





# Safety, security and defence

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is responsible for internal security and crime prevention, 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 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the Minister of Safety and Security is responsible for policing in general and is accountable to the Cabinet and Parliament. 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 coordinates joint crime-prevention initiatives.

The SAPS Strategic Plan (2004 – 2007) includes four key strategic priorities for the medium term. These are to:

- combat organised crime by focusing on drug and firearm trafficking, vehicle theft and hijacking, as well as commercial crime and corruption among public officials
- address 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
- reduce the incidence of crimes committed against women and children and improving the investigation and prosecution of these crimes
- improve 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 informs and directs operations and resources at police-station level. Furthermore, police resources are focused on identified high-crime areas and priority stations in terms of a multi-disciplinary geographical approach. A service-integrity framework has been developed to encourage members to resist and expose corruption, and to improve management and supervision.

### 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 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 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 SAPS members are investigated in an effective

manner. Police conduct or behaviour which is prohibited in terms of the SAPS standing orders and 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 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 conducts 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 2004/05 amounted to 5 790, representing a decrease of 2% compared with 2003/04, when 5 903 complaints were received.

There has been a decrease of 9% in deaths in police custody or as a result of police action, compared with the same period in 2003/04.

There were 652 deaths in 2004/05 compared with 714 in 2003/04. The majority of deaths, most of which were shootings, occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (26,8%).

Gauteng accounted for 22,7%, comprising mainly shootings, suicides and natural deaths. The Eastern Cape had 10,7% deaths; Western Cape

10%; Mpumalanga 8,4%; Limpopo 8%; North West and the Free State 5,8%; and the Northern Cape 1,7%.

Incidents of misconduct reported to the ICD decreased by 8,3% compared with 2003/04.

The reduction of deaths is partly attributed to the joint ICD-SAPS committee, which meets monthly to monitor death incidents. The decrease also confirms a growing human-rights ethic within the SAPS.

## South African Police Service

### Ten years of policing in a democracy

The SAPS was established in 1995 after the amalgamation of the 11 independent policing agencies that existed before the nation's transition to democracy. On 27 January 2005, the SAPS celebrated 10 years of policing in a democracy.

To mark the occasion, a prestigious commemorative publication, *South African Police Service, 10 Years of Policing in a Democracy 1995 – 2005*, was published.

A series of 10 postage stamps was also launched, in co-operation with the South African Post Office and the Department of Communications.

### National Police Day, 27 January

Cabinet declared 27 January as National Police Day to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the SAPS on 27 January 2005.

The purpose of National Police Day is to:

- signify the date and anniversary of the establishment of the SAPS
- recognise the service rendered by members of the SAPS
- honour those members who have paid with their lives to protect and serve all South Africans
- indicate to both local and international communities that the SAPS is honoured and respected for the law, order, safety and security it provides for South Africa and its people, and that the SAPS has the full backing of its government

- make it possible for all sectors of communities to be informed and to feel actively engaged in safety and security matters.

### Strategic overview and key objectives

The key aims and programmes of the SAPS are based on the objectives provided for in Section 205 of the Constitution. The SAPS is responsible for:

- preventing, combating and investigating crime
- maintaining public order
- protecting and securing South Africans and their property
- upholding and enforcing 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.

In 2005/06, the SAPS was allocated R4,4 billion to improve police salaries and R600 million to employ an additional 1 200 police officers in 2005.

### Enhancing policing presence

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community police fora.

Sector policing was introduced in 2002/03 to increase the visibility and accessibility of police

officers, particularly in areas that have limited infrastructure and high levels of crime. In 2003/04, sector policing was implemented at the 50 priority stations and the 14 Presidential stations.

The implementation of sector policing continues and funds will be provided to increase the number of personnel to 156 760 by the end of March 2007, which is a 31,1% increase. This labour input will be complemented by a concomitant expansion of the vehicle fleet, equipment supplies and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure.

### **Restructuring**

The National Intervention Unit (NIU) was established in 2002/03 to deal with medium- and high-risk operations to stabilise volatile situations.

It provides specialised operational support to police stations, sections and units. Area crime-combating units are responsible for combating serious and violent crimes, policing public gatherings and providing specialised operational support in the areas where they are situated.

At national level, the specialised investigation units comprise the Serious Economic Offences Unit and organised crime and serious and violent crime task teams. Provincial and area specialised units include commercial branches; organised crime units; serious and violent crime units; precious metals units; diamond units; vehicle identification and safeguarding units; stock theft units; and family violence, child protection and sexual offences units.

