



South Africa Yearbook 2015/16

Police, Defence and Intelligence

Department of Police

The National Development Plan's (NDP) vision for building safer communities, read with Outcome 3 of government's 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), provides that strengthening the criminal justice system and professionalising the police service are among the key priorities that the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster aims to focus on to achieve a crime free South Africa by 2030.

As a member department of this cluster, the South African Police Service (SAPS) continues to position its work towards achieving the sub-outcomes of Outcome 3, which relate to reduced levels of contact crime and an efficient and effective criminal justice system.

Over the medium term, the department will focus on strengthening the criminal justice system, facilitating community participation and building partnerships, enhancing the safety of women and children, and professionalising the police service. The department will also prioritise creating an enabling environment to execute its core functions.

Entities reporting to the Minister of Police are the:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPIID)
- SAPS
- Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law enforcement body and its policing objectives in accordance with the provisions of Section 205 of the Constitution are:

- preventing, combating and investigating crime
- maintaining public order
- protecting and securing the inhabitants of South Africa and their property
- upholding and enforcing the law.

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

The mission of the SAPS is to:

- prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community
- investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community
- ensure offenders are brought to justice
- participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall)

provincial commissioners (under whom the cluster stations fall) and cluster commanders (under whom the police stations fall) report to the National Commissioner.

The SAPS's target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment of 198 042. At the end of March 2016, the establishment was 194 730 or 98,33% against the target.

All 1 140 police stations around the country are rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse.

Mandate

The SAPS derives its powers and functions from section 205 of the Constitution and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).

This legislation regulates the police service in terms of its core function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime.

Budget

The SAPS was allocated a budget of R76,720,848 in 2015/16, broken down as follows:

- Administration – R16,936,289
- Visible Policing – R38,321,152
- Detective Service – R15,947,270
- Crime Intelligence – R3,102,039
- Protection and Security Services – R2,414,098

By the end of 2015/16, the SAPS had 55 705 transport assets, which consists of 51 610 vehicles, 1 109 motorcycles, 49 aircrafts, 127 boats, 125 pieces of machinery (e.g. forklifts) and 2 685 trailers.

Visible policing

The Visible Policing programme comprises of the following sub programmes:

- Crime prevention
- Border security
- Specialised interventions.

The SAPS seeks to provide a proactive and responsive policing service to discourage and prevent priority crimes by:

- reducing the number of serious crimes from 1 826 967 in 2013/14 to 1 719 527 in 2017/18 through the implementation of sector policing at all stations, crime prevention operations in identified hot spots, and enhanced training for detectives and forensic specialists.
- increasing the number of reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs from 260 732 in 2013/14 to 376 209 in 2017/18 through focused crime prevention and intelligence led police operations.
- increasing the implementation of the pillars of

the Rural Safety Strategy from 515 rural police stations in 2014/15 to 882 rural police stations in 2017/18 through the establishment of mobile contact points and rural safety priority committees, as well as the use of reservists to enhance capacity for rural safety policing.

- ensuring that an average of 85% of police stations provide victim-friendly services to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse over the medium term
- reacting to 100% of crime-related hits as a result of the movement control system screenings of wanted persons and circulated stolen vehicles over the medium term.

Crime in South Africa

The incidence of crimes against women in 2015/16 increased by 2,15% when compared with 2014/15. The number of reported crimes against women was 173 461 (This figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences).

The breakdown of this increase points to certain areas of concern as murder increased by 8,15%, common assault by 4,03%, assault Grievous Bodily Harm increased 1,64%.

Attempted murder showed a marginal increase of 0,21%. The 0,87% decrease in the detection rate of crimes against women to 73,54% must be addressed going forward, however, the substantial increase in the trial-ready case docket rate from 63,27% to 72,88%, points to greater effectiveness and efficiency within the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS), as does the marginal 0,17% increase in the conviction rate to 82,85%.

The overall number of serious crimes reported in 2015/16 was 1 788 139.

Crime prevention

Crime prevention operations include planned policing operations based on available intelligence and consist of a variety of police actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles.

A total of 63 197 crime prevention operations were conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, compared to 17 130 during 2014/15. Operation Fiela, a national joint operation, was conducted and was supported by provinces at police station level. During 2015/16, a total number of 1 638 466 arrests were made for all crime, compared to 1 707 654 in 2014/15, a decrease of 69 188. Some 1 023 334 arrests were made for serious crime.

Most arrests of all crimes were made in Gauteng with 413 649 or 25,25% followed by the Western Cape with 406 591 or 24,82% and KwaZulu-Natal with 211 484 or 12,91%.

10111 call centres

The 22 SAPS 10111 command centres received 7 579 878 calls in 2015/16, compared to 7 466 110 in 2014/15. This reflects a 1,5% increase in the number of calls received compared to 2014/15.

About 2 462 745 or 32,5% of the 7 579 878 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls compared to 2 215 072 or 29,7% in 2014/15. There was a decrease of 2,6% in calls not related to the SAPS from 5 251 038 in 2014/15 to 5 117 133 in 2015/16.

Calls not related to the SAPS emergencies, are classified as hoax, nuisance and non-police-related emergency enquiries, such as fire and ambulance, general enquiries or matters relating to service information to the public.

The large number of calls received that are not related to the SAPS, puts a heavy burden on personnel at command centres to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency call, unless it is determined otherwise.

Non-police-related and especially prank calls, have an impact on the queuing system pertaining to legitimate emergency calls, and hampers service delivery.

