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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.

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster is focusing on reducing serious and violent crime by between 7% and 10% a year. The cluster is following a two-pronged crime-fighting strategy that confirms the central role of law-enforcement agencies in combating crime, and acknowledges the principle of community involvement and establishing partnerships as primary instruments in preventing and combating crime.

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 Cabinet and Parliament. Important features of the minister's responsibilities include determining national policing policy and providing 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:

- enhancing the safety and security of South Africans
- ensuring proper investigation of criminal cases and providing sound crime intelligence
- protecting prominent people
- managing the SAPS efficiently, including its resources, development and operations.

These objectives have been aligned with the aims of the integrated justice system and the JCPS Cluster. The operational priorities of the department's strategic plan for 2005 – 2010 are:

- combating organised crime
- fighting serious and violent crime
- reducing crime against women and children
- improving on other SAPS priorities that affect basic service delivery.

Over the medium term, the department will support government's regional and continental objectives by implementing the Southern African



Development Community (SADC) Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials through the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation (SARPPCO) and the African Union (AU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

It will also provide operational support and institutional capacity-building to police agencies in southern Africa through SARPPCO, to promote development, stability and security, and benefit policing in South Africa through information-sharing.

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.

Independent Complaints Directorate

The primary role of the ICD is to ensure that complaints about alleged criminal offences and misconduct committed by SAPS members are investigated in an effective manner. Police conduct or behaviour that 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 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 then 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 SAPS management regarding the departmental prosecution of a police member.


The ICD reports to Parliament through the Minister of Safety and Security. However, it operates independently from the SAPS.

The ICD handled 5 103 complaints in 2005/06, representing a decrease of 12% compared with 2004/05, when it received 5 790 complaints.

Deaths in police custody or due to police action decreased by 5% compared with the same period in 2004/05. There were 620 deaths in 2005/06 compared with 652 in 2004/05. The majority of the deaths, most of which were shootings, occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (139).

Gauteng accounted for 127 deaths, comprising mainly shootings, suicides and natural deaths. The Eastern Cape had 97 deaths, Western Cape 56, Free State 50, Mpumalanga 45, Limpopo and North West 44 and the Northern Cape 18 deaths in police custody.

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

 It was announced in October 2006 that government would distribute R73,8 million to several law-enforcement agencies and departments in forfeited assets.

This followed Cabinet approval for the distribution of funds deposited into the Criminal Assets Recovery Account (Cara), following asset forfeiture.

A number of assets, including motor vehicles, equipment and property would also be distributed to a number of law-enforcement agencies and government departments.

In terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998), the monies and properties in Cara may be used to render financial assistance to law-enforcement agencies to combat organised crime, money laundering, criminal gang activities, and the financing of terrorist and related activities.

The South African Police Service received R33,7 million from the fund.

South African Police Service

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 upheld by the SAPS are to:

- protect everyone's rights and to 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 strive to improve it
- use its resources efficiently
- develop the skills of its members through equal opportunities
- co-operate with the community, all levels of government and other role-players.

The budget of the SAPS will increase significantly over a seven-year-period, and rose from R20,4 billion in 2002/03 to R29,4 billion in 2005/06, representing an average annual increase of 12,9%. It is expected to reach R38,5 billion in 2008/09, at a rate of 9,4% over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework period. In 2005/06, the SAPS was allocated R4,4 billion to improve police salaries.

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 (CPFs). 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. The implementation of sector policing continues.

CPFs, which have been in place since 1993, are functioning well at most police stations. They are

actively involved in crime-prevention and awareness programmes, and allow the SAPS 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.

The SAPS is dedicated to the upliftment of historically disadvantaged communities. This includes the building of community safety centres (CSCs) that focus on delivering basic and easily accessible services to communities, especially in deep rural and informal settlement areas.

CSCs bring the SAPS and the departments of justice and constitutional development, of correctional services, of health, and of social development under one roof. They are fully operational in Thembalethu in the Western Cape, Ntsimbini in KwaZulu-Natal, Leboeng in Limpopo and Khutsong in Gauteng.

The Protection and Security Services Programme is the fastest growing, with expenditure expected to increase from R593 million in 2002/03 to R1,9 billion in 2008/09, representing a growth rate of 21,2%. This is a relatively new programme, which is continuously expanding as new functions related to new government-security initiatives become established.

Additional funds have been allocated to the SAPS to increase the number of personnel to 178 910 by the end of March 2009. This labour input will be complemented by the concomitant expansion of the vehicle fleet, equipment supplies and information technology (IT) infrastructure.

By March 2006, the SAPS had 155 532 members.

By May 2006, police stations had a total personnel strength of about 95 000. It is envisaged that police-station personnel will increase by almost 35 000, which will be sustained at nearly 130 000 up to 2010.

By May 2006, closed circuit television (CCTV) monitor systems were expanded in KwaMashu, Inanda and Mafikeng. The existing Cape Town and Kimberley CCTV systems were being assessed for possible expansion.

SAPS divisions

Career Management

This division renders a people-centred human resource (HR) service to all personnel and ensures

their optimal use. It provides HR support and capacity-building to the SAPS, including management interventions, career coaching, career alignment and strategic workforce planning.

Crime Intelligence

This 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.

To improve policing and services, the South African Police Service (SAPS) management adopted a flatter organisational structure. The revised structure will incorporate the advantages of decentralisation of work and authority, and will make specialised skills available at police stations.

The restructuring of the SAPS focuses on:

- reducing policing levels from four to three, namely national, provincial and station level
- reducing the provincial and national structures to improve co-ordination and the provision of functional policing and support services
- redeploying to station-level certain specialised operational policing functions to ensure crimes are investigated where they occur
- moving national-, provincial- and area-skilled persons to stations to increase the leadership, management, decision-making and skill levels at stations to deal with the crime challenges unique to each station
- empowering station commissioners to render a comprehensive service and effectively manage all resources
- amend accountability frameworks to assess the performance of stations and station commissioners in terms of standardised performance indicators.