Owing to the unique functions performed by the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Criminal Record Centre, a new division, the Criminal Record and Forensic Science Services, responsible for functions related to these two centres, was established in 2004.

By May 2005, the Forensic Science Laboratory was being upgraded and the Laboratory Information Management System implemented. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has been fully implemented and rolled out.

## **SAPS divisions**

### **Career Management**

This division recognises the substantial corporate investment in human capital and delivers effective career-management systems, practices and methodologies required by the SAPS.

The division renders a people-centred human-resource (HR) service to all personnel and ensures their optimal utilisation.

A strong knowledge of critical skills resident in the workforce, paired with essential emerging technologies, can solve HR problems and effectively service the people in times when surge capacity is required.

Career Management provides HR support and capacity-building to the SAPS, including management interventions, career coaching, career alignment and strategic workforce planning.

### **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.

### **Crime Prevention**

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.

The division's three main components are Social Crime Prevention, Visible Policing and Police Emergency Services.

Social Crime Prevention deals with crimes affecting the social fabric of society, including crimes against women and children, as well as community-based crime prevention.

Visible Policing is responsible for combating crime through crime operations, police station activities and high visibility, and the availability of police officials at grassroots level.

Police Emergency Services renders a rapid-response service in respect of crimes in progress, and provides dog and mounted services.

### Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory

The Pretoria laboratory does advanced work such as 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.

### Automated Fingerprint Information System

The AFIS is fully operational at national level as well as at 35 sites throughout the country. The AFIS Palm was expected to be implemented in 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. More than 24 566 exhibits have been placed on the system since its upgrading.

### Detective Service

The Detective Service is responsible for maintaining an effective crime-investigation service. Its main functions involve conducting investigations into organised crime, serious and violent crime, general crime and commercial crime. The Detective Service is also responsible for curbing corruption, drawing up strategic crime reports and establishing crime-pattern analysis capabilities at all levels in the SAPS.

The Detective Service consists of the following components:

- General Investigations

- Organised Crime
- Commercial Crime
- Serious and Violent Crime.

### Financial and Administration Services

This division ensures that the SAPS' budget is managed in a cost-effective manner and that an effective auxiliary service is rendered. The division consequently manages financial and auxiliary services, and also oversees the management and utilisation of all resources in accordance with relevant directives and legislation. The division has a capacity for support and interventions at national level pertaining to, among other things, the management of the national budget.

### Legal Services

This division mainly renders a legal advisory service to the SAPS in respect of, among other things, the development, interpretation, application and implementation of policy; the drafting of legislation; the management of litigious matters; the administration and management of contracts and agreements; arbitration; the management of national and inter-



In September 2005, the South African Police Service released crime statistics for 2004/05:

- attempted murder decreased by 18,8%
- assault decreased by 4,5%
- common assault decreased by 5,1%
- robbery with aggravating circumstances decreased by 5,5%
- common robbery decreased by 5,3%
- burglary at residential premises decreased by 8,1%
- theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles decreased by 5,3%
- theft out of or from motor vehicles decreased by 14%
- stock-theft decreased by 21,2%
- illegal possession of firearms and ammunition decreased by 8,3%
- drug-related crimes increased by 33,5%
- car hijackings decreased by 9,9%
- shoplifting decreased by 7,9%
- commercial crime decreased by 3,8%
- murder decreased by 5,6%
- rape increased by 4%.

national crime operations; special projects; the promotion of corporate identity and good governance; and the general administration and management of legal services.

The division is also responsible for formulating national standards and policy relating to these aspects. The division has seven components, namely:

- Contracts and Agreements
- Crime Operations
- Crime Prevention
- Litigation
- Legislation
- Policy Standards
- Property and Asset Management.

The division has, over the past 10 years, made a considerable contribution towards establishing the legal framework pertaining to policing nationally and internationally. All principal legislation administered in the department has been reviewed and as a result, substituting legislation has been enacted.

The division was instrumental in the drafting of international police co-operation agreements. It also participated in the drafting processes of international instruments pertaining to the combating of transnational organised crime, the proliferation of firearms and terrorism.

### Management Services

This division provides a support function to the SAPS. It supports management in respect of communication and liaison services; strategic planning; information and systems management; and organisational development such as the maintenance of organisational structures, procedures, methods, forms and registers.

Although there are management service components at area and provincial levels reporting operationally to the area commissioner and provincial commissioner respectively, such components function in accordance with national policies and guidelines issued by this division.

