



2019/20 SOUTH AFRICA YEARBOOK

Police, Defence and Intelligence

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The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 envisions a South Africa where people feel safe and enjoy a community life free of crime. Achieving this requires a well-functioning criminal justice system, in which the police, the judiciary and correctional services work together to ensure that suspects are caught, prosecuted, convicted if guilty, and securely incarcerated and rehabilitated.

In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting the country, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024 emphasises these cross-cutting focus areas for the country's developmental vision. This was reaffirmed by President Cyril Ramaphosa during the 2019 State of the Nation Address when he declared that the country will intensify the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) and create safer communities. Safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development and equality.

A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation and is, therefore, an important contributor to addressing the challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Department of Police

The South African Police Service (SAPS) derives its powers and functions from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS, in terms of its core functions, which are to prevent, investigate and combat crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and uphold and enforce the law. The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa. The mission of the SAPS is to:

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

The National Commissioner is the Accounting Officer of the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners and provincial commissioners report to the National Commissioner.

Over the medium term, the department will continue to focus on implementing the SAPS Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025, the SAPS Turnaround Vision and the Back-to-Basics approach to policing. In support of this, the SAPS will implement multidisciplinary crime fighting operations, such as Operation Fiela Reclaim II, which is intended to assert the authority of the State by stabilising identified high crime and hotspot areas. High density clampdown policing will be the cornerstone of these operations, comprising intelligence-led roadblocks, cordon-and-search operations, vehicle checkpoints, stop-and-search operations, as well as vehicle and foot patrols.

These operations will also involve confiscating typical crime generators, such as illegal firearms and ammunition, drugs, alcohol and stolen goods. The implementation of operations, such as Operation Fiela Reclaim II, is expected to lead to an increase in, inter alia, the number of stolen or lost illegal firearms recovered, and in the number of crimes reported for the unlawful possession of and the dealing in drugs.

Further to this, the SAPS will maintain public order and safety by responding to incidents of public disorder and crowd management, medium to high-risk incidents of a security nature, hits as a result of the Movement Control System screening, as well as the profiling and searching for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband at ports of entry and exit and implement the Integrated Crime Detection Framework. The framework is aimed at defining the crime detection value chain, from the time a crime is reported until prosecution; enabling the department to effectively combat and investigate crime through adequate training and resourcing for crime detection. The implementation of the framework is expected to lead to a slight increase in the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious crime, and in the detection rate for serious crimes. The work of the SAPS is aligned with Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the SAPS will focus on strengthening safety in communities through community policing

forums; reducing violent crime, specifically those committed against women and children; employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime; and improving capacity for specialised investigations.

Code of Conduct

The SAPS Code of Conduct serves as a guideline for its members to know and understand their responsibilities and obligations towards the general public.

Each member of the SAPS is obliged to give a written undertaking to adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct, to ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa, and to protect the life and property of the citizens of South Africa and all its inhabitants, including foreigners.

This ensures that all members are faithful to South Africa, honour the Constitution and abide by it in the performance of their duties and/or their daily tasks. Posters are disseminated, pertaining to the Code of Conduct, as well as ethical behaviour in the SAPS. They are displayed at all police stations and units.

Legislation

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policies and the overall execution of the department's mandate, in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act 2 of 2011);
- the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985);
- the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act 15 of 2013);
- the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956);
- the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000);
- the Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act 105 of 1991);
- the Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982);
- the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011);
- the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980);
- the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001);
- the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004);

- the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993);
- the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009);
- the SAPS Act of 1995;
- the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959);
- the Tear Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964); and
- the Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act 83 of 1986).

In the execution of its Constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:

- the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007);
- the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008);
- the Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005);
- the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);
- the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997);
- the Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act 91 of 1966);
- the Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986);
- the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002);
- the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998);
- the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992);
- the Exchange Control Regulations, 1961;
- the Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996);
- the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001);
- the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002);
- the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959);
- the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002);
- the International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996);
- the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003);
- the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998);
- the Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002);
- the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002);
- the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
- the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994);
- the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act,

- 1993 (Act 87 of 1993);
- the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006);
- the Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005);
- the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004);
- the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013);
- the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013);
- the Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011);
- the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998);
- the Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002);
- the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- the Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957); and
- the State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997); and

Budget

In 2019/20 the SAPS was allocated a budget of R96.827 billion for the following financial programmes:

- Administration — R20.151 billion
- Visible Policing — R19.347 billion
- Detective Services — R19.230 billion
- Crime Intelligence — R4.155 billion
- Protection and Security Services — R3.149 billion.

Total expenditure for the 2019/20 financial year amounted to R96.073 billion.

Staff establishment of the SAPS

The financial constraints that the government is facing, and which translates into fiscal limitations being imposed on all government departments, are increasingly complicating the SAPS's ability to effectively respond to its Constitutional mandate. Factors, such as pervasive socio-economic inequalities, an expanding population base, globalisation and urbanisation are placing the SAPS's human, physical and infrastructural resources under increased pressure. The

sustained decline in the organisation's staff establishment over the medium term, despite the aforementioned factors, necessitates not only smarter, technology-driven policing, but also the prioritised capacitation and resourcing of the various functional areas that comprise the broader policing function. The SAPS will, therefore, focus on the continued capacitation of the detective service capability and specifically, the investigation of crime against women and children; the SAPS's ability to ensure internal stability through Public Order Policing (POP); and specialised policing capabilities, as well as the crime intelligence function, which supports both proactive and reactive policing. Emphasis will be placed on the requirement that there be an increasing investment in, and devolution of policing resources to local level.