The revised structure will also ensure that police-community trust is enhanced, improving the morale of SAPS personnel. Government's intention to establish one-stop centres was expected to benefit from the restructuring of the SAPS.

The most important change will be the dissolution of area offices, which are expected to devolve to the various police stations as part of the station-empowerment strategy.

Crime Prevention

This division 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. Hostage negotiators and police divers render specialised services as a secondary function.

The SAPS Dog and Mounted Service has been recognised as an important element of the SAPS crime-fighting strategy. A new mounted school to breed suitable horses and train riders has been established at Potchefstroom in North West. The national borderlines have also been incorporated as one of the many functions provided by the mounted units.

The SAPS Dog Service provides policing services nationally, including at national ports of entry. These services are provided through its well-trained dogs, which include tracking of explosives, narcotics and protected species; search-and-rescue; tracker;

fire-investigation; carcass-and-hide; and patrol and sheep dogs. In mid-2006, a new discipline of dog training was being finalised following a pilot project, which will result in trained dogs being able to detect the scent of human blood and semen.

Criminal Record and Forensic Science Services Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)

The FSL in Pretoria is implementing revolutionary new technology that will quadruple the laboratory's capacity to process DNA samples.

Previously, some 200 samples were processed daily manually, but implementing the Automated Genetic Sample Processing System (GSPS) is expected to ensure that 800 samples can be loaded into the system daily.

The GSPS is the only one of its kind in the world and is a robotic system that combines engineering and science, improving the police's capacity to process DNA samples. Between 1 April 2006 and September 2006, DNA analysis was done for over 2 000 cases.

Since the implementation of the Integrated Ballistics Information System, more than 416 000 images have been captured on the database. Almost 5 000 hits (links between two or more cases) have been made, which implies linking of almost 10 000 different crime scenes where there was no prior knowledge/information that the same firearm(s) was/were used.

The FSL has acquired a video spectral comparator infrared apparatus to assist in differentiating between inks and documents, and detecting alterations, additions and obliterations on documents. It has also gained gas chromatograph mass spectrometers to assist in analysing drug-related cases. The Craig Micro Spectrometer was obtained for colour analysis of various material such as fibres and paint samples.

Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

The Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) palm-print extension and matcher upgrade was successfully implemented in December 2004 and became fully operational in January 2005. The palm-print extension has contributed to crime-solving in the SAPS.

From July 2005 to December 2005, 4 200 crime-scene palm prints were identified (cases solved) with the assistance of the palm-print functionality.

The second annual National Police Day celebration was held on 27 January 2006. The purpose of National Police Day is, among other things, to:

- signify the date and anniversary of the establishment of the South African Police Service (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.

The implementation of the new matcher functionality also increased accuracy in the 10-print matching process.

A total of 1 723 534 fingerprint forms were processed on AFIS during 2005, of which 618 178 were positively identified by the system.

The CRC has procured 108 live-scan booking stations capable of capturing finger and palm prints electronically. This is expected to improve the quality of prints to be added to the AFIS database, which will enhance the ability to arrest identified suspects.

Technology and Technical Management

A new component responsible for facilitating technology development in the SAPS was added to the division during 2005. By mid-2006, this component was establishing the necessary strategy and capacity. It is expected to add significant value to the fight against crime, with specific emphasis on the application of science and technology.

Detective Service

This division is responsible for maintaining an effective crime-investigation service. It investigates crimes and gathers all related evidence required by the prosecuting authority to redress crime.

The Detective Service consists of the following components:

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

Between 2002 and 2005, the SAPS trained 17 475 detectives. In 2006/07, 1 000 newly-trained members were expected to join the Detective Service. Detectives' career paths are being streamlined to retain experienced SAPS members. They are promoted within a three-level system while continuing functional police work, rather than being promoted to administrative managerial positions.

By October 2006, general investigators were attending multilevel specialised courses to give them the capacity to investigate every type of 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 use 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, managing the national budget.

Legal Services

This division mainly renders a legal advisory service to the SAPS in respect of 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 international 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's seven components are:

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

In September 2006, the South African Police Service released crime statistics for 2005/06:

- attempted murder decreased by 16,6%
- serious and violent assault decreased by 9,6%
- common assault decreased by 15,6%
- robbery with aggravating circumstances decreased by 6,2%
- common robbery decreased by 18,3%
- drug-related crimes increased by 13,2%
- car hijackings increased by 3,1%
- murder decreased by 2%
- rape decreased by 1%
- indecent assault decreased by 3,7%
- driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased by 9,9%
- cash-in-transit heists increased by 74,1%.

Over the past decade, the division has contributed 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 drafting international police co-operation agreements. It also participated in the drafting processes of international instruments pertaining to the combating of transnational organised crime, and 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 the 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, stations and units to improve their level of service delivery to the community.

Operational Response Services

The division is nationally responsible for maintaining public order; executing medium- and high-risk operations, including preventing rural and urban terrorism, executing search-and-rescue operations, stabilising volatile crime situations, monitoring and evaluating all major events, the international deployment of SAPS members on civilian police (CivPol) peacekeeping missions; and combating cross-border crime on South Africa's land, sea and air borderlines.

Women empowerment is a main priority within the division, specifically pertaining to recruiting and training female members at previously male-dominated units such as the Special Task Force, National Intervention Unit (NIU) and the Air Wing. The Special Task Force became one of the first units of its kind to accept five female members into the unit.

The NIU has successfully recruited and trained 29 female operational members.

The Air Wing already has three female pilots and has embarked on the Designated Pilot Training Programme. Various designated members, including women, have been trained as pilots. As part of this process, this division produced the first black female helicopter pilot in South Africa.