The division, which has a national capacity for service delivery and interventions at national level, comprises the following components:

- Efficiency Services

- Strategic Management
- Information and Systems Management
- Communication and Liaison Services.

### National Evaluation Service

This division supports management in the assessment of service-delivery standards and performance. It strives not only to determine the level of service delivery, but also to assist provinces, areas, stations and units to improve their level of service delivery.

### Operational Response Services

This division deals with abnormal policing situations through the utilisation of highly skilled and specialised police officers. These include patrolling South Africa's land, sea and air borderline.

The division is nationally responsible for the maintenance of public order, the execution of medium- and high-risk operations, including the prevention of rural and urban terror, the execution of search-and-rescue operations, the stabilisation of volatile crime situations and the prevention of cross-border crime. The division, which has a national capacity for dealing with matters requiring such responses, consists of the following components:

- area crime-combating units that maintain public order
- NIUs that deal with medium- to high-risk situations such as cash-in-transit heists
- Border Police that prevents the illegal entry and exit of people and goods to and from South Africa at the air, sea and land borders
- the Air Wing that renders an efficient and cost-effective airborne law-enforcement service to police line functions
- the Special Task Force that deals with high-risk situations such as hostage-release operations on land, at sea and in the air.

Most of the personnel in this division are formally trained in basic policing, as well as in a variety of specialised and operational fields, such as crowd management and medium- to high-risk operations.

The division underwent significant changes in 2004, specifically pertaining to recruiting and training female members at previously male-dominated units such as the Special Task Force, NIU and the Air

Wing. The empowerment of women is a main priority within the division.

The Special Task Force became one of the first units of its kind to accept 35 female members on its selection course. Five female members completed the course.

In 2004, the NIU, which already boasted six female operational members, recruited another 23 female members. They completed the selection course successfully to become fully operational members of the NIU.

The Air Wing, which already had three female pilots, embarked on the Designated Pilot Training Programme in 2002, during which various designated members, including women, were identified through a screening process to be trained as pilots. By mid-2005, these members were undergoing training to become fully fledged pilots.

The SAPS, by virtue of its world-class training, is in demand in respect of technical and operational assistance to neighbouring countries, as well as internationally.

The Air Wing participated in various cross-border initiatives in 2004, such as Operation Rachel in Mozambique, during which arms caches were located and destroyed. Operation Rachel has been conducted since 1999 with the active support and assistance of the Mozambican authorities.

The division also assisted with training members of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Police, as well as with anti-terrorism training and other training needs of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation.

### Personnel Services

Personnel Services manages personnel-related matters in support of the operational priorities of the SAPS. The division consists of three components, namely:

- Employee Assistance Services
- Personnel Provisioning and Maintenance
- Service Terminations and Behaviour Management.

### Protection and Security Services

Protection and Security Services minimises security violations by protecting prominent foreign and local

people, and securing strategic areas to ensure a safer South Africa.

The division started a programme designed to introduce focused capacity within the environments of railway policing and ports of entry.

After completing their field training in June 2005, 600 members were deployed at Johannesburg International Airport (JIA) and 400 at the Metro rail system in Cape Town.

Phase one of the pilot project for the protection and security of Durban Harbour will commence with the recruitment of 800 members.

All high courts in South Africa have been assessed regarding their physical security. Proposals have been forwarded to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to take the matter forward.

The process to transfer excess SANDF personnel to the SAPS started in 2004.

More than 3 600 excess personnel were identified within the SANDF. The integration is expected to be completed within two years.

### Supply Chain Management

Supply Chain Management is responsible for meeting the total logistical needs of the SAPS.



On 19 August 2005, the South African Post Office (SAPO) and Business Against Crime SA signed the Statement of Purpose of the Forum for the Alignment of Industry Body Crime-Combating Initiatives. The SAPO was the 10th industry body to sign the statement of purpose, which is part of the initiative by public and private institutions in South Africa to form partnerships aimed at fighting crime, fraud and corruption across a broader spectrum.

Objectives include developing collaborative crime-prevention and combating strategies, sharing crime intelligence and influencing government crime-prevention strategies, including legislative processes that impact on crime-related matters and the economy in general.

The SAPO has embarked on various initiatives internally. This has resulted in losses arising from criminal incidents decreasing by 33%, while reported incidences of crime decreased by 12% in 2004/05.

The SAPS has made great strides in upgrading and providing facilities. Some 110 police stations and cells received attention in 2004/05. Special attention is being paid to facilities in historically disadvantaged communities.