Hostage negotiation

Hostage negotiators have been involved in national and international hostage and related crisis incidents. These incidents include hostages being taken, barricades, kidnapping incidents and also dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons.

The SAPS currently has 397 trained and active negotiators. During 2015/16 hostage negotiators attended to 508 incidents compared with 495 in 2014/15, which may indicate more effective mobilisation of the hostage negotiators.

Hostage negotiators have spent approximately 4 160 working hours on hostage negotiation in 2015/16. National Instruction 11 of 2015: Hostage and Related Crisis Negotiation in the SAPS, publicised in the 2015/16 financial year, will contribute to effective and equitable service rendering in the field of hostage negotiations.

Inland Water Policing and Diving Service

Police divers provide a diving-related response service in South Africa and support to neighbouring countries, if required. This involves

search, rescue and recovery operations.

It entails the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance, and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations.

Police divers also participate in operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 232 trained and active divers and 105 trained vessel handlers.

During 2015/16 police divers conducted 1 231 dive-related operations, amounting to 16 576 hours in which 742 bodies of drowned victims were recovered.

Disaster management

The SAPS responds to different types of natural disaster-related incidents, including severe weather incidents, fire, air or sea-related disasters or other major incidents or accidents.

By the end of 2015, there were nine provincial disaster management coordinators and 139 disaster management coordinators at police station level.

Coordinators are responsible for responding to incidents to assess the disasters and to conduct evacuation, search, rescue and recovery operations in support of other key stakeholders.

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Accident Combating Service

The SAPS currently has six, established, Accident Combating Units and seven Accident Response Teams countrywide.

Members of the various Units and Teams respond and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes in support of police stations.

A total number of 10 832 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to in 2015/16 compared to 9 920 in 2014/15.

The Accident Combating Service also provided relevant crash investigation training to 137 members during 2015/16 compared to 53 in 2014/15.

Provincial Accident Combating coordinators are appointed in each province to assist in the functioning of the various units and teams, as well as crash information and data management.

Mounted service

By the end of 2015/16, 24 mounted units (17 Visible Policing Units and seven Stock Theft units) countrywide.

These units patrol national and provincial

borders, conduct crime-prevention activities, including the prevention of stock theft, recover stolen stock, patrol beaches and major events and play a pivotal role at the procession for the opening of Parliament and provincial legislatures.

During 2015/16, the Mounted Service assessed and provided working certificates for 205 horses. Four members were appointed as mounted assessors to maintain national standards of mounted riders and horses.

Approximately 184 523 hours were spent on horseback during 2015/16, compared to 181 842 hours in 2014/15.

K9 service

The SAPS has 104 K9 Units countrywide. This includes eight Protection Security Services K9 Units, three Presidential Protection Service K9 Units and two Operational Response K9 Units.

During 2015/16, all SAPS K9 units were inspected and 506 dogs were assessed. Five members were appointed as K9 assessors and one member as K9 moderator, to maintain national standards of K9 handlers and dogs and the issuing of work certificates to K9 handlers and dogs.

From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the K9 units conducted 504 953 searches, confiscated 3 856 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 673 illegal firearms, attended to 151 345 complaints and made 54 593 arrests.

The K9 Unit performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 30 214 searches, recovered 33 stolen vehicles and six firearms and made 228 arrests in serious, and less serious incidents of crime.

Police reaction time

The SAPS measures its reaction times to complaints, from the time the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System or the Global Emergency Mobile Communication system until the time the response vehicle physically stands off at the complaint.

In 2015/16, the national average reaction time for Alpha complaints marginal performance level was 18.23. For Charlie complaints marginal performance level, the reaction was 19.54. The average reaction time for Bravo complaints marginal performance level was 22.55.

Drug eradication

The SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and has an oversight role in the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes activities dealing

with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and combating substance abuse.

During 2015/16, a total of 362 099,840 kg of cannabis was confiscated, compared to 440 269,288 kg in 2014/15. Most of the cannabis was confiscated in Gauteng – 197 925,302 kg (54,66%), 40 098,613 kg (11,07%) in KwaZulu-Natal, and 28 126,405 kg (7,77%) in the Eastern Cape.

A total of 845 852 Mandrax tablets were confiscated during 2015/16, compared to 302 791 tablets in 2014/15. Most Mandrax tablets were confiscated in the Western Cape – 598 609 tablets (68,99%), 185 497 tablets (21,38%) in the Eastern Cape and 37 864 tablets (4,36%) in Gauteng.

Firearms, Liquor Control and Second-hand Goods

During the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the SAPS confiscated 1 228 662 662 litres of liquor (including 77 433 393 litres of home-brewed beer).

Operation Fiela ensured that targeted liquor control operations focusing on illegal traders and illegal manufacturers of liquor with the key purpose to reduce the supply of liquor within our vulnerable communities, were conducted.

As a result, a total number of 20 126 identified illegal premises and liquor traders were closed, including 111 illegal distributors of liquor. The continuous monitoring of liquor trade premises is vital to ensure 100% compliance in an effort to improve the conditions of communities and to curb the scourge of liquor abuse.

In this regard, 565 040 compliance inspections were conducted during 2015/16 compared to 462 980 in 2014/15. In order to address the challenges experienced by SAPS members in policing and the closing down of unlicensed liquor premises, workshops were held countrywide to address concerns regarding the disposal and confiscation of liquor in operations.