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 Special Task Force participated in various cross-border initiatives, such as Operation Rachel in Mozambique, during which arms caches were located and destroyed. Operation Rachel has been conducted – with the active support and assistance of the Mozambican authorities – since 1999. The division also assisted in training members of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) police, as well as with anti-terrorism training and other training needs of the SARPPCO.

Operational Response Services is responsible for deploying SAPS members to participate in United Nations (UN) and AU peacekeeping missions. During 2005/06, 200 members were deployed to Darfur, Sudan. This division is also responsible for

 More than 60 000 South African Police Service (SAPS) members were deployed to secure and protect polling stations during the municipal local elections held on 1 March 2006.

The South African National Defence Force, with infantry and paratroopers, as well as fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, was also on standby to assist the SAPS, if required.

establishing a rapid deployment capacity and a standby force to assist with CivPol interventions, where needed.

Personnel Services

This division manages personnel-related matters in support of the operational priorities of the SAPS. It consists of the following three components, namely:

- **Employee Assistance Services.** This component comprises Social Work, and Spiritual and Psychological Services. Their respective functions are:
 - developing and maintaining a professional occupational social-work service focused on service delivery by means of research and identified programmes, as well as a disability and HIV/AIDS support service
 - developing and maintaining a professional spiritual support service by facilitating spiritual support, research and proactive programmes; conducting psychological interventions and evaluations as well as managing, developing and enhancing sport and recreation within the SAPS.
- **Personnel Provision and Maintenance.** This component comprises two sections, namely Promotions and Awards and Personnel Provision and is responsible for:
 - managing all promotions, occupational translations and awards within the SAPS
 - managing all personnel provision-related matters such as recruitment, appointments, transfers and service arrangements.
- **Service Terminations and Behaviour Management.** This component comprises three sections, namely Medical Administration, Service Absence and Terminations, and Behaviour Management. Their functions are managing:
 - injury on duty and medical boards
 - service terminations and absence
 - disciplinary procedures and grievances within the SAPS.

Protection and Security Services

This division comprises six components, namely VIP Protection Service, Static and Mobile Security, Operational Support, Railway Policing, Government Security Regulator and Ports of Entry Security.

The VIP Protection Service protects and secures the national and provincial executive of South Africa, comprising the President, Deputy President, former presidents, national ministers, premiers, members of provincial executive committees and any other office bearer whose safety is of significant national importance.

This component is also responsible for the protection of visiting foreign dignitaries who qualify for protection, and judges and magistrates who are presiding over trials where their safety may be threatened.

Static and Mobile Security provides comprehensive static security cover to all identified strategic government installations, residences and offices of identified VIPs. It ensures mobile security services at all identified installations and operations.

Mobile Operations a pilot project, will manage:

- security escorts to certain identified dangerous/high-profile awaiting-trial prisoners
- ad hoc guarding of certain high-profile and/or dangerous psychiatric awaiting-trial prisoners while at institutions
- security venues of certain high-profile trials while in session
- security escorts for certain identified valuable/dangerous government cargo.

Railway Policing prevents and combats organised crime, serious and violent crime, and crimes against women and children in the rail environment. The pilot project officially commenced on 1 June 2004 in the Western Cape. The other provinces are to follow.

The Government Security Regulator regulates physical security in the public sector, strategic installations, and administers the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980). Incident Management develops control centres and protocols for the monitoring of operations, and limits the probability and manages the impact of critical incidents within the operational sphere of Protection and Security Services. The Security Advisory Service is responsible for evaluating all ports of entry (harbours, airports and land ports) and auditing all government departments, residences and offices of all VIPs in terms of physical security.

Ports of Entry Security is responsible for the security of all ports of entry into South Africa.

Operational Support ensures the operational success of the division, namely financial management, HR management, auxiliary services, management services and supply-chain management; and facilitates, develops and co-ordinates policies; conducts inspections; and determines operational standards within the division.

Supply-Chain Management

This division is responsible for meeting the total logistical needs of the SAPS through effective and efficient demand, acquisition, logistical, disposal and performance management.

On 1 April 2006, the SAPS took over custodianship of all functional SAPS accommodation from the Department of Public Works.

During 2005/06, nine new police stations were completed and two existing ones upgraded. By mid-2006, 20 new police stations were under construction and four had been upgraded. The construction of another 26 police stations was expected to commence in 2006/07.

A new digital radio communications system is being installed in Gauteng and is expected to be completed and fully functional by December 2007. The system will enhance police communications, significantly contributing to effective service delivery.

Additional funds have been made available to procure more vehicles, thus easing the present shortage of this vital resource in the SAPS.

In January 2002, the SAPS had 27 000 vehicles. By March 2006, this figure had risen to 35 418 vehicles.

Training

The Training Division is responsible for:

- providing effective learning programmes for policing-related education, training and development
- generating, implementing and maintaining Education, Training and Development (ETD) system standards and the quality assurance of ETD
- facilitating skills development within the SAPS
- managing basic training within the SAPS
- managing in-service training within the SAPS
- managing generic skills provision and international training support within the SAPS
- managing and using all resources in accordance with relevant directives and legislation.

Victim-Empowerment Programme

By the end of March 2006, victim-friendly facilities had been established at 583 police stations. About 387 police members were trained in victim empowerment.

The SAPS aimed to establish an additional 150 such facilities in 2006/07. In new or upgraded police stations, provision is made for private facilities where victims can provide statements and access information.

Safer Schools Programme

The Safer Schools Programme is a partnership between the SAPS and the Department of Education. It addresses issues such as drugs and firearms in schools, sexual offences and bullying. Its focus is on ensuring a safe learning environment.

Communities are involved in this programme through school governing bodies (SGBs) and school safety committees, ensuring the national roll out of the Tiisa Thuto Programme in co-operation with Business Against Crime (BAC).