The phased implementation of a rationalised organisational structure, during 2019/20, is expected to promote the resourcing of general and specialised policing capabilities, in both urban and rural settings, that provide a direct policing service to communities. An estimated 78.1% (R316.2 billion) of the department's budget over the medium term is allocated to the compensation of employees. The SAPS had a funded establishment of 192 431 personnel in 2018/19. The number decreased by 1 000 in 2019/20 to 191 431, due to natural attrition, and remain constant over the period ahead, to stay within government's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees.

The SAPS establishment was 187 358 at the end of March 2020, and did not achieve its target to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%. A total of 786 employees went on early retirement without penalties, as part of the government's efforts to reduce the Public Service Wage Bill. To minimise the impact of the expenditure ceiling on core service delivery, critical vacant funded posts, such as visible policing, forensic analysts, detectives and senior management, are still expected to be filled.

The department will also continue to prioritise its rejuvenation programme, which entails the recruitment of younger police officials at entry level, by appointing at least 3 000 trainees, annually, over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

Visible policing

The Visible Policing division within the SAPS provides direction on the effective combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service. The purpose of the division is to discourage all crime, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS.

The division deals with the strategic, tactical and operational approach in policing, to address the incidence of crime, with the aim to reduce and combat crime, improve the SAPS's response time, enhance community mobilisation through partnerships, encourage victim empowerment programmes, address the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession and the dealing in drugs, to ensure safer schools, as well as the closure of markets for stolen goods.

Partnership policing

Despite the gains that have been made towards the overall reduction in levels of serious crime over the medium term, public trust and confidence in the SAPS are not at the desired levels. This necessitates a concerted effort by the SAPS to involve the public and relevant stakeholders in the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.

The implementation of community policing concepts, such as Community Police Forums (CPFs), Sector Crime Forums and Rural Safety Priority Committees, continue to serve as platforms of engagement between the SAPS and the community, in an effort to encourage a shared responsibility, in matters relating to the prevention of crime and community safety. At the end of March 2020, a total of 1 149 of the 1 154 police stations had functional CPFs, 852 of the 875 identified police stations implemented sector policing and 887 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

In furthering the SAPS's stated intention of ingraining a community-centred approach to policing, specific attention is paid to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable partnerships with key local, national (including the public and private sectors) and international stakeholders. These partnerships include international policing organisations, such

as the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, seeking to harness innovative solutions to common challenges impacting on safety, security and economic prosperity, by focussing efforts to align and integrate the application of resources, in addressing crime-related issues that constrain or undermine socio-economic development in the country.

The implementation of the Community Policing Strategy and the Community in Blue Concept will further enhance community-police partnerships in the fight against crime, through a multidisciplinary collaboration which focuses on public education, building community-resilience to crime and will enable the SAPS to promote cooperation with the community, to improve and fulfil the service delivery needs of the community and to strengthen partnerships to prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime, by jointly identifying the root causes of crime.

Stabilisation of crime

Continued efforts are made to address serious crime and the need to combat gangsterism and substance abuse, as well as the enhanced protection of vulnerable sectors of society. The SAPS continues to provide direct intervention, in support of communities plagued by gangsterism, as part of the overarching Community Policing Strategy.

The establishment of the Anti-Gang Unit will provide the much needed capacity in affected provinces. The strategy has taken into consideration intelligence gathering analysis and coordination, a proactive and high visibility approach, a combat and reactive approach through detection, including an organised crime approach, community policing concept, as well as communication and liaison. Contact crimes increased from 618 472 in 2018/19 to 622 206 in 2019/20, contact-related crimes reduced from 117 814 to 112 765, property-related crimes reduced from 498 198 to 472 158 and other serious crimes reduced from 446 844 to 428 767.

Overall, serious crimes reduced by 2.7%, from 1 681 328 to 1 635 896 compared to 2018/19. In an effort to reduce violent crimes, a total number of 4 204 stolen or lost and illegal firearms

were confiscated, including 2 277 firearms recovered, found, confiscated and forfeited to the State. A total of 459 SAPS-owned firearms were also recovered.

Furthermore, 36 674 stolen or robbed vehicles and 159 234 kilogrammes (kg) of cannabis, 394 545 381 mandrax tablets, 638 kg crystal methamphetamine (tik), 192 kg cocaine and 313 kg heroine were confiscated.

The national average police reaction time for crimes in progress, including incidents where serious crimes were committed was 17:24 minutes, 21:13 minutes for crimes that have already taken place with no immediate threat to the complainant or property, and 19:22 minutes for crimes of a less serious nature. A total number of 1 133 891 arrests were made for serious crimes, including 310 068 arrests for contact crimes, 43 141 for contact-related crimes, 183 636 for property-related crimes and 23 024 for other serious crimes.

A total of 265 915 arrests were effected for crimes dependent on police action for detection (illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crimes, as well as driving under the influence of alcohol, and drugs and sexual offences, as a result of police action).

Additional emphasis is placed on certain categories of crime that require focused attention, such as crimes against women and children. Crimes against women decreased by 4.8% (8 668) reported crimes, from 179 683 to 171 015 and crimes against children decreased by 6.4% (2 881), from 45 229 to 42 348 or 6.4%, compared to 2018/19.

The SAPS has identified 30 police stations referred to as the "high-crime weight stations", for focused attention over the short and medium term, which will translate into the implementation of specific proactive and reactive interventions, on an annual basis. These stations are in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Free State, and will be reviewed on an annual basis, with the intention of monitoring the application of these interventions, which relate to core policing functions, including the prevention and investigation of crime.

The supposition underlying the identification of these stations is that through the implementation of the aforementioned interventions, the reported incidence of the 17 community-reported crimes, will be sustainably reduced.

The high-crime weight police stations are associated with, but very distinct in nature from, hot spots and hotspot areas, which may emerge during the course of a year, depending on a range of factors that contribute to substantially elevated levels of socio-economic disruption and crime, and dramatically reduced perceptions of safety and security.