By the end of March 2016, the total number of second-hand goods dealers was 15 994 compared to 15 385 in 2014/15. The number of second-hand goods dealers varies annually due to the registration of new dealers and the closure of others.

During 2015/16, the RRP recovered vehicles, firearms, ammunition, drugs, non-ferrous metal, cable and other goods and dangerous weapons to the value of R48 453 154,68.

The number of firearms and ammunition recovered stood at 76 illegal firearms and 2 572 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

A total of 83 people were arrested for being in possession of illegal firearms while 29 were arrested for illegal possession of ammunition.

Victims, women and children

In 2015/16, the number of reported crimes against women was 173 461 (This figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences). The number of reported crimes against children was 40 689.

Community partnership programmes

Witbank and Vosman Police Stations were identified as hotspot areas in terms of bank-related crimes.

The SAPS and the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) piloted a bank-related crime awareness campaign at the Witbank Civic Centre on 26 August 2015. Both police stations were provided with 200 SABRIC crime awareness campaign posters and 500 SABRIC 'Making South African banking safe, secure and fraud free' pamphlets to raise awareness in communities. The following programmes were launched as a build-up to the campaign:

- door-to-door campaigns in the hotspot areas;
- road shows;
- engagement/visit to taxi associations;
- engagement with liquor outlet owners;
- engagement with mining sectors;
- visits to farms and smallholdings; and
- visits to churches.

Mobilisation Support Services

The unit is responsible for rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations. This includes the coordination and deployment of the centralized armoured vehicle fleet in terms of its operability, transporting members across the country and the provisioning of accommodation, including tents and equipment. Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically, in the Public Order Police environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle capable of protecting occupants (from gunfire, petrol bombs, etc.)

Reservists

The reservists system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing to support a community oriented policing approach.

A reservist is a member from the community who volunteers his or her time and services, or expertise, without any expectations of remuneration in support of the SAPS, to create a safe and secure environment where he or she

resides, as part of the formal, approved SAPS structures.

A total of 16 139 active reservists was on strength of the SAPS as on 31 March 2016. As part of the implementation process of the revised reservist system, all existing reservists were screened and the services of 194 reservists with criminal records were terminated.

A pilot recruitment drive was implemented in the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape during January 2015, but due to the enhanced recruitment and selection requirements implemented as part of the revised reservist system, and the fact that the SAPS now focus on quality reservists and not quantity, limited applications were received and few applicants met the requirements.

Rural Safety

The Rural Safety Strategy, aimed at enhancing safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community, is based on four pillars:

- enhanced service delivery
- integrated approach
- community safety awareness
- rural development.

In 2015, the Rural Safety Strategy had been implemented at 776 of the 879 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.

Emergency response services

Members of the SAPS are usually the first people to arrive at the scene of an accident and saving the life of a victim at an accident may become his/her primary goal. The SAPS offers members the following training: First Aid Levels 1, 2 and 3, Basic Ambulance Assistance and Ambulance Emergency Assistant.

The purpose of these courses is to equip members with the relevant knowledge and skills to in order to provide adequate emergency care and assistance when called on to do so and also within their scope of application.

Railway Police

The Rapid Rail Police (RRP) delivers a sustainable proactive and reactive policing service in the rail environment and established positive relationships with the commuters, passengers and stakeholders, thereby ensuring a safe and secure rail environment in South Africa.

The RRP is actively involved in policing the long-distance passenger trains, the Shosholozo

Meyl, the Blue Train, the Gautrain and freight rail, which includes approximately 33 000 km of railway lines.

Its functions include cross-border operations (transnational crimes) and disruptive operations, and it acts as a rapid response service to the rail environment.

A total number of 3 196 SAPS Act and 174 Public Service Act members are deployed in the rail environment.

During 2015/16, 40 779 crimes of which 2 516 were contact crimes, 534 contact-related crimes and 339 property-related crimes, were reported in the rail environment.

Operational Response Services

This division is responsible for the maintenance of public order, to conduct high-risk operations through the combating of rural and urban terror, the execution of search and rescue flights, the stabilisation of volatile situations and the prevention of cross-border crime.

The purpose of the division is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders and to discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.

The strategic, tactical, and operational approach of this programme is to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, and falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Unit (NIU), Special Task Force (STF) and the Public Order Policing (POP) units. The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all identified and declared ports of entry.

The division is responsible for the provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS and includes air support to operational requirements, the rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations and the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions.

The National Operational Coordination (NOC) component is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police-specific operations to address the SAPS priorities and the JCPS Cluster, and managing of major events.

During the 2015/16 financial year, the NOC managed the planning, coordination and

execution of 32 national operations, as well as 20 Cabinet-approved major events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010).

Specialised interventions

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, falls under the broader, tactical NIU, the STF and the POP units.

A total number of 16 922 medium to high-risk incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised.

These include 2 098 interventions by the NIU, 131 operations by the STF and 14 693 crowd-related incidents. The SAPS has 28 POP units countrywide (one national unit in Pretoria and 27 provincial units). A total number of 4 617 members and support personnel are deployed at the POP Units, which includes 4 227 operational POP members and 390 members rendering a support service. During 2015/16, a total number of 14 693 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised.

These include 11 151 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 3 542 unrest-related incidents, such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities, demarcation of municipality borders, but also in the transport and education sectors.

A total number of 3 603 arrests were made during the 3 542 unrest-related incidents. Visible Policing policed a total number of 1 302 crowd-related incidents.