Tiisa Thuto aims to fight school community-based crime by inculcating a positive value system among the school community, heightening communities' sense of ownership of schools, and creating conditions and/or a culture that is conducive to effective teaching, learning and support.

Tiisa Thuto's core beneficiaries are learners, educators, parents and members of SGBs.

Firearms control

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000), and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 43 of 2003), aim 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 and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence.

The draft Firearms Control Amendment Bill was published for public comment in the *Government Gazette* on 24 February 2006.

Proposals in the draft Bill included, among other things, the following:

- Instead of periodically renewing their firearm licences, legal owners of firearms will have to

obtain a competency certificate every five years and will have to have their firearms audited.

- The definition of 'occasional' hunters/sportspersons will be amended so that such persons may also belong to accredited organisations.
- Prosecutors will determine admission-of-guilt fines in respect of minor offences without the offender being automatically declared unfit to possess a firearm. The Registrar may, however, independently still conduct an inquiry to determine whether a person who paid an admission-of-guilt fine remains fit to possess a firearm.
- All collected firearms must be made inoperable. In terms of the Bill, private collectors are obliged to place the moving parts of semi-automatic and prohibited (automatic) firearms in safekeeping at a place which is separate from the firearm concerned and which is acceptable to the Registrar of Firearms. The number of cartridges that may be collected has also been reduced.

In November 2004, the Minister of Safety and Security 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.

A total of 33 823 illegal firearms and 608 794 rounds of illegal ammunition were surrendered between 1 January 2005 and 30 June 2005, and 46 631 legal firearms and 821 527 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily handed to the SAPS. The SAPS confiscated over 17 600 firearms and 370 180 rounds of ammunition between 1 April 2005 and 31 March 2006. During this period, 4 842 firearms were reported as lost and stolen and 12 351 firearms were recovered.

Between 1 April 2005 and 31 March 2006, the SAPS accredited 586 non-official firearm institutions, of which 151 were shooting ranges and 232 were training-providers.

During the same period, the SAPS destroyed more than 107 460 firearms.

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 elections. It was also a key component of the civilian police structure built into the programme of the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS), working towards permanent peace in that country.

The AMIS civilian police comprised members of police services from 16 African countries.

The SAPS 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 to Interpol. It has 12 liaison officers based at South African missions abroad to interact on a continuous basis with its counterparts in detecting international crime.

The SAPS is involved in removing and destroying weapons and ammunition in Mozambique and the DRC. By May 2006, there were plans to conduct a similar operation in Lesotho.

Commandos and reservists

The SAPS will put in place an alternative system to address the phasing out of the commando system to avoid a security vacuum. One of the strategies identified for doing this is to increase reservist numbers.

The revised system of police reservists, among other things, consolidates the SAPS' sector-policing

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is taking over border control from the Department of Defence. SAPS members have been deployed at the borders between Limpopo and Zimbabwe, Northern Cape and Namibia/Botswana, North West and Botswana, Free State and Lesotho, Eastern Cape and Lesotho and KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho.

The Border Control Co-ordinating Committee and the Department of Public Works are constructing and upgrading ports of entry. This includes installing modern technology with improved satellite and electronic surveillance systems.

programme. It provides for four categories of reservists, namely Functional Policing, Support Services, Specialised Functional Policing (pilots, divers, social workers), and Rural and Urban Sector Policing.

The main thrust of the revised system is to create a part-time professional police service. The system also provides for the call-up and payment of reservists, based on the identified policing needs at provincial, area or station level. The reservists will be paid only when they are called up and according to their ranks.

Modular outcomes-based training programmes have been completed to enhance the skills and knowledge of all reservists. A budget of R260 million has been approved to call up reservists for duty. The following number of reservists could be called up over the reflected periods:

- 2006/07: R60 million to call up 8 000 reservists
- 2007/08: R80 million to call up 15 000 reservists
- 2008/09: R120 million to call up 25 000 reservists.

Career centres

To market career prospects in the SAPS, career centres have been launched in various provinces, including:

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

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 SAPS services by facilitating greater co-operation, equality and empowerment among all SAPS employees. Activities are aligned to government initiatives to improve the overall quality of life of women.

The network runs at station, provincial and national levels.

Business Against Crime

BAC was formed in 1996 at the request of former President Nelson Mandela for business to play a pivotal role in supporting government's crime-fighting initiatives, by harnessing business resources and skills.

BAC is a section 21 not-for-profit organisation mandated to support government in the fight

against crime. The organisation is primarily funded by business-sector donations, and has a presence in seven provinces with a national office in Johannesburg, Gauteng.

The vision of BAC is for a safe and secure South Africa where its people and businesses live without the threat of crime and violence.

BAC's mission is to:

- facilitate an effective and close working relationship between government and industry bodies in the fight against crime
- facilitate the implementation of a long-term social-crime prevention strategy with government
- partner business and international organisations to support government in the fight against crime
- facilitate the alignment of business-wide and other relevant non-governmental organisations' crime-fighting initiatives
- facilitate the achievement of government's goals for reducing crime, as set out in the National Crime-Prevention Strategy and departmental plans
- leverage resources, skills and the expertise of business to assist government in attaining an effective and efficient criminal justice system
- build community and business confidence and support by communicating the successes of the fight against crime consistently and aggressively.

Programmes

The BAC's seven programmes include:

- The Criminal Justice Strengthening Programme that is designed to build, support and strengthen the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, through the professional management of courts and court services.
- The Tiisa Thuto Programme that seeks to teach non-violent methods of conflict-resolution and positive morality, including life skills and personal values in schools, to reduce crime and violence and improve standards of learning. The programme ran in 121 schools in Gauteng in 2004/05, reaching 1 240 097 learners, educators and parents. By mid-2006, Tiisa Thuto was being rolled out to Mpumalanga, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.
- The Support Programme for Police Stations, which aims to improve service delivery at police

stations through effective management, best practices, and skills and capacity development. More than 200 police officers from 28 police stations were trained in Mpumalanga and Gauteng in 2005 and 98 working partnerships were established in Gauteng, North West, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga.