The digital radio communication trunking system in Gauteng is expected to be completed and fully functional by December 2006.

Other major projects include procuring more vehicles; building new police stations; refurbishing existing ones; as well as providing victim-empowerment sections and identity-parade rooms and entrances for people with disabilities.

Seven new police stations were completed during 2004/05, while 41 existing ones were renovated and upgraded. By mid-2005, construction work was underway to build 23 more stations. Twelve of these were expected to be completed during 2005/06.

### Training

The functions of the division are to:

- provide effective learning programmes for policing-related education, training and development
- generate, implement and maintain Education, Training and Development (ETD) system standards and the quality assurance of ETD
- facilitate skills development within the SAPS
- manage basic training within the SAPS
- manage in-service training within the SAPS
- manage generic skills provision and international training support within the SAPS
- manage and use all resources in accordance with relevant directives and legislation.

### Community involvement

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

The programme has made a significant contribution towards intersectoral co-operation. It 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 participated 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 Umhlathuze)
- Eastern Cape (Motherwell and Mdantsane)
- Mpumalanga (Driefontein).

### 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, but it also contributes to an increased feeling of safety and security among communities.

To strengthen community policing, the SAPS introduced sector policing in 2002 through which station precincts are divided into smaller manageable parts. By May 2005, sector policing had been implemented in 97 of the 126 sectors at Presidential police stations and in 217 of the 394 sectors in high-crime stations.

Community policing fora (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993, are functioning well at most police stations. This is the cornerstone of the partnership between police and communities. CPFs are actively involved in crime prevention and awareness programmes, and allow police to mobilise and involve communities in the fight against crime. CPFs also assist police by mobilising partnerships with business and other stakeholders in communities to address crime concerns.

### 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.

Community safety centres bring all relevant departments under one roof. It involves the SAPS, the departments of justice and constitutional devel-

opment, correctional services, health, and social development. Community safety centres are fully operational in Thembaletu in the Western Cape, Ntsimbini in KwaZulu-Natal, Leboeng in Limpopo and Khutsong in Gauteng.

## Victim-Empowerment Programme

Some 227 victim-friendly facilities have been established at police stations. The SAPS aimed to establish an additional 150 such facilities in 2005/06. In new or upgraded police stations, provision is made for private facilities where victims can provide statements and access information.

The SAPS Victim Support Programme has been reviewed to ensure that SAPS training and guidelines support the Victims' Charter of Rights. By mid-2005, a youth crime-prevention and development programme that defines the roles and responsibilities of the SAPS was being developed. This is linked to the training of SAPS members to deal with child offenders and youth crime prevention.

The Safer Schools Programme, which resulted from a partnership between the SAPS and the Department of Education, continues to ensure a safe learning environment. This programme is implemented jointly at provincial level and addresses issues such as drugs and firearms in schools, sexual offences and bullying.

By September 2005, 1 253 schools were visited as part of the programme.

During 2004, the SAPS endeavoured to address the plight of homeless children and to mobilise relevant stakeholders to assist children in need. Programmes for homeless children were established in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, and Sunnyside, Pretoria. These provide safe and educational alternatives for children who would normally spend their time on the streets.

By September 2005, the ministries of education and of safety and security were finalising the details of a project to declare all schools in South Africa firearm-free zones.

## Firearms control

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000),

and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 43 of 2003), intend to assist the SAPS in preventing the proliferation of illegal firearms and removing 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.

In November 2004, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Charles Nqakula, declared amnesty for people in possession of illegal firearms and ammunition. In terms of the amnesty, as defined in Section 138 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, illegal firearms and ammunition had to be surrendered at police stations nationwide from 1 January to 31 March 2005. This period was subsequently extended to 30 June 2005.

By June 2005, the SAPS had intensified the accreditation of non-official and official institutions to ensure that potential firearm owners received the necessary mandatory training.

During the same period, the SAPS accredited 510 non-official firearm institutions, 144 shooting ranges and 158 training-providers. Some 3 788 applications for renewal of firearm licences, permits and authorisations were received.

## International obligations and involvement in Africa

The SAPS formed part of the South African contingent that assisted the people of the DRC to prepare for their general election in 2005. It was also a key component of the civilian police structure built into the programme of the African Union (AU) Mission in Sudan (AMIS), working towards permanent peace in that country.



On 15 August 2005, the total staff establishment of the South African Police Service was 148 113. Some 11 000 trainees were allocated for 2005/06. In July 2005, 4 410 reported for basic training. The remaining recruits were scheduled to start their training on 6 January 2006.