There was a notable increase of 1 253 crowd unrest incidents in 2015/16, compared to 2014/15.

SAPS Air Wing

By the end of 2015, the SAPS had 49 aircraft, which included 37 helicopters and 12 fixed-wing aeroplanes. The total of 37 helicopters includes eight BO105 helicopters, which have been removed from service due to ageing and serviceability constraints.

By the end of March 2016, the SAPS had 50 pilots, which include 36 helicopter pilots, seven fixed-wing pilots, and seven pilots flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes.

There are 10 female fixed-wing trainee pilots as part of the transformation programme in the Air Wing. A total of 5 287.7 hours were flown during 2015/16, compared to 6 456.0 hours in 2014/15.

This includes 4 217.8 operational hours which were flown for crime-related matters such as

call-outs (1 566.7), crime prevention (1 130.7), planned operations (999.3) and assistance to the specialised forces (521.1).

Call-outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, and search-and-rescue incidents.

A total of 1 069.9 hours were flown for flights that were not crime related, such as communication flights (367.4), shows (19.3), training (493.8) and maintenance flights (189.4).

As part of the SAPS Cannabis Eradication Programme, a cannabis eradication operation was executed in two areas of Swaziland, namely Nhlanguano and Piggs Peak, and a total of 380.7 hectares were sprayed from 16 June 2015 to 28 June 2015. A cannabis destruction operation was planned for the Eastern Cape in the Lusikisiki area.

Tracking and tactical response teams

Tracking teams are established in all nine provinces. By the end of 2015, there were 172 members. A total of 2 798 suspects wanted for serious and violent crimes, were traced.

During 2015/16, a total of 2 513 wanted suspects were arrested compared to 2 262 wanted suspects arrested in 2014/15. The total of 2 513 arrests include arrests for murder, aggravated robbery, ATM bombing and sexual offences.

Mobile operations

The Mobile Operations Unit is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including cargo of a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency, printing material as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.

There are two Mobile Operation Units, one each in Pretoria and Cape Town. A total number of 151 cargos were protected during the period under review, and there were no security breaches.

International assistance

The SAPS renders other specialised policing services to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and the African continent by means of deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations.

Border security

The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal and illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all ports of entry, as assigned to it by law.

The ports of entry include all declared or designated land ports, seaports and international airports. There are 72 ports of entry in South Africa, consisting of 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port).

The Department of Home Affairs controls the Movement Control System (MCS) and the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS). These systems are interfaced with the SAPS Circulation System.

Both the EMCS and the MCS have a database of all circulated, missing and wanted persons, as well as stolen and robbed vehicles.

The MCS and EMCS monitor the movement of wanted/missing persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the ports of entry. There are only four ports that function on the MCS, while 67 ports function on the EMCS.

City Deep, the only dry port in South Africa, does not function on either systems as it monitors the movement of containers and cargo destined for South Africa and neighbouring countries.

During 2015/16, a total number of 2 717 wanted persons and 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits compared to 2 746 wanted persons and 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles in 2014/15.

These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 564 wanted persons and warrants of arrest were issued for them. A total of 266 stolen and hijacked vehicles were recovered and 277 arrests emanated from the EMCS/Circulation System.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, a total number of 3 896 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted, comprising 3 030 roadblocks, 42 620 vehicle patrols and 668 vehicle checkpoints. A total of 45 857 foot patrols, 78 borderline patrols, 1 490 vessel patrols and 15 687 perimeter inspections.

Detective services

The Detective Service Division consist of the following components:

- The General Crime Investigations Component is responsible for managing and securing the effective investigation of crimes at station level, in accordance with their mandate and includes the Harmful Religious Practices, Missing Persons and Crime Stop Sections.

- The FCS Investigations Component includes FCS Operations and is responsible for conducting effective and efficient investigations of crimes emanating from the FCS mandate and the Forensic Social Work Sections that are responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations.
- The Specific Crime Investigations Component includes the Vehicle Crime Investigations, Stock Theft and Endangered Species, National Investigation Unit, Technological Investigative Support Centre Cross-Border and International Vehicle Crime Investigation units.

The Detective Service Centres implemented in the various provinces are focused at providing a 24-hour service at identified police stations.

However, all police stations in all the provinces already have a Detective Unit at a police station that provides this service, but it is not available 24 hours.

At stations where there is no 24-hour service, station members are placed on standby to give attention to cases that are reported after hours.

Specific crime investigation

The investigation of stock theft and theft of endangered species, will remain a priority due to its economic impact and these being pillars in ensuring sustainability in the economy and agricultural environment.

National Vehicle Information Control Centre (NAVICC) did a total number of 138 449 transactions on the system. A total number of 2 935 transactions were concluded for investigating officers who personally went to NAVICC in order to verify the information of stolen vehicles that were circulated.

The SAPS Vehicle Clearance Help Desk renders support to approximately 300 vehicle clearance offices. The help desk did a total number of 15 238 transactions on the system to process vehicle clearances.

The function of the National Investigation Unit is to investigate priority cases that the National Commissioner, the Deputy National Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners of the SAPS refer to the Detective Service Division for investigation. During the 2015/16 financial year, 150 suspects were arrested for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, housebreaking and theft, common robbery, kidnapping, dealing in and possession of precious metals and hijacking.