- The Commercial Crime (including fraud and corruption) Programme, which established specialised commercial court centres (SCCCs) countrywide, staffed by specialists, to convict the guilty quickly and efficiently, and to secure appropriate sentences. The SCCCs have an average conviction rate of between 97% and 98%. The case-processing time (average months) was reduced by 50%, from 30 months in 1999 to 14 months in 2005. The rescoping of the Commercial Crime Programme has been completed.
- The Organised Crime Programme aims to reduce large-scale syndicated crimes by removing the commercial benefit of trading in stolen goods, as well as ensuring the effective prosecution of offenders. The current focus is on vehicle theft and hijacking, and the theft of cellphones and copper cables. Business processes within the vehicle-management system are aimed at rooting out fraud and corruption and improving service delivery. The Cellphone Blacklisting Agreement, brokered by BAC, was signed on 13 April 2005 by the SAPS, Cell C, MTN and Vodacom. The reporting of stolen, lost and damaged cellphones increased by about 500% in the first 10 months of 2005, compared with the same period in 2003 and 2004.
- The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development has been reorganised into functional business units that have a proper management structure and accountability at all levels. The programme involves implementing financial policies and procedures for managing the department in accordance with good business practice and generally accepted accounting principles.
- The Support Programme seeks to enhance the department's internal capacity through a number of interventions, thus ultimately affecting overcrowding and recidivism in prisons.

All programmes have clear and appropriate performance and delivery goals that are reviewed

continually by the BAC board, government, donors and sponsors.

In October 2006, government met with the Big Business Working Group and the BAC in Pretoria. This followed an initial meeting held in Cape Town in August 2006, which resolved to re-energise the partnership between business and government in the fight against crime.

The meeting agreed to create a leadership forum, composed of leaders of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster and business, to identify and mobilise 'stepchange' interventions necessary to turn around the crime situation in the country.

The specific initiatives for immediate action included:

- Reviewing and improving the criminal justice system. Both business and government will second senior executives to this initiative on a permanent basis.
- Reviewing and enhancing crime prevention and combating initiatives undertaken by government departments.
- Providing specialist training and redeploying experts who had retired or joined the private sector.

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:

- 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. Not only has the posture been amended

to primarily defensive, but it is now also described as non-threatening. 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 various initiatives aimed at securing peace and stability on the continent.

By April 2006, the Department of Defence had deployed 14 defence attachés in Africa, and was planning to increase this number to 29 by 2008.

The defence budget was expected to remain constant over the next three years, with R24 billion set aside for 2006/07, R24,6 billion for 2007/08 and R25,7 billion for 2008/09.

Legislation

Defence Act, 2002

The Defence Act, 2002 regulates the defence function.

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002)

The NCACC Act, 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 to 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 (Act 33 of 2004)

The Protection of Constitutional Democracy and Related Activities Act, 2004 came into force on 20 April 2005. Given the scale and the 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 may be employed 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
- functions in support of national interests.

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 include 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.

Military strategic objectives

The purpose of military strategic objectives is to defend South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter, which allows for any country to defend itself. This self-defence aims at protecting the country and its territorial integrity. The military strategic objectives of the SANDF are the following:

- Enhancing and maintaining comprehensive defence capabilities. This entails providing self defence in accordance with international law against any external aggression, which endangers the stability of South Africa.
- Promoting peace, security and stability in the region and on the continent. The purpose is to provide armed forces for external deployment in accordance with international obligations, or support to enhance security of decisions by the executive.
- Supporting the people of South Africa. The purpose is to support the population of South Africa being employed for service domestically in South Africa. This could be by means of operations other than war, during periods when the responsible state departments do not have the capacity to do so.

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 or regional peace-building and peacemaking
- international or regional peace enforcement
- international or regional search-and-rescue
- maintaining the health status of members of the SANDF
- maritime support
- pre-emptive operations
- Presidential healthcare
- Presidential tasks
- protecting foreign assets
- repelling 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:

- Providing 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.
- 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 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, IT, information, intelligence, infrastructure, reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities
- light mobile capability
- conventional warfare capability
- support capability.

Human Resource 2010 Strategy

A key initiative to sustain the Department of Defence's state of readiness in the context of people-centred transformation is the HR 2010 Strategy (HR 2010).

The aim of HR 2010 is to ensure that the department has the most effective, efficient and economical HR composition of both uniformed and civilian members to deliver on its mandate and support for government.

Military Skills Development System (MSDS)

The MSDS, launched in 2003, aims to ensure a continuous intake of young, healthy South Africans into the 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. Since 2003, the Department of Defence has recruited 12 465 young men and women who have completed or are in the process of completing the programme. The department has made steady progress in the numbers of recruits from year to year. By April 2006, the MSDS intake stood at 8 298 members compared with 6 222 in 2005, representing an increase of 2 076 members.

The department's Core Service System, introduced in January 2005 as the first step for MSDS recruits to be taken into the regular forces, stood at 5 804 in April 2006, representing a significant increase of 4 864 from 940 members in 2005.

The Joint Operations Division has for the first time deployed 299 MSDS-trained members in operations outside the country. In November 2005, the South African Army placed 200 MSDS members in full-time employment in four private companies, while securing 30 days a year from each of them for Reserve Force duty.

Organisational structure

Defence Secretariat

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.

The Secretary for Defence heads the Defence Secretariat.

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 gained from survey analyses.

Policy and Planning

The Policy and Planning Division comprises the Defence Policy, HR Policy and Strategic Management components. The functions of this subprogramme include, but are not limited to, the following:

- providing advice 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
- integration and performance analyses 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.