The AMIS civilian police comprised members of police services from 16 African countries. The SAPS, among others, assisted the Sudanese Police by:

- facilitating communication between them and local communities
- providing technical assistance requested by the Sudanese Government and police authorities.

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.

In 2004, the French Government pledged to support a second three-year programme (2005 – 2007), focusing on the fight against transnational organised crime and terrorism.

Since 2000, the French Government has spent more than R3,7 million to purchase state-of-the-art equipment used to collect and process fingerprints more quickly.

Other projects included equipping the detective and intelligence academy in Hammanskraal with closed-circuit television equipment and a fully fledged computer room to assist in the training of investigators.

### Commandos and reservists

The SAPS' drive to increase its capacity will be



In April 2005, the South African Police Service and the three cellphone operators – Cell C, Vodacom and MTN – signed an agreement to blacklist all stolen handsets.

In terms of the agreement, operators can blacklist a reported stolen cellphone and render it useless.

enhanced by the recruitment of commandos, whose units are being phased out. Many of these will have the opportunity to be recruited into the revised SAPS reservist system.

The reservists will be deployed as part of the programme to reduce crime in the 169 priority areas, as well as implement specific operational concepts such as rural protection.

### Career centres

To market career prospects in the SAPS, career centres were launched in:

- Sharpeville, Gauteng
- Bellville, Western Cape
- Pinetown, KwaZulu-Natal.

Two more were scheduled for Thabong and Galeshewe in 2005.

### Women's Network

The SAPS Women's Network was launched in July 2004 to assist and support women in the service. The network aims to enhance the rendering of service by the SAPS through facilitating greater co-operation, equality and empowerment among all employees of the SAPS. Activities are aligned to government initiatives to improve the overall quality of life of women.

The network will run at station, provincial and national levels.

### 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 Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the AU, the department is participating in various initiatives aimed at securing peace and stability on the continent.

The defence budget was expected to remain constant over the next three years, with R22,4 billion set aside for 2005/06, R22,5 billion for 2006/07 and R22,1 billion for 2007/08.

An additional R361 billion has been allocated for the ongoing integration of defence systems and military health services, as well as the upgrading and maintaining of facilities.

## Legislation

### Defence Act, 2002

The Defence Act, 2002 regulates the defence function.

### National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) Act, 2002

The NCACC Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002), 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.

### Protection of Constitutional Democracy and Related Activities Act, 2004

The Protection of Constitutional Democracy and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004), came into force on 20 April 2005. Given the scale and nature of contemporary terrorist threats and activities, it is conceivable that military action, including action in the fulfilment of international obligations and action surpassing the usual service in co-operation with the SAPS, could be required in future.

Any military action surpassing service in co-operation with the SAPS and aimed at preventing or combating terrorism within South Africa must be in defence of the country, its sovereign territory, its citizens or its political independence.

Only the President may authorise the deployment of the SANDF in defence of South Africa or in co-operation with the SAPS.

## Functions

The SANDF is responsible for:

- the defence of South Africa, and for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity
- compliance with South Africa's international obligations regarding international bodies and other states
- the preservation of life, health and property
- the provision and maintenance of essential services
- upholding law and order in South Africa 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 and tasks are to:

- enhance and maintain comprehensive defence capabilities by:
  - providing military defence capabilities for defending South Africa against external military threats, and executing 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
- promote peace, security and stability in the region and the continent by:
    - promoting regional security through defence co-operation within the SADC/AU/United Nations (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
  - support the people of South Africa by 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
    - forces for land, air and maritime border protection against non-military threats
    - 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
    - surveillance and enforcement support to the relevant authorities for the protection of marine resources, control of marine pollution, and maritime law and enforcement
    - air-traffic control services in support of civil-aviation authorities
    - 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
    - emergency capabilities for the maintenance of essential services which have been disrupted temporarily and where the capacity of the relevant civil authority is exceeded
    - medical and health services in support of relevant authorities
    - search-and-rescue support for relevant authorities in accordance with domestic agreements and South Africa's international obligations
    - an air transport service for diplomatic commitments in accordance with approved policy

- support for other state departments for missions to the Antarctic and southern oceans
- hydrographic services to South African mariners in compliance with the country's international obligations
- an infrastructure for the management of the Service Corps
- 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 endeavours to perform the functions as set out in legislation and policy, which includes defence of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the people of South Africa. It also includes promoting the regional and continental security initiatives of the South African Government.

The Defence Strategy promotes good departmental governance and the continuous improvement of defence capabilities, and also ensures that resources are provided to all required elements of the Department of Defence.