The addressing of these hotspots requires a unique policing methodology, which includes two fundamental approaches namely; the stabilisation approach and the normalisation approach. The purpose of stabilisation is to mobilise specialised, mobile policing capabilities, such as POP, the Tactical Response Team (TRT) and the National Intervention Unit (NIU), to rapidly address factors contributing to destabilisation, so as to restore the rule of law. Normalisation interventions are characterised by a community and stakeholder-centred approach to policing, to ensure a holistic, multifaceted response, which is sustainable, going forward. Reported serious crimes at the 30 high-crime weight stations reduced from 237 787 in 2018/19, to 204 109 in 2019/20.

Gender-based violence

The 2019 – 2024 MTSF sets out objectives towards a 50% reduction in the number of violent crimes reported in South Africa in the next 10 years. These objectives relate to reducing violence against women and children, among other things. Accordingly, targets set out in the framework reflect reductions of 6.7% per year over the next 10 years in reported contact crimes and crimes against women and children. Effectively combating these crimes requires adopting an integrated approach that involves all sectors of society, including key business industries, supported by an effective criminal justice system that delivers quality and professional services.

The SAPS continues to promote and protect the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups, and particular attention is paid to the violence and abuse, which is perpetrated against women and children. The functioning and resourcing of various specialised areas, such as the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units, have been enhanced to address crimes against women and children. The implementation of the GBV Strategy will also assist to intensify

and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of GBV by creating multisectoral and long-term strategic interventions. The SAPS also acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities and will continue to protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom.

Detection rates for all contact crimes are expected to increase from 50.58% in 2018/19 to 56.07% in 2022/23; detection rates for crimes against women are expected to increase from 73.81% in 2018/19 to 75.35% in 2022/23; and detection rates for crimes against children are expected to increase from 69.19% in 2018/19 to 70.20% in 2022/23.

In 2019/20, a total of 1 153 out of 1 154 police stations rendered a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse. There are 1 090 victim-friendly rooms, including 1 001 at police stations, 38 at satellite police stations, one at a contact point, two at international airports and 48 at FCS units.

Operational Response Services

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to ensure that normal policing continues falls under the broader tactical environment of the NIU, the Special Task Force (STF) and POP units, and Mobile Operations under the Operational Response Services. This division is also responsible for:

- maintaining public order;
- conducting high-risk operations (by combating acts of terror and terrorism);
- executing search and rescue operations;
- stabilising volatile situations;
- preventing cross-border crimes (by controlling legal/legal cross-border movement of all persons and goods), at all acknowledged ports of entry;
- providing operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including air support to operational requirements;
- rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations;
- providing escort duties of dangerous awaiting trial detainees or sentenced prisoners;
- providing tactical response activities, e.g. anti-poaching,

cross-border operations, active shooter situations;

- deploying members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions; and
- developing, implementing and monitoring of integrated all-of-government and police-specific operations, to address the SAPS, the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster and the International Coordination, Trade and Security Cluster priorities, as well as managing major events.

Public disorder

The country has, in the past few years, experienced an upsurge in violent incidents of public disorder, which requires urgent, additional interventions from the SAPS. It is anticipated that this upsurge against state authority will not decline in the foreseeable future, due to the current climate of service delivery-related protest actions and land invasions.

Although the SAPS's POP capability has been largely successful in containing these incidents and has limited the use of force, the situation requires a renewed focus. The stability of the country is essential, especially in planning for the National Local Government Elections in 2021. In order to achieve the creation of a demilitarised, professional and well-resourced POP capacity within the SAPS, which is capable of addressing the 21st century policing demands, the SAPS implemented the POP Strategy that was approved in June 2019. The strategy has five pillars:

- operational readiness related to human and physical resources,
- policing of crowd management and public disorder,
- regulatory framework, operating principles and procedures,
- research and best practices, and
- monitoring and evaluation.

The SAPS continues to capacitate its POP unit to manage community protests, including the training and equipping of members to deal with crowd management. The POP capacity was expected to increase to 8 802 by 2020. This would have a fundamental impact on the accommodation, vehicle and budget allocation of this component.

The human resource capability at POP units increased by 320, from 5 818 members in 2018/19, to 6 138 members at

the end of March 2020, comprising 5 734 SAPS Act of 1995 members and 404 Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994) personnel. The SAPS will continue to prioritise the capacitation of the 45 provincial POP units, as well as the four reserve units (in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela) that it has at its disposal, to manage community protests.

Safeguarding South Africa's borders

Ports of entry and exit are used for the conveyance of goods and persons entering or departing South Africa. Controlling borders and ports of entry is vital, in order to prevent the flow of contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles, stolen firearms, wanted persons, stock theft and human trafficking.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, the SAPS continues to execute planned crime prevention and combating actions, which include roadblocks, foot and vehicle patrols, vehicle checkpoints and perimeter inspections. A total number of 3 781 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken at ports of entry in 2019/20, including 340 roadblocks, 56 560 vehicle patrols, 10 588 vehicle checkpoints, 88 632 foot patrols and 1 247 vessel patrol inspections, to enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry. These actions led to 12 625 arrests.

The Border Policing Strategy was approved in July 2019. It is aimed at the seamless movement of persons and goods in and out of the country, by effectively safeguarding and securing all borders, policing crimes that may threaten the safety and security of the country, ensuring that the repression and prevention of transnational organised crime, illegal migration and corruption are dealt with, and preserving the territorial integrity of the country. The strategy has five pillars namely:

- balancing trade and security;
- capacity building and personnel development;
- strategic budgeting, resourcing and staffing, to include acquisition of specialised resources;
- collaborative engagement with relevant stakeholders; and
- intelligence gathering/analysis and information.