Various items which included motor vehicles, rhino horns, jewellery, firearms, TV sets and cellphones, were confiscated.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

The partnership between the Primedia Group, SAPS and the Crime Stop Call Centre creates a platform to provide anonymous information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. Between April 2013 and March 2014, the call centre received 169 343 calls and 3 368 SMSs.

These led to 307 positive cases, 453 arrests and the confiscation of goods to the value of R187 158 841.28. Crime Stoppers International is an organisation with 22 member countries, including South Africa.

Bureau for Missing Persons

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

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

The aim is to encourage communities to come forward with information that may assist the investigating officers in finding such persons or assist in the identification of bodies, if the identity of the deceased is unknown.

The function of the Bureau for Missing Persons includes awareness projects such as roadshows and static displays, in order to educate the general public, especially children, on the missing person's phenomenon in South Africa.

Specialised investigations

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

Serious commercial crime

The detection rate for serious commercial-related charges increased from 94, 8% in the previous financial year, to 96,75% (an increase of 1,95%).

The achievement is attributed to commanders monitoring and evaluating members' performance production sheet monthly, including the prioritisation of cases, continuous monitoring of crimes reported, and continuous engagement with investigating officers on the achievement of set goals.

In addition, the unit is supported by prosecutor-guided investigations. During the period under review, the Serious Commercial Crime Unit succeeded in arresting government officials and members of the private sector, including foreign nationals, for crimes ranging from investment fraud, tax fraud, bank fraud and departmental fraud with a total value of R148.9 million.

The percentage of trial-ready case dockets decreased marginally from 58,8% in the previous financial year to 58,59% (0,21%), yet achieved against the set target of 53%. Measures such as the proper screening of case dockets and investigating to arrest as opposed to arresting to investigate. A total of 2 359 arrests were effected, resulting in 1 476 years of convictions being secured.

Serious organised crime

The organised crime investigation units within the DPCI are responsible for:

- prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime-related activities including illegal drugs
- plundering precious metals and diamonds
- smuggling firearms and weapons
- human trafficking
- money laundering
- specific violent crime
- smuggling or stealing non-ferrous metals
- vehicle-related crime
- endangered species
- crimes against the State.

Criminal records and forensic sciences

The Forensic Services Division plays a crucial role towards the realisation of the SAPS strategic objectives by contributing to the successful prosecution of crime. Impartial data provided by crime scene investigators and forensic analysis is required to build cases based on physical evidence.

Forensic Services forms an integral part of criminal investigations from the crime scene to the courtroom. Its service delivery is structured into three main operational environments namely the:

- criminal record and crime scene management focusing on crime scene management with emphasis on crime scene processing, forensic evidence collection, as well as the storage and maintenance of criminal records
- forensic laboratory focusing on processing and analysing forensic exhibits
- quality management that focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

Crime intelligence

This unit manages crime intelligence and analyses crime information. It also provides technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. Its objective is to contribute to combating crime by conducting 875 network operations by 2017/18 in support of crime prevention, investigation and prosecution.

During 2015/16, a total of 47 349 enquiries were investigated, over achieving the prescribed target of 13 350 with 33 999 (71,8%). A total number of 39 066 ad-hoc operations were conducted during the period under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 20 023 with 19 043 (48,7%).

A total number of 859 network operations were conducted during the period under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 759 with 100 (13,1%).

During the period under review, the Crime Intelligence Division provided information that led to the arrest of 14 406 persons and confiscated goods to the value of R302 887 411 704.00, in support of other divisions.

Protection and security services Presidential Protection Services (PPS)

The PPS component is a national competency with Provincial PPS offices located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

The PPS component provides in-transit and static protection to the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents, their spouses, identified VIPs, including foreign Heads of State/Government and former Heads of State/Government and their spouses and at strategic government installations. The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, including at national level.

The static protection function is performed in the provinces indicated above as well as in the Eastern Cape and at national level.

During 2015/16, in-transit protection was provided to 84 national, 135 provincial and 62 foreign dignitaries visiting South Africa. No security breaches occurred.

Operational protection was also provided to 362 major, special and provincial events, including the 104 year celebration for the African National Congress, the African Union (AU) Summit and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation.

In-transit protection was provided to 16 presidential dignitaries. The presidential VIPs conducted 187 visits outside the borders of South

Africa and on some of the visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops.

Over the years, the provision of static protection posed some challenges. However, with the relentless strategies designed and implemented, security breaches decreased gradually from six in 2013/14 to one in 2014/15 and zero in 2015/16.

On 26 January 2016, the Department of Defence (DoD) granted approval to transfer the historical data relating to National Key Points (NKPs) to the SAPS. The transfer of the data is in accordance with the proclamation signed by the former President of South Africa on 10 February 2004 that the regulatory function of NKPs be transferred to the SAPS.

Department of Defence

The primary role of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is to defend South Africa against external military aggression.

In this regard deployment in an internal policing capacity is limited to exceptional circumstances and subject to parliamentary approval and safeguards.

Defence objectives as outlined by the department's Strategic Plan include the defence mandate as per section 200(2) of the Constitution, that of protecting South Africa, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, its interests and its people in accordance with the Constitution and principles of international law.

The SANDF's main objectives are:

- the defence and protection of South Africa, its people and important national interests
- the safeguarding of South Africa and its people through aspects such as border safeguarding, supporting the SAPS and fulfilling South Africa's treaty obligations
- the defence contribution to South Africa's international agenda and the promotion of regional and continental peace and stability
- supporting civil authority in times of crisis, need or turmoil, and the defence contribution to South Africa's developmental priorities
- the civil control over defence and the accountable use of defence resources.

