist groups
 - monitoring international terrorism and related trends with a view to ascertaining their impact on South Africa.
- domestic terrorism, which involves:
 - urban terrorism
 - extremism
 - cyber terrorism.

The SASS is South Africa's foreign-intelligence capacity. It aims to provide government with accu-



In May 2004, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa launched the third of its technical support vehicles, used for the maintenance and repair of military vehicles in times of war.

The Samil 20 maintenance and repair vehicle will be deployed locally, as well as in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi.

The vehicle is modular in design, and includes a diesel generator set for quick, light repair work in the field.

The modular can be set up as a workshop in a base and contains shelves, tool boxes, spares and full service kits.

rate, topical, policy-relevant and timeous foreign intelligence. The objective of the SASS is to forewarn, inform, and advise government on real and potential threats to South Africa's security, and on opportunities for South Africa.

The purpose of intelligence provided by the SASS is to promote, enhance and protect the national security and interests of South Africa and its people.

The SASS is subject to comprehensive accounting and oversight regulations that have made the organisation more accountable to the public.

Executive control is exercised by a civilian Ministry and a Cabinet committee.

The civilian intelligence services are accountable to the Minister of Intelligence, who reports to the Cabinet through the Cabinet Committee on Security and Intelligence Affairs.

Parliament has appointed the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence, legislated in the Intelligence Services Control Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994), which is able to order investigations into the intelligence community's activities.

In addition, the Constitution provides for protection against State abuse through the Public Protector and the Human Rights Commission. (See chapter 15: *Justice and correctional services*.)

The objective of the intelligence community is to provide evaluated information with the following responsibilities in mind:

- safeguarding the Constitution
- promoting the interrelated elements of security, stability, co-operation and development, both within South Africa and in relation to southern Africa
- upholding the individual rights enunciated in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights (the Bill of Rights) contained in the Constitution
- intensifying collection efforts on crime in support of the SAPS's crime intelligence task
- promoting South Africa's ability to face foreign threats and to enhance its competitiveness in a dynamic world
- achieving national prosperity while making an active contribution to global peace and other globally defined priorities for the well-being of humankind.

The National Strategic Intelligence Amendment Act, 1998 (Act 37 of 1998), allows South Africa to conduct a counter-intelligence service overseas, under the SASS.

The Act gives the Minister of Intelligence a seat on the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee and clearly defines his/her powers and functions.

The Minister is also accountable to the Cabinet for co-ordinating intelligence through the national intelligence structures.

The South African Academy of Intelligence (SANAI), situated at the Mzwandile Piliso Campus in Mafikeng, North West, opened its doors on 28 February 2003.

The SANAI is responsible for providing training to members of the intelligence community and other related departments.

The Academy is involved with the management and running of a cadet programme which seeks to attract the best of the youth. The programme is driven by a systemic process of talent-spotting, head-hunting, and focused and dedicated training of the youth, to bring much-needed skills into the intelligence community. Sixty-nine new recruits graduated from cadet programmes in 2002 and 2003.

During 2002/03, the Electronic Communications Security Company was established to develop cutting-edge electronic communications technology and secure South Africa's communications sector. The Office for Interceptions and COMSEC (Pty) Ltd are two new structures formed to create specialisation, exercise better control and reduce duplication within government.

COMSEC's responsibility is to protect critical electronic communications infrastructure against cyber attack and information warfare waged by hostile foreign and local entities by providing systems and products to government. COMSEC is also tasked with advancing South Africa's technological capacity.

One of the company's first tasks is to conduct security audits of prioritised government departments at provincial and local level. This is a strategic intervention aimed at ensuring that e-commerce

in South Africa can thrive without difficulty in reaction to threats posed by intrusion, cyber crime or cyber sabotage.

In an effort to unmask cyber criminals' plans, the Office of Interception Centres will be established.

These Centres will target those who seek to undermine South Africa's national security, commit crimes, and steal and sell strategic information belonging to the country.

The Centres will interface with telecommunications operators to provide law-enforcement agencies with judiciary-approved intercepting products and services, as approved by Parliament through

the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).

The Interception Act, 2002 prohibits the manufacturing, possession, selling and use of interception devices. The only structures that may manufacture, possess or sell these devices are law-enforcement agencies and those private security companies registered in terms of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001). These authorised groups can intercept communications for the sole purpose of combating crime and providing emergency services.

Acknowledgements

Armcor

BuaNews

Denel

Estimates of National Expenditure 2004, published by National Treasury

Independent Complaints Directorate

Pretoria News

Secretariat for Safety and Security

South African National Defence Force

South African Police Service

The Citizen

The Star

www.gov.za

www.sapa.org.za

Suggested reading

A Navy for Three Oceans: Celebrating 75 Years of the South African Navy. Roggebaai: BP Southern Africa, 1997.