Participation in peace support

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, including the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements.

These refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of the SAPS, sanctioned by Cabinet, as requested by the multilateral organisations – the UN through the UNSC Resolution, the AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, Defence and Security Council Summit.

The terms of reference for such a deployment are outlined on the respective resolutions. International intervention deployments refer to all deployments of SAPS members outside the borders of South Africa, sanctioned either by the National Commissioner, as delegated by the Minister of Police, by the SAPS Act of 1995, as requested through a country-to-country bilateral agreement or by regional arrangement (SADC).

The activities include cross border operations and election observer missions. A total of 69 members were deployed in the AU/UN peacekeeping missions in 2019/20. These include 32 members in South Sudan and 35 members as police advisors in Darfur. Duties for missions in South Sudan and Sudan include the protection of civilians, confidence and capacity building patrols in the internally displaced persons camps and villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing and monitoring crime investigation and security within the camps.

One member of the SAPS was appointed to the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institution, in New York and one member was appointed as the Senior Police Coordinator in Somalia.

Detective Services

The service enables the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to officials, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The objectives are to contribute

to the successful prosecution of offenders by increasing the detection rate for serious crimes, by providing specialised training to detectives and enhancing dedicated specialised capabilities in different detective services units; maintaining the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges over the medium term, through the timeous submission of case dockets for prosecution; and generating original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals.

The Detective Service programme comprises the Crime Investigations, Specialised Investigations, Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Service Laboratory subprogrammes, which are managed by the Detective Service and Forensic Services divisions, as well as the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI).

Crime Detection

The division is responsible for managing Detective Services in accordance with the mission and priorities of the SAPS and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities. It enables the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The objective of the division is the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence. It comprises the Crime Investigation Service, Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Investigation Service, Specific Crime Investigations, Organised and Commercial Crime Investigation, and Anti-Corruption outside the mandate of the DPCI.

In 2019/20, the detection rate for all serious crimes decreased by 0.20% to 36.17%. Contact crimes decreased by 1.45% to 49.13% and other serious crimes by 0.26% to 35.90%. Contact-related crimes increased by 0.50% to 50.31% and property-related crimes by 0.16% to 15.67%. The trial-ready case docket rate for all serious crimes increased by 3.34% to 93.26%.

Other serious crimes increased by 5.30% to 93.36%, property-related crimes by 2.91% to 93.80%, contact crimes by 2.80% to 92.94% and contact-related crimes by 2.23% to 94.99%. The detection rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests decreased by 0.01% to 46.91%.

The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 0.03% to 95.63%. The detection rate for crimes against children decreased by 3.05% to 66.14% and the trial-ready case docket rate increased by 5.24% to 91.36%. The detection rate for crimes against women decreased by 0.89% to 72.92% and the trial-ready case docket rate increased by 2.91% to 92.99%.

An integrated approach to the detection of crime is being applied, in order to align the various investigative capabilities, including both general and specialised investigation and the support to the investigation of crime. The Detective Service Helpline contributes to the solving of volumes of complex investigative enquiries. The helpline provides support to detectives in need of information about any aspect related to the investigation of crime. Detectives are encouraged to consult the helpline when in need of support to obtain the correct information in the investigation of crime, share best investigative practices, if they need to consult with legal and policy services or if there is a need for understanding national instructions, standing orders and policies.

The “My SAPS” application (app) was launched in October 2019. The app was developed by Vodacom and allows citizens to submit a crime tip-off anonymously to the SAPS’s Crime Stop via a smartphone. An Unstructured Supplementary Service Data app was also developed for phones with no internet access.

Firearms control

The Central Firearms Register is mandated to administer firearm applications, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act of 2000. Its primary objective is to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, providing for the removal of those firearms from society, improving control over legally possessed firearms and promoting responsible firearm ownership in South Africa. The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays an essential role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, in the efficient control of firearms and ultimately, in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms.

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

comprehensive assessment of the content of applications and supporting documentation.

Liquor control

The SAPS plays a pivotal role in enforcing compliance to national and provincial liquor legislation. The existing partnership between the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic), the National Liquor Authority and the SAPS to address enforcement of compliance to the Liquor Act of 2003, was strengthened through the review and signing of a Memorandum of Agreement to appoint the SAPS members as liquor inspectors, thereby assisting in the enhanced enforcement of compliance to the Act.

Police reaction time

The SAPS’s reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services that are rendered by police stations. The reaction time is defined as the time it takes to respond to a complaint. It is measured from the time that a specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System/ Global Emergency Mobile Communication Command and Control System, to the time that the response vehicle arrives at the scene. Response times are based on the severity of the crime and are classified according to the Alpha, Bravo and Charlie system. Alpha complaints are crimes in progress, which require immediate police response or action. Bravo complaints are crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the complainant or property, such as a report of a housebreaking that has already occurred. Charlie complaints are crimes of a less serious nature, such as loitering and trespassing.

Police safety

Attacks and unnatural deaths of employees of the SAPS, both on or off duty, are regarded as a threat to the stability of the country. Attacks and murder of police employees have a potential to create a negative perception among the citizens of the country, as to whether the SAPS is able to fulfil its Constitutional mandate to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, uphold and enforce the law. It

further creates the perception that criminals are willing and able to act with impunity by disregarding the law and negating the impact of the SAPS in furthering their criminal activities.

A police safety committee is in place as a tool to coordinate all activities, in support of enhancing the safety of all SAPS members, including the implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, the enhancement of tactical training programmes, the analysis of incidents which informed the development of proactive measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killing of police members, as well as enhanced safety awareness, internally and externally.