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

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

While a number of the principles established during the 1998 Defence Review process

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

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

Legislation, policies and strategies

The DoD derives its mandate primarily from Section 200(2) of the Constitution.

The mandate is given substance by the:

- Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), as amended
- the General Regulations; the *White Paper on Defence (1996)*
- Defence Review (2014) and delegated legislation
- The National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) was established by the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002) 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
- The Military Veterans Affairs Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999), came into effect in February 2001.
- The Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act 18 of 2011), enjoins the Department of Military Veterans (DMV) as part of its legislative mandate, restores the dignity and memorialises those who sacrificed their lives for the benefit of democracy and freedom in South Africa.

Military strategy

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

The Military Strategy of South Africa is derived from the Constitution, the *White Paper on Defence (1996)*, the Defence Review (2014) and the National Security Strategy. The purpose of military strategic objectives is to defend South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter, which allows for any country to defend itself. This

self-defence aims at protecting the country and its territorial integrity.

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

Force preparation

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

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

Some group system/formations established by the different services include:

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

Budget and funding

The total budget for the DoD for the 2015/16 financial year was R45 088 161 billion.

Organisational structure

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

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

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

Secretary for Defence

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

DoD and DMV.

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

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

Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President.

These duties include:

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

Force Employment

The Force Employment Programme provides and employs defence capabilities, including an operational capability, to conduct all operations as well as joint, interdepartmental and multinational military exercises.

This programme ensures successful joint force employment by:

- providing and employing a special operations capability in accordance with national requirements
- ensuring full participation in the number of peace missions as instructed by the President
- conducting joint, interdepartmental, inter-agency and multinational military force preparation exercises (excluding Special Forces and multinational air transport exercises)
- conducting operations to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, to

support other government departments, and to comply with its international obligations.

In the pursuance of the national safety and security objectives of government, the Force Employment Programme ensured the safeguarding of South Africa and its people against a wide range of threats, many of which were non-military in nature.

The joint military capabilities were employed in an interdepartmental, interagency and/or multinational regional manner that maintained and ensured a condition of peace, safety, security and stability in a continuous and non-interruptive manner.

Landward Defence Programme

The Landward Defence Programme provides prepared and supported landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to defence and protection of South Africa and its territory by:

- providing an infantry capability for external deployment, and a Chief SANDF reaction force for internal safety and security, including border safeguarding
- exercising a tank and armoured car capability, and providing a multi-rolled squadron for internal deployment
- exercising a composite artillery and a light (airborne) artillery capability, and providing a multi-rolled battery for internal deployment
- exercising an air defence artillery and a light (airborne) air defence artillery capability, and providing a multi-rolled battery for internal deployment
- providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment as well as for internal safety and security, and exercising a light (airborne) engineer squadron and a field engineer capability
- providing a signal capability for external deployment and internal signal support, and exercising a composite signal capability.

The SA Army soldiers and equipment were made available to comply with Joint Force Employment requirements to support the operations Africa in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan in support of the UN missions.

Air Defence

The Air Defence Programme provides prepared and supported air defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to the defence and protection of South Africa and its airspace by providing:

- helicopter capability consisting of transport

- and combat support
- air transport, including VIP and maritime capabilities
- fighter capability
- air command and control capability.

In the external domain, the SAAF provided air capabilities for search and rescue operations, assistance to the Mozambican Defence Force with counter-piracy operations in the Mozambique Channel, border-safeguarding operations, VIP flights, the SANDF contingent in support of the UN Stabilisation Mission in the DRC and anti-rhino poaching operations in the Kruger National Park.

Maritime Defence

The Maritime Defence Programme provides prepared and supported maritime defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa.

It contributes to the defence and protection of South Africa and its maritime zones by providing:

- surface combat and patrol capability
- sub-surface combat capability
- mine warfare capability to ensure safe access to South African harbours, and where mine clearance may be required
- maritime reaction squadron capability comprising an operational boat division, an operational diving division and a naval reaction division
- hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation in accordance with its international obligations.

The SANavy continued to engage in international maritime cooperation, specifically in combating maritime piracy and crime in the Mozambique Channel. This ensured the enhancement of regional defence cooperation to comply with the national political direction and foreign policy.

Military Health Support

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

This consists of:

- health support capability for deployed and contingency forces
- comprehensive multidisciplinary military health service for SANDF members and their dependents.

The SAMHS has the dual mission of providing health support during internal and external operations and force health sustainment (i.e healthcare services at static healthcare facilities to eligible clients). It also provides healthcare for

the President, the Deputy President and other VIPs as authorised.

Other Divisions

Various divisions within the SANDF have specific responsibilities and capabilities including:

- Defence Intelligence Division: provides a defence intelligence, counter-intelligence and defence foreign relations capability
- Joint Logistic Services, a subprogramme of the General Support Programme: provides logistic services.
- Command and Management Information Systems Division (a subprogramme of the General Support Programme): provides command and management information systems and related services
- Military Police Division (a subprogramme of General Support that provides military policing capabilities and services.

Defence Reserve Force

As part of the one-force concept, the Reserves will continue to be transformed and revitalised to fulfil their primary role of providing a large component of the conventional landward capability of the SANDF whilst at the same time supplementing peace support missions conducted by the Regular.