### 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 and the International Relations, Peace and Security 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
- air transport for diplomatic commitments.

### 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 educates, trains and develops 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. In April 2005, the Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, announced that SANDF officers were to receive multidisciplinary training, including training on conflict resolution, negotiation and humanitarian actions.
- 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 will 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 placement of military attachés and involvement in subregional institutions to enhance peace and security in the region. This supports development initiatives such as the SADC and AU.

### Military strategic capabilities

The capabilities of the SANDF constitute the means of the strategy and consist of:

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

### Organisational structure

#### Defence administration

The Department of Defence adheres to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of Defence, through various Parliamentary committees such as 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:

- 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:

- advising the Minister of Defence on any military, operational and administrative matters
- complying with directions issued by the Minister of Defence under the authority of the President, as contemplated in the Constitution
- formulating and issuing policies and doctrines
- exercising command by issuing orders, directives and instructions
- directing management and administration
- executing approved programmes of the defence budget
- employing the armed forces in accordance with legislation
- training the armed forces
- maintaining defence capabilities

- planning contingencies
- managing the defence force as a disciplined military force.

### Inspector-General

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

### Policy and planning

The Division: Policy and Planning is one of the sub-programmes of the Defence Administration Programme. It comprises Defence Policy, HR Policy and Strategic Management. The functions of this sub-programme 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).

### 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 using business

processes, 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, 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.

## 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
- South African Military Health Service (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

Operational commitments 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 for diplomatic commitments 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. 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 South African Air Force (SAAF). The SAAF contributes aircraft to deploy land forces along the land borders where necessary. It also 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 fisherfolk, 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.

#### 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 establishment and maintenance of bi- and multilateral agreements
  - participating in the activities of the defence structures of multinational organisations such as the UN, AU and SADC (especially in the Interstate Defence and Security Committee)
- meet the international obligations of the Department of Defence in line with international agreements, which may include search-and-rescue, and hydrography
- provide communications-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.

#### Force employment

In accordance with the Force Employment Strategy

approved in 2002, 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.

For internal operations, 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.

## 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.

## Reserve Force

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 army's planning fora. Senior reserve officers from both the ex-statutory and non-statutory forces were appointed to provide a balanced input and to be part of the planning processes in the army.

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 being phased in and is expected to be completed by 2009.

The process to transfer functions and personnel from the SANDF to the SAPS' Protection and Security Services Division was underway by 2005.

It forms part of the phasing out of the commando system by closing down 183 commando units by 2009. At least 17 units were expected to be closed down by the end of March 2005 and 55 units by 2006.

This process is intended to release SANDF forces to pursue government's regional and continental obligations to peace-support, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.

## 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 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.

## Staff complement

The Department of Defence 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 September 2003, the Department of Defence was employing 446 persons with disabilities. To achieve its target, the department will 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 HR Strategy 2010. The directorate is serving as a nodal point for redeployment and resettlement.

The Department of Defence established the 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.

The directorate has established and implemented the Social Plan, which addresses the reskilling and psychosocial needs of the department's employees.

Professional multidisciplinary teams execute this support programme.

The Department of Defence has put in place the HR 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 these missions.

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 to the UN Mission in Liberia. The first two members were deployed in November 2003 and the third in January 2004.

On 19 February 2005, 27 SANDF members were deployed to the DRC to assist with integration and training of the DRC armed forces. By April 2005, 1 400 members were deployed as part of the UN Mission in the DRC.

Some 1 200 members were deployed to Burundi, while three members were deployed as staff officers to the UN Military Headquarters in Liberia.

Some 257 members (military observers, staff officers and contingent members) were deployed in support of the AU Observer Mission in Sudan. Seven military observers and staff officers were deployed to Ethiopia and Eritrea as part of the UN and AU missions.

### Acquiring 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 mainly on meeting local systems and technological needs, the new direction takes into account that South Africa is part of the global environment within which opportunities should be exploited to the benefit of the Department of Defence.

#### Directorate: Army Acquisition

The Artillery Target Engagement System was integrated into the first of four regiments. The system also paves the way for digitalisation of the landward battlefield. The second regiment was contracted during February 2005 and delivery is scheduled for 2007/08.

The 40-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher System was delivered to the army for its operating phase.

#### Directorate: Air Force Acquisition

Operational test and evaluation of the Hawk fighter aircraft was expected to start in September 2005. The aircraft will be operated from Air Force Base Makhado (85 Combat Flying School). Training of students is expected to start in April 2006.