Management of transformation

The Transformation Project aims 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 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 maintaining 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:

- Achieving international and regional defence co-operation aims.
- Executing limited peace operations.
- Effective land, sea and air-border control.
- Maintaining law and order in support of the SAPS, with special attention to combating taxi violence, robberies and heists.
- Controlling South African maritime areas of responsibility, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Women with highly specialised skills are being employed in the service arms of the South African National Defence Force.

The South African Navy has appointed three female officers commanding to the navy combat platforms, including an appointment to the navy fast-attack craft, the *SAS Makhanda*.

Acquiring the strategic defence packages has led to further transformation in the Department of Defence, including 20 officers getting opportunities for submarine training in India and Germany. This will result in the navy having two qualified women on the Type 209 Submarine, which will be a milestone in Africa.

The South African Air Force will qualify 12 female pilots by the end of 2007. A further 13 women have been identified for training as navigators and engineers in 2007.

- 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 is gradually phasing 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, 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

- participation 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
- 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 ensures that the core strategic objectives of the department are effectively addressed.

For internal operations, nine tactical level headquarters have been 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, as well as 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, 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.

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.

Resettlement

The Directorate: Personnel Separation has executed programmes at various levels in terms of the department's HR 2010. The directorate serves as a nodal point for redeployment and resettlement.

The Department of Defence established the Personnel Rationalisation Advisory and Co-ordinating Committee to ensure efficient and cost-effective support programmes for 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 HR Planning Instruction 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 support peace missions. Various members of the Department of Defence have been trained for participation in missions and are deployed in the following countries:

Burundi

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 that South Africa contribute to the Onub mission.

By May 2006, some 900 members were deployed in Burundi.

Democratic Republic of Congo

South Africa has been involved with peacekeeping in the DRC since April 2001. SANDF members form part of the UN mission as military observers, staff officers and contingent members.

In terms of a bilateral agreement between the governments of South Africa and the DRC, 27 SANDF members were deployed in the DRC during February 2005 to assist with the integration process of the different armed groups. This is not part of the UN mission in the DRC and facilitates the team-building training of the integrated DRC forces.

During May 2005, in close co-operation with the Congolese authorities, the Netherlands confirmed willingness to contribute support toward the integration of the Congolese armed forces, on condition that the assistance would be organised by South Africa.

By May 2006, two *Centres de Brassage et de Recyclage* were being built at Mushaki and Nyaleke with the assistance of the SANDF. This was not part of the UN mission in the DRC.

By May 2006, some 1 350 SANDF members were deployed in the DRC.

Sudan

Ten SANDF members were deployed to the Sudan during July 2004 as observers and since May 2005 additional members have been deployed as part of the AU mission.

By May 2006, 318 SANDF members were deployed in the Sudan as military observers, staff officers and contingent members, as part of the AMIS.

Côte d'Ivoire

Since June 2005, a military advisory and monitoring team consisting of 38 members has been deployed in Côte d'Ivoire to assist with the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

Seven military observers and staff officers form part of the UN and AU missions deployed in Ethiopia and Eritrea since December 2002.

Acquiring main equipment

The Department of Defence has completely revised and consolidated its policies for the acquisition of weapon systems. 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

By mid-2006, the Directorate: Army Acquisition was engaged in 32 capital projects at various stages of execution. The projects included upgrades of existing equipment and several new major systems. A number of upgrade projects were also completed. A major focus area is the armoured combat-vehicle capability of the South African Army. This includes Mamba, Casspir, Olifant main battle tank, Rooikat and GV6 self-propelled gun systems that are all being upgraded to extend their duration, while the new infantry combat-vehicle and supply-support vehicle programmes are close to being commissioned.

The infantry's indirect fire capability and anti-tank missile systems were expected to be commissioned in 2006/07. The Hornet rapid-deployment vehicle system for special forces was expected to enter service in mid-2006, while the Gecko rapid-deployment logistical vehicle, destined for airborne forces application, was expected to be handed over to the army in 2006.

The directorate also focused on a number of engineering projects, with a new water-provision system to be commissioned in 2007. Enhanced mine-detection and earth-moving systems will also be commissioned from the end of 2007.

The acquisition of a tactical intelligence system (TIS) has been contracted. The TIS consists of a tactical intelligence centre at brigade level and a tactical intelligence control post at regimental level. The intelligence-management system, also at regimental level, is responsible for deployment and tasking of person-portable, vehicle-mounted and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) sensors and for supervision of the tactical imagery processing system.

Contracting for the production of person-portable systems and required command and management systems was scheduled for 2006. Commissioning of the first regiment is scheduled for 2007/08. The acquisition of vehicle-mounted and UAV sensors will be scheduled for activation in future phases of this project.

Directorate: Air Force Acquisition

In July 2006, the first of 28 Gripen fighter jets bought from Sweden's Saab Aerospace company arrived at Ysterplaat Air Force Base (AFB) in Cape Town. The jet was expected to go to the SAAF's Test Flight and Development Centre (TFDC) at AFB,

Bredasdorp in the Overberg, where it would be tested to validate the aircraft's equipment to South African specifications.

The new-generation Gripen aircraft, the SA01, forms part of government's multibillion rand strategic package of purchases that include submarines, helicopters and corvettes. The high-tech jet has powerful sensors that provide a ground-information collecting capacity that gives it a strategic advantage in intelligence-driven threat management. Delivery of the remaining dual-seat aircraft will commence from the third quarter of 2008, with the last single-seat aircraft to be delivered at the end of 2011.

A group of Swedes who are part of the test team have moved to the TFDC until the final delivery of the first dual-seat Gripen D jets to the SAAF in 2008.

In turn, South African personnel from Denel, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) and the SAAF are in Sweden on a two-year skills and technology-transfer programme, as part of a US\$14,7 million skills and technology-transfer contract with Denel Aviation.