The DoD will continue to focus on the recruitment and training of university students through the University Reserve Training Programme. The reduction of the financial resource allocation for the Military Skills Development System, as a feeder system for the Reserves may have a negative impact on the numbers of available Reserves and the ability of the SANDF to rejuvenate forces.

The Reserves have contributed significantly to all SANDF deployments externally and internally. For the first time in the history of SANDF Reserves, a full battalion with troops and leader group was deployed on border safeguarding.

Defence Diplomacy

The department contributes to South Africa's international diplomacy by:

- placing and managing defence attachés
- establishing and maintaining bilateral and multilateral agreements
- participating in the activities of the defence structures of multinational organisations such as the UN, the AU and SADC (especially in the Interstate Defence and Security Committee)
- meeting the international obligations of the DoD in line with international agreements, which may include search-and-rescue and

hydrography.

Peace-Support Operations (PSOs)

The role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in the region and African under the auspices of the UN, AU and hybrid Peace-Support Operations (PSOs), necessitates the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability that will include the SANDF's Forward Deployment Capability.

The requirement for the stabilisation of the region and the continent necessitated the SANDF's participation in a wide range of prominent and internationally recognised PSOs.

The SANDF continued to be part of the UN peace support and enforcement missions in the DR Congo. The Chief of Joint Operations, Lt Gen Derrick Mgwabi, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General as the Force Commander for MONUSCO – the single largest UN military mission in the world.

The SANDF was at the forefront of creating the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) as an interim measure towards establishing the African Standby Force (ASF). The country was also tasked with being the Framework Nation for ACIRC until June 2016.

In November 2015, South Africa hosted Exercise AMANI AFRICA II on behalf of the AU to assess the readiness of the ASF.

Border safeguarding

During the 2015/16 financial year, the SANDF increased the subunits deployed on the borders of South Africa from 13 to 15.

Military Skills Development System

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

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

National Youth Service (NYS)

The Policy on NYS was discontinued due to the fact that the DOD is not the leading department. During 2015/16, the NYS Programme was supported, amongst others, by means of participating in the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme (NARYSEC).

A total of 1 364 NYS participants were trained during the 2015/16 financial year. NYS participants who were medically unfit to undergo training at SANDF units attended a similar leadership development programme at the Thaba Nchu NARYSEC College with the DOD's support.

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee

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

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

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

The application is then referred to the various directors-general for their recommendations, whereafter the NCACC makes the final decision.

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

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

Defence Force Service Commission

The Defence Force Service Commission was established in terms of the Defence Amendment Act of 2010.

Its functions include making recommendations to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans concerning improvements to salaries and service benefits of members of the SANDF.

South African Aerospace, Mar African Union itime and Defence Industries Association (AMD)

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

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

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

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

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

The AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:

- co-hosting Africa Aerospace and Defence
- co-publishing the *Sadi Directory*
- negotiating the structuring of export incentives and the sponsorship of international trade show pavilions.

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

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

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

Castle Control Board

According to its Annual Performance Plan, the mission of the Castle Control Board (CCB) is to be a service-oriented public entity, striving to optimise its tourism potential and accessibility to the public and to preserve and protect its cultural and military heritage. Among its values are the restoration and preservation of the dignity of the military in society, and national unity.

The main objectives of the board are to preserve and protect the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope, to optimise its tourism potential and public access to it.

The board needs to practise sound corporate governance characterised by such things as accountability and responsibility as espoused by the *King III Report* on corporate governance.

Several entities perform activities, occupy or use parts of the Castle of Good Hope, at no consideration to the department.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

Armcor derives its mandate from the Armcor Act of 2003. Its mission is to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DoD and other clients in terms of defence matériel and related products and services.

The corporation maintains strategic capabilities and technologies, and promotes the local defence related industry, ensuring that the SANDF receives quality equipment to carry out its mandate

In line with Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014-2019 MTSF, the focus of Armcor over the medium term will be on meeting the defence matériel requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel is consolidating on the gains of a number of strategic decisions, including the turnaround the company embarked on over three years ago. The company's future is positive, with an order book of more than R35 billion, triple the value of secured orders of a few years ago and a six-fold annual revenue cover.

In addition, it is pursuing a number of significant opportunities totalling R37 billion. Denel is confident that more than half of these opportunities will be concluded in the short-to-medium-term. This is the highest order book in Denel's history and provides a stable platform for future growth, expansion and sustainability.

The existing order book is largely focused on Denel's traditional strengths within the missile, artillery, military vehicles, ammunition and aerostructures capabilities. The company has deliberately strengthened its leadership position in landward defence systems and mobile infantry with the acquisition of BAE Systems' Land Systems South Africa, subsequently renamed Denel Vehicle Systems.

For Denel to continue to grow into the future, the company must keep up with modern defence trends and requirements, while at the same time providing a wide spectrum of capabilities to customers.

The 2014 Defence Review calls for Denel to be the custodian of critical strategic and sovereign capabilities, especially in command and control and the maritime environment. The recent establishment of a Denel Integrated Systems and Maritime division enables it to move rapidly into areas that are of strategic importance for South Africa's future security.

The maritime division of the business has given Denel a strong initial foothold in the

naval defence environment and the company is confident that it will become a catalyst in a number of maritime defence acquisition programmes that are currently in the pipeline. Denel is in the process of acquiring a stake in a defence command-and-control business in line with its strategic intent.

A plant renewal process underway at ammunition manufacturer Denel PMP, will improve the company's competitiveness in the export environment, grow its revenue base and enable it to continue meeting strategic national objectives. The renewal will be undertaken within the next five years and will assist Denel in growing its revenue base.