The Gripen is still under development and the first dual-seater aircraft is scheduled for delivery in 2008. Delivery of the single seater aircraft is scheduled to start in 2009 with the last aircraft to be delivered in 2011.

The light utility helicopter from Agusta has been commissioned at the various helicopter squadrons. The final handover of these aircraft to the SAAF is scheduled for 2006. The delivery of the maritime helicopter currently under development is scheduled for 2007 and handover to the SAAF in 2008.

As part of a government initiative, an international partnership with Airbus Military has been formed to rejuvenate the local aviation industry. The acquisition of eight A400M aircraft has been contracted, with the delivery of the first aircraft expected in 2010.

#### Directorate: Naval Acquisition

The *SAS Isandlwana* was launched and named by Ms Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge, the then Deputy-Minister of Defence, on 5 December 2002. The vessel 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 arrived in Simon's Town on 31 May 2004. The *SAS Mendi* was launched and named in Kiel on 15 June 2004 and arrived in South Africa in early November 2004.

These ships, each with a range of 6 200 nautical miles, are the first new warships for South Africa in 16 years and are specifically designed for South African maritime conditions.

By mid-2005, South Africa was also in the process of acquiring three type 209 Mod 1400 submarines from Germany. The first was launched by Ms Ruth Mompoti, a veteran of the apartheid struggle, in Kiel on 15 June 2004. After completing sea trials, the submarine was 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.

#### 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 Guide provides military environmental managers with information that will ensure the long-term continuation of environmentally sound management practices. It will also enhance the ability of the defence sector to sustain long-term and cost-effective range operations.

The department continues to demonstrate its responsibility as the custodian of land entrusted to it through active co-operation in government's land redistribution and restitution policies.

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.



The Military Skills Development System (MSDS), launched in 2003, aims to ensure a continuous intake of young, healthy South Africans into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). This is to rejuvenate the Regular Force and supply the Reserve Force.

The MSDS not only provides young South Africans with military skills, but also contributes to their social upliftment by providing them with skills that they will use in their civilian lives after completing their military service. It also provides the youth with employment opportunities. By September 2005, the SANDF was providing opportunities for 6 000 young South Africans. This figure is expected to grow to 10 000 within the next two years.

## Armaments

### Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR)

ARMSCOR is a statutory body established in accordance with the ARMSCOR Limited Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003). The Minister of Defence is the executive authority responsible for ARMSCOR. The management and control of ARMSCOR reside with a board of directors, while its day-to-day management vests in the hands of the management board.

In the execution of its functions, ARMSCOR maintains capabilities and technologies that are required to fulfil its mandate. These include appropriate programme management systems, the Defence Industrial Participation Programme, the management of technology projects and strategic facilities.

ARMSCOR acquires defence material for the Department of Defence and for any organ of state that may require such services, such as the SAPS.

#### Quality assurance

ARMSCOR provides for a quality assurance capability in support of acquisition and technology projects as well as for any other service required by the Department of Defence. To enhance this capability, ARMSCOR is a certified ISO 9001:2000 organisation.

#### ARMSCOR Business (Pty) Ltd

This subsidiary of ARMSCOR offers defence support services of exceptional standard to the Department of Defence. The core of these services includes defence research and development, test and evaluation, defence material disposal and logistic support services. To fulfil this mandate, ARMSCOR Business is structured into three groups:

#### Defence, Science and Technology Institute

- The Institute for Maritime Technology aims to satisfy strategic needs for technomilitary 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.
- Flamengo 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 evaluating vehicles and vehicle components, research and developing of vehicle-testing technologies and methods, VHF/UHF and microwave antenna-testing and evaluation, environmental testing, and verifying 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, independent driver-assessment and development facilities.

#### Defence Support Group

- ARMSCOR 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 ARMSCOR 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.

The acquisition of arms is transparent. ARMSCOR publishes the monthly *Contracts Bulletin*, which contains all requests for proposals and bids awarded. A daily electronic bulletin is also available to the industry through a secure computer network.

## 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.

Following 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 IT.

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.

Denel's defence manufacturing is grouped as follows:

- Aerospace Group
- Land Systems Group.

## Aerospace Group

### Airframe Manufacturing

As part of Denel Aviation in Kempton Park, adjacent to the 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 and 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 costs.