Specialised interventions

The policing and stabilising of public disorder, and the responsibility to respond to medium to high-risk incidents, as well as to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the POP unit and the broader tactical environment of the NIU, the STF units, the TRT and Mobile Operations. The National Operational Coordination section is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations, to address the SAPS and the JCPS Cluster priorities and managing major events.

Missing persons

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to the SAPS members tasked with investigating the disappearance of persons, including missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies. This support includes the circulation of information and photographs, both internally to the SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, through printed and electronic media and mediums to the general public.

In 2020, the SAPS and Facebook joined hands to strengthen the tracing of missing children through the use of the Child Abduction Emergency Alert platform, commonly known as the Amber Alert. The service is aimed at activating and sending details and photographs of a missing child on Facebook, to alert users to be on the lookout for a reported missing child. South Africa is the first country in Africa to receive this programme

and the 23rd in the world. Immediately after a case docket has been opened, it is sent to the Bureau of Missing Persons, which sends the information to Facebook, and within a few seconds, the missing child appears with full details, such as names, clothes worn on the day and other descriptive details to enable users to alert the police on time. If a child goes missing in a particular area, the Amber Alert is mostly sent to people in that area.

National priority offences

The DPCI, through a multidisciplinary approach, conducts major case and project-driven investigations that are based on threat assessments in Serious Corruption Investigations, Serious Organised Crime Investigations and Serious Commercial Crime Investigations. The Priority Crime SIU and the Priority Crime Management Centre provide specialised investigative and operational support in these investigations.

Serious corruption includes the misuse of a public or private office or position or resources with corrupt intent and may include an act of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft. This includes, but is not limited to, offences under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act of 2004.

As part of efforts to fight corruption, the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) continues to give operational effect to government's Anti-Corruption Agenda. The ACTT is implemented and supported through the governance architecture of the Operational Committee. The percentage trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster increased from 82.37% in 2018/19 to 89.63% against the planned target of 77%, an increase of 7.26%. The conviction rate was 92.72%. The trial-ready rate for fraud and corruption within the public sector was 88.89% and 76.51% within the private sector. The conviction rates were 100% and 98.00% respectively.

Serious Commercial Crime refers to serious fraud, forgery and uttering, theft, such as the theft of trust funds, commercial crime that is of such extent or complexity, that it requires the services of a chartered accountant or other specialist or expert during investigation and contraventions of certain statutes, relating to commercial crime (including statutes relating to

companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption and computer-related/cyber-related crime).

The trial-ready case docket rate for serious commercial crime-related charges decreased by 10.58% from 74.37% to 63.79%. This was due to witnesses in municipal fraud and corruption investigations that are sometimes reluctant to hand over evidential material, delays in the finalisation of forensic audit reports, and some delays in case dockets submitted to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for decision, due to the high volume of cases. The conviction rate stood at 98.15% or 37 700 out of 38 409 charges.

Serious organised crime units investigate national priority offences through serious organised crime project investigations. These crimes include the killing of police officials, cash-in-transit robberies, narcotics, nonferrous metals, theft of copper cables, dealing in abalone, money laundering, fraud, gang-related murder, wildlife trafficking, illegal trade in tobacco products, corruption, forgery, car and truck hijacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydroponic cannabis and illegal drug production, as well as crimes regulated by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act of 2004 and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act of 1998.

In 2019/20, 70.00% or seven out of 10 registered serious organised crime project investigations were successfully closed. The South African Narcotic Enforcement Bureau successfully identified and dismantled 24 clandestine drug laboratories, resulting in an achievement of 100% and the arresting of 56 suspects.

A total of 73 out of 91 or 80.22% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files were successfully investigated. The target for the 2019/20 financial year was 55.00%.

The stabilisation of the DPCI through the appointment of a permanent national head provides impetus to the investigation of national priority crime, including serious commercial, corruption and organised crimes. The DPCI will review certain key internal organisational processes, supported by effective

management and governance principles and will establish appropriate operational practices, to reinforce its position as the leading investigative capability in the country.

Forensic Services

The SAPS's forensic capability continues to provide specialised crime scene management and evidential support. To ensure its progressive development, the medium term technological advances in this environment, will be continued. The Forensic Services division deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters.

It involves the use of multiple disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering for evidence analysis. Without the application of forensic science, criminals cannot be convicted, unless an eyewitness is present, thus forensic services involves the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence, which is suitable for prosecuting an offender in a court of law.

Policing plays a major role in the combating of crime in the community, both reassuring and assisting persons affected by crime. Increasingly, crime investigation depends on the collection and processing of the analysis of physical forensic evidence for the exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The Forensic Services division, comprising the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management, is an indispensable investigative aid. This is a highly regulated environment, which requires compliance to legislation, focusing on the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 37 of 2013) (Fingerprint Act and DNA Act). The accuracy and reliability of information provided by the SAPS's Forensic Service division is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

The SAPS remains committed towards the realisation of processing the different categories of exhibits/entries (routine case exhibits/entries, non-routine case exhibits/entries, priority case exhibits/entries and intelligence case exhibits/entries). The backlog of cases exhibits/entries, not yet finalised, are also addressed.

During the 2019/20 financial year, a total of 122 609 or 63.75% out of 192 319 routine case exhibits/entries received were finalised within 35 calendar days, compared to 171 989 or 71.92% out of 239 123 in 2018/19 – a decrease of 5.78%. The Forensic Science Laboratory achieved a 79.67% or 3 794 out of 4 762 completion rate, with regard to non-routine case exhibits/entries within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared to a 91.66% or 5 034 out of 5 492 completion rate, during the previous financial year.