Denel's revenue growth has been attributed to a 34% surge in exports, which now accounts for 52% of total revenue. Relationships with foreign clients are stable with long-term partnerships in place on key projects such as the supply of turrets for infantry combat vehicles, the development of a 5th generation air-to-air missile and the ongoing contract to manufacture advanced aerostructures for the Airbus A400M airlifter.

The company has achieved a net profit of R270 million, which shows an increase of R76 million on the previous financial year results. Denel's debt to equity ratio has remained steady at 1.1 and the earnings before interest and tax improved by 41% to R399 million. This can largely be attributed to the growth in export revenue and the effective management of operating costs.

Denel is developing a new Small African Regional Aircraft to serve regional destinations that are currently not accessible for existing passenger planes. On this ground-breaking project, the company is collaborating with academics and postgraduate students at local universities to develop a technology demonstrator. Through this process, it is creating new horizons for young engineers and artisans who are entering the industry.

About 70% of the supply-chain budget was spent on local suppliers, with a 22% allocation to black-owned companies in the 2015/16 financial year. Spend on black women-owned companies grew from 2.8% to 8.1%, while the number of enterprise development beneficiaries in the same period grew from 67 companies to 114.

Department of Military Veterans

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act of 2011, which requires the department to provide national policy and standards on socioeconomic support to military veterans and to their dependants, including

benefits and entitlement to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans

The department's strategic goals over the medium term are to:

- coordinate and facilitate the provision of socio-economic support services to military veterans
- manage and coordinate military veterans' empowerment and stakeholder relations services
- ensure that the needs of military veterans and their dependants are addressed.

The objectives of the DMV are to:

- Provide socio-economic support services to military veterans over the medium term by:
 - establishing and maintaining the credibility and security of the national military veterans' database through consolidating data, updating software and updating personal files of military veterans on an ongoing basis
 - facilitating access to benefits espoused in section 5 of the Military Veterans Act of 2011 for eligible military veterans by 2016/17.
- Developing strategic partnerships with other organs of the State and in broader society to advance delivery on social services to military veterans and their dependants, where this is applicable, to ensure that:
 - 6 000 military veterans have decent housing over the medium term
 - 29 000 military veterans have access to healthcare services by 2016/17
 - 1 800 eligible military veterans and dependents across the country are provided with ongoing education support by 2016/17
 - targets agreed with service delivery agencies are achieved and the benefits accessed by military veterans as espoused in section 5 of the Military Veterans Act of 2011, are reported on comprehensively by 2016/17.
- Provide strategic leadership to the socio-economic sector by conducting ongoing research on pertinent issues affecting military veterans and by developing requisite policies; implementation norms and standards, strategies, guidelines and frameworks by 2016/17.

Legislation

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

Programmes and projects

Military Veterans Management

The Military Veterans Management received a Cabinet approved additional allocation of R2,1 billion between 2013/14 and 2016/17 to provide for military veterans' benefits.

This is also the reason for the projected increase in spending on transfers and subsidies between 2013/14 and 2016/17.

The NDP calls for the reduction in unemployment and expansion in enrolments in further education and training.

The DMV provides socio-economic services to facilitate employment opportunities for military veterans with the support of line function departments, private companies and State agencies.

Department of State Security

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

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

The SSA comprises:

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

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

Legislation and policies

The SSA is governed by the following legislation and policies:

- Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- Proclamation: *Government Gazette 32566*
- Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002)
- *Ministerial Notices No 32576*
- *Government Gazette No 25592: Intelligence Services Regulations 2003*
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994)
- Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994)
- Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005)
- *White Paper on Intelligence (1994)*
- Protection of State Information Bill, November 2011
- Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act,

2001 (Act 37 of 2001)

- Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998)
- Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002)
- SAPS Act, 1995
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001)
- Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (RICA) (Act 70 of 2002)
- Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Functions

Domestic branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994), defines the primary functions of the Domestic Branch as gathering, correlating, evaluating and analysing domestic intelligence to:

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

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

- fulfilling a proactive, anticipatory or early warning role of scanning and assessing the total (economic, social, political and environmental) domestic security situation to identify and report to the policy maker or executive departments any signs or warning signals of threats or potential threats to the constitutional order and the safety of the people
- performing a reactive monitoring role in tracking events when a threat/crime has been identified or a crisis has already arisen, without duplicating the role of the other executive departments; the purpose of this monitoring role is mainly to enhance investigation and

prosecution by providing tactical information and intelligence to enforcement and prosecution institutions and to decide the extent and the implications of threats or potential threats to national security and safety

- providing an integrated multi-analytical strategic projective assessment of patterns, trends and of security relevant issues, to provide strategic early warning and to enhance the Domestic Branch's support and involvement in policy formulation.

Foreign Branch

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

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

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

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

South Africa abroad

- conducting security screening investigations into its personnel as well as those of other departments identified for posting abroad.

Intelligence Academy

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

National Communications

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

Comsec

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

- protecting and securing electronic communications of national importance against security threats
- conducting periodic analysis of the state of ICT security and advising the Minister of such analysis
- identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of state.

Comsec offers the following ICT security services:

- managed security services
- secure communications
- risk management and assurance services.

Office for Interception Centre

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

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

Interception was previously conducted independently by the Law Enforcement Agency, which may have resulted in duplication of work and resources.

The formation of the OIC centralises

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

Vetting

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