### 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 world pioneer of UAV systems and is the leading technology house in Africa regarding design, production and operation of UAV systems. It not only produces short-to-medium range tactical UAV systems like the Seeker II, but is also a leading force in 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 the JIA and at Irene in Centurion. Its activities include:

- 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 the JIA, undertakes the following:

- Integrated system 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 the 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 system-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:

- 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 designs, develops and manufactures:

- 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, development, and the manufacture of:

- 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.

### 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, consisting of ministers and deputy ministers, oversees policy and sets control mechanisms for the South African arms trade. It also ensures that arms-trade policies conform to internationally accepted practices.

Companies interested in exporting arms have to apply for export permits, 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 intelligence community provides evaluated information to:

- safeguard the Constitution
- promote the interrelated elements of security, stability, co-operation and development, both within South Africa and in relation to southern Africa
- uphold the individual rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution
- promote South Africa's ability to face foreign threats and enhance its competitiveness in a dynamic world.

### National Intelligence Agency

The NIA's mandate is divided into seven areas of interest: counter-intelligence, political intelligence, economic intelligence, border intelligence, terrorism, organised crime and corruption.

### South African Secret Service

The SASS provides the country's foreign intelligence capacity. It aims to provide government with accurate, topical, policy-relevant and timely foreign intelligence to promote, enhance and protect the national security and interests of South Africa and its citizens.

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. It is subject to comprehensive accounting and oversight regulations, making the organisation 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 Services, who reports to Cabinet through the Cabinet Committee on Security and Intelligence Affairs.

Parliament has appointed the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (JSCI), which may order investigations into the intelligence community's activities. In addition, the Constitution provides for protection against state abuse through the Public Protector and South African Human Rights Commission.

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 Services a seat on the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee, and clearly defines his/her powers and functions. The minister is also accountable to Cabinet for co-ordinating intelligence through the national intelligence structures.

## Intelligence oversight

### Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence

Integral to the *White Paper on Intelligence*, drafted in 1994, was the establishment of legislative oversight mechanisms.

The JSCI is an oversight parliamentary body comprising members of the six largest political parties. Selection to the committee is based on proportional representation decided on by the percentage of votes received in the last national election.

The JSCI hears complaints from the public, scrutinises the finances and operations of the services and reports to Parliament on these matters.

Parliamentary members serving on the JSCI take an oath of secrecy and undergo security screening to ensure that they do not compromise the work of the services in the course of performing their duties.

### Inspector-General

The Inspector-General monitors compliance with the Constitution, laws and policies of the country. The

Office of the Inspector General reports to the Minister of Intelligence Services.

The office reviews the activities of the services, receives and investigates complaints from the general public and the JSCI, or is tasked by the Minister of Intelligence Services.

The Inspector-General is appointed by the President following approval by two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly.

## Other civilian intelligence structures

### South African National Academy of Intelligence (SANAI)

SANAI plays a central role in providing quality training to members of the intelligence services.

Training at SANAI, which was established in February 2003, is geared towards producing officers who understand the political and security realms of South Africa and Africa.

The academy comprises the Academic Faculty, the Intelligence Research Institute and the Education, Training and Development Support Component.

Located in Mafikeng, North West, the SANAI campus is named after the late Mzwandile Piliso, a veteran intelligence officer who played an important role in the establishment of a non-statutory intelligence body that served the liberation movement.

### Intelligence Services Council (ISC)

The ISC conducts continuous research towards developing effective and competitive working conditions for members as they are recruited and receive multiskill training and development, commensurate benefits, career options and eventually retirement benefits.

The council oversaw the establishment of a new staff association and is in the process of establishing a united veterans' association for former members.

### Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd (COMSEC)

COMSEC was established as a private company in

February 2003 to ensure that critical electronic communications of government and related organs are protected and secured.

COMSEC's functions include securing government communications against unauthorised access and from technical, electronic or any other related threats. The company will, in concurrence with the NIA, provide verification services for electronic communications security systems, products and services used by the State.

COMSEC strives for greater co-ordination, integration, alignment and the maintenance of communications security.

### **National Communications Centre (NCC)**

The NCC serves as an advisory structure to the Minister of Intelligence Services on matters related to signals-intelligence procurement, management and direction. This includes areas such as the Signals Intelligence Evaluation Centre and the soon to be established Office of Interception Centres.

The centre will regulate the applications and authorisation for interceptions and monitor all interception of communications. It will eliminate duplication and possible mismanagement of resources.

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*Estimates of National Expenditure 2005*, published by National Treasury

National Intelligence Agency

National Treasury

Independent Complaints Directorate

Secretariat for Safety and Security

South African National Defence Force

South African Police Service

South African Secret Service

[www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)

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