The performance decreased by 11.99% compared to 2018/19. Non-routine case exhibits or entries require research or extraordinary timely effort, thus consuming more time and resources to complete. A total of 29 152 out of 48 694 or 59.86% biology intelligence case exhibits or entries were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days. The backlog of cases exhibits or entries increased from 2.48% to 27.06% in 2018/19, portraying a 24.58% increase. A total of 98 238 case exhibits or entries are yet to be attended to. This surpasses the international norm of 10%, by 14.58%. Although progress in the reduction of the backlog was made in the past years, the current backlog statistics leaves less to be desired.

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management unit deals with requests for previous conviction reports, requests for fingerprint searches, including criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record and non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.

The unit processed 96.85% previous conviction reports within 15 calendar days, which is a 1.37% decrease, compared to the 2018/19 achievement of 98.22%. The number of requests for fingerprint searches decreased by 74.71%, compared to 2018/19. From the 539 131 requests received, 49.81% were for criminal fingerprint searches and 50.19%, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. From the 268 568 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 48.40% were first offenders, whilst 51.60% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified. A further 108 532 requests were received for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications,

of which 86 803 or 79.98% were processed within 15 calendar days.

Crime Intelligence

The purpose of the programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. The objectives are to contribute to combating crime on an ongoing basis, by ensuring that network operations are successfully executed in support of crime prevention, investigation and prosecution and maintaining tactical and operational intelligence products in support of policing activities.

Proactive and reactive crime intelligence

Effective proactive and reactive crime intelligence, driven by the corporate renewal of the SAPS's crime intelligence capability, supports basic policing functions provided from police stations and is critical to the stabilisation and normalisation of areas identified as being problematic. The capability also contributes to the management of the integrity of the SAPS through the introduction of a revitalised approach to the vetting of members in key areas. Over the medium term, the SAPS will focus on the effective use of crime intelligence to support policing initiatives. This approach includes optimising the collection of intelligence, enhancing its analysis and coordination, ensuring effective counterintelligence, establishing security intelligence to uphold the authority of the State and establishing a culture of performance management within the crime intelligence environment. In support of this, the department aims to ensure that network operations are successfully terminated.

The Crime Intelligence division within the SAPS is responsible for the gathering, collation, evaluation, analysis and coordination of intelligence. Legislative prescriptions require the SAPS to confine its intelligence activities to crime, criminal activities and security-related matters. The core function of the division is to provide intelligence to operational units for the use in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders. Crime intelligence is, therefore, a key enabler, in support of both proactive and reactive policing.

The division also provides intelligence-related services, such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS. Functioning within strict legal and regulatory parameters, the division conducts its intelligence-gathering, analysis and supplementary activities with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals. Through its national and provincial components, the division has established coverage throughout the country which extends down to cluster level.

In 2019/20, a total of 799 network operations were successfully terminated to infiltrate criminal syndicates, 6 523 security risk and vetting assessments were conducted and 250 835 intelligence reports were operationalised. Intelligence reports consist of proactive and reactive reports. Proactive intelligence reports include threat and risk assessments and early warning reports, in support of proactive operations and reactive intelligence reports include profiles and intelligence analysis reports such as communication analysis reports, and association or network analysis reports. A total of 10 cross-border operations and 20 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated on request from the INTERPOL member countries. A further 13 identified transnational crime suspects were arrested, but the files could not be finalised due to outstanding court proceedings, mutual legal assistance and outstanding requests for extradition or arrest.

Protection and Security Services

The purpose of the programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The objectives are to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in transit; protecting the locations in which dignitaries are present; auditing strategic installations and evaluating national key points.

The programme comprises the VIP Protection Services, the Static and Mobile Security and the Government Security Regulator subprogrammes managed by the Protection and Security Services division and the Presidential Protection Service component.

The Protection and Security Services division is a national competency with nine provincial offices located throughout South Africa. The division provides in-transit and static protection to

all identified VIPs, including the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers or Deputy Ministers, Premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, Judge Presidents and ad hoc VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System Policy and national key points, and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments).

The Presidential Protection Service component is a national competency with provincial offices in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. The component provides in-transit and static protection to the President, the Deputy President, former presidents, former deputy presidents, their spouses, identified VIPs, including foreign Heads of State/Government, former Heads of State/Government and their spouses at identified government installations.

The in-transit protection function is performed, in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The static protection function is performed in the provinces indicated above, as well as in the Eastern Cape and at national level. In-transit and static protection are supported by K9, Bomb Disposal, Technical Support, Physical Security Compliance and High-Risk Operations personnel. These functions are further administratively supported by the operational support function. In 2019/20, the Protection and Security Services division and the Presidential Protection Service provided in-transit protection to identified VIPs, as well as static protection at identified government installations and identified VIP residences, without any security breaches.

A total number of 132 strategic installations were audited and 217 national key points were evaluated.

Strengthening safety in communities

The Safe Cities Framework, which will be finalised in 2020/21, provides an overarching strategy for adopting a collaborative approach to strengthening safety and security in South Africa. The SAPS has recognised that functioning community policing forums are central to the successful implementation of the framework. This is because these forums provide a critical interface between the police at the local level and the communities they serve.

Over the medium term, the department will ensure that at least 99.56% of all community policing forums remain functioning to facilitate the successful implementation of the Safe Cities Framework.

Crime statistics during COVID-19 restrictions

Crime statistics from 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020, illustrated a decrease in criminal activity. This decrease was attributed to COVID-19 restrictions – a national lockdown period which began on 26 March 2020 where all South African residents, except a few categories of essential workers, had to stay home.

The government acknowledged that the unavailability of alcohol had a role to play towards decreased numbers of cases of contact crimes, which plummeted by 37.4%.