The skills-transfer element of the arms procurement package is part of the Gripen Defence Industrial Participation Programme, according to which Saab and Gripen parent company, BAE Systems, are obliged to deliver US\$350 million worth of technology transfer to South Africa by 2008.

By April 2006, the SAAF had received seven of the 30 ordered Agusta A109 light-utility helicopters. The first batch of these helicopters has been commissioned at the SAAF Helicopter Flying School in Bloemfontein. The final handover to the SAAF was expected during 2006.

The Super Lynx Maritime Helicopter Project has commenced with production in the United Kingdom. The first deliveries are scheduled for 2007, with handover to the SAAF in 2008. The Super Lynx is intended for use on the South African Navy's new corvettes.

As part of a government initiative, an international partnership has been formed with Airbus Military to rejuvenate the local aviation industry. This has resulted in an acquisition contract for eight A400M large military transport aircraft. Substantial orders for structural components for the worldwide fleet of aircraft were placed with local companies in accordance with the

contractual agreements. Based on the present development plan, the first South African aircraft should be delivered at the end of 2010.

Directorate: Naval Acquisition

On 17 January 2006, the Navy's combat support ship *SAS Drakensberg* sailed from Cape Town en route to Germany to escort the navy's first Type 209 submarine to South Africa.

The submarine arrived at Simon's Town on 7 April 2006 after a 49-day and 8 000-nautical-mile trip from Germany via Norway with 30 crew on board. The submarine, christened *SAS Manthatisi* after the 19th-century warrior queen of the Batlokwa people, will replace the country's aged Daphne-class submarines.

The newly built class 209 submarine is 62 m from keel to fin. The highly successful Type 209 submarine, currently in service in 13 navies worldwide, is ideally suited for operations off the South African coastline.

The harbour workboats, *Tshukudu* and *Ndlovu*, that were specifically acquired to assist in berthing the new Type 209 submarines, were manufactured locally and delivered to Simon's Town in February 2006.

Special forces systems

Four long-range, high-speed boats were expected to be commissioned in 2006.

By mid-2006, the concept phases of both the medium-range boats, laser-target designators and high-altitude parachute equipment were being completed.

Directorate: Technology Development

A containerised version of the optronic-radar tracker (ORT) installed on the navy's new corvettes was completed and delivered to the Defence Peace Safety and Security (DPSS) Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

This system will now be used by the CSIR for further research into tracking radars and optronic sensor systems, as part of the ongoing research and development programme of the Department of Defence, with a view to providing future mid-life ORT upgrades to the navy. Being an exact functional replica of the operational ORT, it will also provide a platform for operational experimentation, problem-solving and training in new techniques – enhancing the navy's capability as a knowledgeable user of the ORT.

The Institute for Maritime Technology (IMT), a business unit of Armscor Business, completed the development of an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV), which will be used to further IMT's underwater research programme for the navy. The AUV will be used for the evaluation of underwater transducers and sensors, such as sonars and video equipment used in the characterisation and mapping of the underwater environment, including harbours and harbour entrances.

Research into advanced aircraft self-protection technologies culminated in a successful capability demonstration early in 2006. The system has sensors that detect and warn of missiles approaching the aircraft, with counter-measures that are activated automatically to deflect or destroy incoming missiles.

Capability retention at the Overberg Test Range (OTR) remains a high priority to ensure reliable flight testing of technology demonstrators and weapon systems, as well as the certification of general defence systems used by the army and navy. Significant enhancements to OTR's instrumentation were also either completed or initiated to ensure its capability to support the SANDF in the operational test and evaluation of new equipment acquired as part of the strategic defence package programmes. The facility also provided support to several international clients during 2006/07.

Focused research in protecting vehicles against landmines remains important to the SANDF. This capability at the DPSS Division of the CSIR has been enhanced with the ability to test, measure and evaluate blast events. The unit is now in a position to accurately and consistently characterise landmine blast events. In parallel with the establishment of the test facility, attention was also given to developing a mathematical modelling capability. Good correlation of model results with the physical test results has been achieved.

The unit now supports the acquisition of all new protected vehicle programmes with meaningful and independent scientific advice. It is complemented by the Blast Impact and Survivability Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Ongoing research is conducted in the areas of explosives and propellants for guns and rockets. As a result, ammunition options now available to the SANDF are significantly safer to store, transport and handle with no corresponding reduction in operational performance.

Research into and development of a variety of advanced technologies for guided missiles (including seeker heads, aerodynamics, guidance units and propulsion motors) has achieved such a level of maturity that full-scale development of a state-of-the-art short-range air-to-air missile, based on these technologies, has been initiated. The new Gripen fighter aircraft of the SAAF will be equipped with this missile.

Ongoing research is also conducted in a large number of areas that are of particular importance to the military, including various aspects of electronic warfare, secure communications, computer systems' security, airframe structures, aero engines, chemical and biological defence, armour protection, human factors, surveillance, modelling and simulation.

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.

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

Armcor is a statutory body established in accordance with the Armcor Limited Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003). The Minister of Defence is the executive authority responsible for Armcor. The management and control of Armcor resides 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, Armcor maintains capabilities and technologies that are required to fulfil its mandate. These include appropriate programme-management systems, the Defence Industrial Participation Programme, and the management of technology projects and strategic facilities. Armcor acquires defence material for the Department of Defence and for any organ of state that may require such services, such as the SAPS and other public entities as approved by the Minister of Defence.

Quality assurance

Armcor 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, Armcor is a certified International Organisation for Standardisation 9001:2000.