Batchelor, P. and Willet, S. *Disarmament and Defence: Industrial Adjustment in South Africa*. Oxford: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Oxford University Press, 1998.

Bormman, E. *et al. Violence in South Africa: A Variety of Perspectives*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), 1998.

Bremer, J. D. *Black and Blue: Policing in South Africa*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1994.

Brogden, M. and Shearing, C. *Policing for a New South Africa*. London: Routledge, 1993.

Cawthra, G. *Policing South Africa: The South African Police and the Transition from Apartheid*. Cape Town: David Philip, 1993.

Cock, J. and Mackenzie, P. eds. *From Defence to Development: Redirecting Military Resources in South Africa*. Cape Town: David Philip for the Group for Environmental Monitoring, 1998.

Cohen, D. *People Who Have Stolen From Me*. Johannesburg: Picador, 2004.

Crime Prevention Partnerships: Lessons from Practice, edited by E. Pelser. Pretoria: Institute of Strategic Studies, 2003.

Crime Wave: The South African Underworld and its Foes, edited by J. Steinberg. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 2001.

Davis, D. and Slabbert, M. eds. *Crime and Violence in South Africa: Critical Studies in Criminology*. Cape Town: David Philip, 1985.

Dixon, B. and van der Spuy, E. *Justice Gained? Crime and Crime Control in South Africa's Transition*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press, 2004.

Du Plessis, L. and Hough, M. eds. *Managing African Conflicts: The Challenge of Military Intervention*. Pretoria: HSRC, 2000.

Du Plessis, L. and Hough, M. eds. *Protecting Sub-Saharan Africa: The Military Challenge*. Pretoria: HSRC, 1999.

Emmett, T. and Butchart, A. eds. *Behind the Mask: Getting to Grips with Crime and Violence in South Africa*. Pretoria: HSRC, 2000.

Gamba, V., Meek, S. and Potgieter, J. eds. *Society Under Siege: Crime, Violence and Illegal Weapons*. Halfway House: Institute for Security Studies, 1997.

Gutteridge, W. and Spence, J. E. *Violence in Southern Africa*. London: Frank Cass, 1997.

Hansson, D. and Van Zyl-Smit, D. eds. *Towards Justice? Crime and State Control in South Africa*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Kok, P. and Pietersen, J. *Safety and Security of Citizen and Society*. Pretoria: HSRC, 2000.

Louw, M. N. and Bouwer, J. S. *The South African Air Force at War: A Pictorial Appraisal*. 2nd ed. Johannesburg: Chris van Rensburg Publications, 1995.

Machel, G. *Impact of War on Children*. London: Hurst, 2001.

Manganyi, N. and Du Toit, A. eds. *Political Violence and the Struggle in South Africa*. Halfway House: Southern Book Publishers, 1990.

- Marks, M. *Young Warriors: Youth Politics, Identity and Violence in South Africa*. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 2004.
- Marsh, R. *With Criminal Intent: The Changing Face of Crime in South Africa*. Kenilworth: Ampersand Press, 1999.
- Matthews, M. L. et al. eds. *Policing the Conflict in South Africa*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1995.
- McKendrick, B. and Hoffman, W. eds. *People and Violence in South Africa*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Melville, N. *The Taming of the Blue: Regulating Police Misconduct in South Africa*. Pretoria: HSRC, 1999.
- Minaar, A. and Hough, M. eds. *Conflict, Violence and Conflict Resolution: Where is South Africa Heading?* Pretoria: HSRC 1997.
- Myerson, L. *Hijackings, Burglaries and Serious Crime: How to Protect Your Family, Your Home and Your Valuables*. Sandton: LAD, 1995.
- Pistorius, M. *Catch Me a Killer: Serial Murders*. Johannesburg: Penguin Books, 2000.
- Reyneke, E. compiler. *Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa*. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 2000.
- Safe, Secure and Streetwise: The Essential Guide to Protecting Yourself, Your Family and Your Home from Crime*. Cape Town: Reader's Digest Association, 1997.
- Schonteich, M. *Unshackling the Crime Fighters: Increasing Private-Sector Involvement in South Africa's Criminal Justice System*. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1999.
- Seegers, A. *The Military in the Making of Modern South Africa*. London: Taurus Academic Studies, 1996.
- Shaw, M. *Crime and Policing in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. Cape Town: David Philip, 2002.
- Smith, L. *A Guide to a Safer Lifestyle: A Practical Guide to Surviving the Urban Jungle*. Johannesburg: Chris van Rensburg Publications, 2000.
- Strangers on the Street: Serial Homicide in South Africa*. Johannesburg: Penguin Books, 2002.
- The Pride of the Nation: A Short History of the South African Air Force, 1920 – 1995*. Compilers: C. J. Nöthling and D. Becker. Pretoria: The Air Force, 1995.
- Van der Merwe, H. W. *Peace-Making in South Africa: A Life in Conflict Resolution*. Cape Town: Tafelberg, 2000.