There were 53 891 less cases of murder, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common robbery and common assault reported, compared to the same reporting period last year.

The drop in crime cases was also demonstrated by a 29.4% decline in contact-related crimes made up of arson and malicious damage to property.

Burglaries at residential premises dropped by over 30%, while on the other hand, burglary at non-residential premises increased by 9.1%.

There was also an increase in the number of attacks on schools and liquor outlets during this time. A total of 2 692 burglaries were reported at educational premises and 1 246 liquor outlets were targeted.

During this period, there was a drop of 39.7% in the number of sexual offences such as sexual assault. A 40.4% decrease in the number of rape cases was reported during the three months. All top 30 police stations that reported high levels of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, recorded drops in numbers. Common assault numbers declined in April and May.

A total of 298 252 people were arrested and charged with contraventions of the Disaster Management Act of 2002. A total of 181 579 people were released on warning to appear before a court. A total of 28 337 of those arrested were found guilty of violations, ranging from liquor possession, gathering,

unauthorised transportation and business, and cross-border related offences.

Operational interventions continued throughout the national lockdown period and resulted in the confiscation of millions of rands worth of contraband.

Illegal firearms were also removed off streets and recovered stolen property, including stock. These operations played a huge role in clamping down on illegal transportation and distribution of banned substances (during the national lockdown period) such as alcohol and cigarettes.

Statistics for this period also illustrated police officers implicated in criminal activities. A total of 163 officers were arrested from the start of the lockdown for violating the lockdown regulations.

SAPS Commemoration Day

The 2020 SAPS Commemoration Day took place on 6 September at the SAPS Memorial site in Pretoria.

Hosted annually by the Department of Police, the day is commemorated in remembrance of police officers and reservists who lose their lives in the line of duty. The event also presents an opportunity for the nation to celebrate the courage and dedication of officers who laid down their lives in execution of their Constitutional mandate to protect all within South Africa's borders.

As part of the commemoration activities, Deputy President David Mabuza, together with the next of kin of the fallen officers, laid wreaths in honour of the departed police personnel. Their names were engraved on the National Memorial Wall at the Union Buildings to signify the gratitude of the nation for their bravery, loyalty and sacrifices made to serve and protect the people of South Africa.

Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service was established in terms of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act of 2011 and Section 208 of the Constitution, which provides for the establishment of a civilian secretariat for the police service to function under the direction of the Minister of Police. The secretariat's mandate is to conduct civilian oversight of the

police service and provide policy and strategic support to the Minister of Police, including administrative support in relation to his international obligations. The Act also mandates responsibility on the secretariat to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by the SAPS.

Chapter 12 of the NDP sets out a vision for building safer communities by adopting a holistic approach to safety and security. This vision is expressed in terms of Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF, with which the work of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service is closely aligned. Over the medium term, the secretariat will focus on strengthening community participation in the fight against crime by implementing crime prevention campaigns, hosting provincial *izimbizo* and establishing additional community safety forums at municipal level; strengthening regulation by developing new policies and legislation for the police sector; and monitoring the performance of the police service through oversight visits to police stations.

Strengthening community participation in the fight against crime

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service recognises that community participation is critical to reducing crime and building a safe and cohesive society. A key vehicle for community participation is community safety forums, which are managed by communities and are responsible for coordinating the implementation of national and provincial community safety initiatives and priorities at municipal level. In this regard, over the MTEF period, the department, in collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, and provincial departments of community safety, plans to continue facilitating the establishment of community safety forums.

There were 42 functioning community safety forums across South Africa by the end of 2018/19 and plans are underway to establish an additional 27 by 2022/23. Related activities are carried out in the Intersectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships programme, which has an allocation of R85.1 million over the medium term, accounting for 17.3% of the department's total budget. Travel and subsistence is the largest

cost associated with establishing community safety forums, spending on which constitutes 42.1% (R10.2 million) of the programme's total expenditure on goods and services over the medium term.

Greater public awareness and educational campaigns were necessary in 2019/20 as reports of incidents of femicide and GBV increased. As a result, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service increased its number of planned national crime prevention campaigns for the year from three to five. Over the MTEF period, the department will revert to implementing three crime prevention campaigns per year, in line with the available budget.

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service hosts *izimbizo* to allow communities to raise their concerns and make suggestions for improved service delivery directly with the Minister of Police. Over the medium term, the department plans to hold one *imbizo* in eight provinces per year. Related activities for *izimbizo* and crime prevention campaigns are also carried out in the Intersectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships programme.

Strengthening regulation of the police service

Through its Legislation unit, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service plans to finalise two Bills per year over the medium term. The Bills include the Firearms Control Amendment Bill, the Second-hand Goods Amendment Bill, the Controlled Animals and Animal Products Bill, the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, the IPID Bill, and the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill. The department also plans to finalise four policies on policing and safety.

Among these policies is the implementation framework for the 2016 *White Paper on Policing*, which will outline policy proposals for professionalising the police service. Related activities are carried out in the Legislation and Policy Development programme, which accounts for 15.6% (R77.7 million) of the department's total budget over the MTEF period. As these activities are labour intensive, spending on compensation of employees constitutes 76.3% (R59.5 million) of the programme's total expenditure over the medium term.

Monitoring police performance

In line with its mandate to monitor the performance of the police service over the MTEF period, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service plans to prepare and finalise biannual reports on oversight visits to police stations. These reports enable the department to assess the overall effectiveness of policing programmes, including crime prevention initiatives, and compliance by the police service with policing regulations and legislation such as the Domestic Violence Act of 1998.

As the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service monitors the work undertaken by provinces on its behalf regarding oversight visits, spending on travel and subsistence increases by 5.5% over the medium term, accounting for 53.1% (R13.6 million) of total spending on goods and services in the Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluations programme.