Armcor Business (Pty) Limited

This subsidiary of Armcor 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, Armcor 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 is a leading ergonomics consultancy providing a comprehensive service in ergonomics, and occupational health and safety, both locally and internationally. It is an inspection authority in occupational hygiene, approved by the Department of Labour.
- Flamengro, the Fluid and Mechanical Engineering Group, specialises in the numerical simulation of the dynamic behaviour of fluid flow and structures and the processing of experimental data to serve as input for improved stimulations or to evaluate the accuracy of the theoretical predictions.
- 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, researching and developing vehicle-testing technologies and methods, VHF/UHF and microwave antenna-testing and evaluation, environmental testing, and verifying military products against specification. The Events Division offers restaurant, conference and development facilities, whereas the Training Division offers various driver-training courses.
- Alkantpan offers an all-purpose weapon and ammunition test range for the testing of all kinds of weaponry, ranging in calibre from 20 mm to 155 mm and larger.

Defence Support Group

- Armscor Defence-Asset Management Centre provides decision-making support in the acquisition, operational and phasing-out phases of systems by rendering data and asset-management services.
- Defence Material Disposal is the appointed agent of the Department of Defence to dispose of redundant military defence equipment.
- AB Logistics Freight is a registered and accredited customs-clearing agent with the South African Revenue Service, and a member of the Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations and the South African Association of Freight Forwarders. It also enjoys authority to act as a customs-clearing agent in South Africa in terms of the United States Compliance Programme. Armscor is 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 and fully accountable. 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

Denel is a state-owned profit-driven corporation registered under the South African Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973). Its defence capability dates



In October 2006, the first 10 Hawk lead-in fighter-trainer aircraft were officially handed over to 85 Combat Flying School at Air Force Base (AFB) Makhado. The Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, also officially reopened the school, which was closed when it was moved from Hoedspruit to Makhado in 2005. It will be the only fighter-pilot training squadron in the South African Air Force.

The 10 hawks 120s are the first of an eventual 24 fighter-trainer aircraft to be used to train air force fighter pilots. The hawks replace the impalas which were phased out at the end of 2005.

By October 2006, the first four trainee pilots had finished their ground training and were expected take to the sky. Another four were busy with ground training.

The pilots are being trained to move on to the Gripen fighter aircraft, which the air force will start using in 2008.

The air force plans to recruit and train about eight fighter pilots a year.

All air force pilots start their training at AFB Langebaanweg where they do about 180 hours of flight training on the Pilatus training aircraft. After that, they specialise in cargo, helicopter or fighter aircraft.

Those who choose to become fighter pilots do a conversion course and are then transferred to AFB Makhado where they are trained in various fighter-pilot skills, including air-to-air and air-to-ground combat and reconnaissance.

back more than 50 years, when its oldest manufacturing plants were established.

Specialising in aerospace and defence, Denel is recognised globally for leading defence capabilities, notably integrated artillery systems. UAVs, precision-guided weapons and the Rooivalk attack helicopter, 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, food technology, industrial manufacturing and IT.

The company has international technology alliances and has entered into 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 OR Tambo International Airport (formerly Johannesburg International Airport), 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 subassemblies, 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 the prime contractor in 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 portable air-defence system, radar sensor and relevant air-defence command and control.

Rooivalk attack helicopter

The Rooivalk attack helicopter was designed 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 includes 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, it is also a leading force in the design, production and operation of multipurpose high-speed aerial targeting systems such as Skua.

Aerospace Engineering

Denel's Kempton Park facilities adjacent to the

In June 2006, Denel was shortlisted as one of two bidders for a contract worth about US\$2 billion (around R14 billion) to supply the Turkish army with state-of-the-art attack helicopters.

Denel's rival for the tender is Agusta Aerospace of Italy. The winner was expected to receive a contract for the production of 30 helicopters, with the possibility of 20 more later.

OR Tambo International Airport and at Irene in Centurion undertake aerospace engineering that includes:

- 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 OR Tambo International Airport, 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 Multipurpose 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.

 In August 2006, South African aerostructure manufacturer Aerosud was awarded a US\$20-million contract by BAE Systems to produce components for the Eurofighter Typhoon, one of the most advanced swing-role fighters in operational service today.

The Eurofighter contract was the latest in several successes for Aerosud and South Africa's fledgling aerospace industry, which is attracting billions of rands worth of foreign work.

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 weapons
- 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
- mine-field breaching systems
- pyrotechnics and explosive devices for riot control
- high-explosive and phosphorus devices, as well as pyrotechnics for signalling, screening,

illuminating, 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 applications.

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 are 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 to enhance its competitiveness in a dynamic world.

In 2006, the Minister of Intelligence Services, Mr Ronnie Kasrils, initiated a review of intelligence legislation, internal regulations and operating procedures. By February 2006, the review committee had identified areas requiring attention with a view to tightening the framework within which the intelligence services operate.

The committee's work also covers recommendations to incorporate the envisaged replacement of the Minimum Information and Security Standards (MISS) with the National Information Security Regulations (NISR).

The NISR derives its legitimacy from the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994), and will address the specific deficiencies experienced over the years with the MISS.

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 timeous foreign intelligence to promote, enhance and

South Africa hosted the International Intelligence Review Agencies Conference in October 2006.

The decision to host the event in South Africa indicated the important role played by the country in developing more effective oversight and control over intelligence services.

protect the national security and interests of South Africa and its citizens.

The objective of the SASS is to forewarn, inform and advise government of real and potential threats to South Africa's security, and of 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 the 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

Office of Interception Centres (OIC)

The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communications-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002) was implemented in 2005. In line with this, the OIC was established in July 2006.

Oversight and control of this centre resides with the Minister of Intelligence Services, the JSCI and the Inspector-General. The office provides a service to all law-enforcement agencies, alleviating duplication, pooling resources and limiting abuse of this instrument.

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 ETD 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 establishing a non-statutory intelligence body that served that liberation movement.

Intelligence Services Council (ISC)

The ISC conducts continuous research towards developing effective and competitive working conditions for members, commensurate benefits, career options and eventually retirement benefits.

Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Limited (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 OIC.

Acknowledgements

Armscor

BuaNews

Denel

Estimates of National Expenditure 2006, 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

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