Budget

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service was allocated R143.1 million for the 2019/20 financial year. Expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 6.6%, from R143.1 million in 2019/20 to R173.3 million in 2022/23. Spending on compensation of employees accounts for 71.5% (R355.9 million) of total expenditure over the medium term. However, allocations for compensation of employees have been reduced by R676 000 in 2020/21 and R720 000 in 2021/22 in line with government's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees.

Despite these reductions, the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service's funded establishment will increase from 153 posts in 2019/20 to 156 posts in 2022/23, due to the planned filling of vacant funded posts.

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

The IPID exercises its functions in accordance with the IPID Act of 2011 which gives effect to the provisions of Section 206 (6) of the Constitution, which provides for the establishment of an independent police complaints body that must investigate any alleged misconduct of, or offence committed by, a member of the police service. The thrust of the directorate's work is to

investigate serious and priority crimes allegedly committed by members of the SAPS and the Municipal Police Services (MPS).

The Act grants the IPID an extended mandate and changes the focus of the directorate's work from a complaints-driven organisation to one that prioritises the investigative function. The Act also places stringent obligations on the SAPS and the MPS to report matters that must be investigated by the directorate, and ensures the implementation of disciplinary recommendations made by the IPID.

The NDP outlines a vision for building safer communities in South Africa. This vision is expressed specifically in terms of Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF, with which the work of the IPID is aligned. Accordingly, over the medium term, the directorate will focus on strengthening its human capital to improve the quality of investigations for serious and priority crimes, and collaborating with stakeholders to monitor the implementation of recommendations from the outcomes of investigations.

Strengthening human capital to improve the quality of investigations

Despite the reduction in its funded establishment, the IPID intends to focus on investment in human capital, specifically with regards to investigations. This is in recognition of the directorate's responsibility to gather requisite and necessary evidence to enable the NPA, the SAPS and the MPS to make informed decisions on whether to prosecute or take disciplinary action against officers.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the IPID plans to strengthen its investigative capacity by training and upskilling all 179 investigators to be able to effectively respond to advanced criminal activities undertaken by police officers.

Training will be provided on conducting investigations of sexual offences, using advanced investigative techniques and methods, and provisions of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act of 1998, among other things. For this purpose, R4.5 million is allocated over the MTEF period in the Investigation and Information Management programme.

Collaborating with stakeholders to monitor the implementation of recommendations

Along with the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service, the IPID is the primary oversight body of the police service. It meets quarterly with the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service to discuss collective measures that should be taken by both departments to advance the professionalisation of the police service as envisaged in the NDP. Over the medium term, the IPID will work closely with the secretariat to ensure that there is regular and stringent monitoring of the implementation of disciplinary recommendations made to the SAPS.

Meetings will be held with the secretariat and the SAPS to review monthly statistics in relation to the implementation of disciplinary recommendations forwarded to the police service and cases referred to the NPA for prosecution. In addition, awareness training sessions will be held with the SAPS members in police stations to strengthen compliance with applicable legislation and regulations, and reduce the number of cases reported for deaths as a result of police action or while in police custody, rape by police officers or while in police custody, and systemic corruption. Related activities are carried out in the Compliance Monitoring and Stakeholder Management programme, which was allocated R40.8 million over the MTEF period.

In August 2020, 16 SAPS officers appeared before a magistrate's court in Gauteng, following a three-year investigation by the Hawks Serious Corruption Investigation and Crime Intelligence. The officers were arrested for allegedly stealing millions of rands worth of drugs confiscated from drug mules and other corruption-related offences at the OR Tambo International Airport. Another 11 officers from the Tshwane Metro Police Department were arrested in Pretoria for alleged corruption by receiving bribes from motorists.

Budget

The IPID was allocated R336.7 million for the 2019/20 financial year. Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 5.3%, from R336.7 million in 2019/20 to R393.4 million in 2022/23. Spending on compensation of employees accounts for 68.3% (R771.4 million) of the IPID's total expenditure over the MTEF period. In line with government's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees, the item's baseline is reduced

by R10.1 million over the medium term (R3.7 million in 2020/21, R3.9 million in 2021/22 and R2.5 million in 2022/23).

Department of Defence (DoD)

The purpose of the DoD is to defend and protect South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people, in accordance with the Constitution and the principles of international law regulating the use of force, and provide for military veterans' benefits.

The DoD derives its mandate from Section 200 of the Constitution, the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), as amended by the Defence Amendment Act, 2010 (Act 22 of 2010), the *1996 White Paper on Defence* and the *2015 South African Defence Review*.

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

The NDP calls for an integrated, holistic approach to safety and security that tackles the root causes of crime and ensures South Africa's long-term stability, as well as peace and stability in Africa. This vision is supported by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF. In its efforts to give expression to these key policies over the medium term, the DoD will focus on creating a sustainable defence force, enhancing border safeguarding and territorial integrity, participating in peace support operations in Africa, and participating in internal operations through collaboration with other departments.

Creating a sustainable defence force

The DoD aims to respond to the constrained fiscal environment by focusing on measures to create a defence force that is more efficient, sustainable and capable.

These measures include using internal personnel for basic maintenance and repairs; introducing measures to enhance revenue, such as the leasing and selling of defence assets; and maximising reimbursements from the UN as part of South Africa's peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Over the medium term, the use of internal maintenance and repair capabilities is expected to lead to a decrease

of R209.8 million in planned expenditure; the disposal and leasing of redundant assets and military equipment is expected to generate R3 billion; and reimbursements from the UN are projected to amount to R1.9 billion. These funds are expected to sustain capabilities in the Landward Defence, Air Defence and Maritime Defence programmes.

Enhancing border safeguarding and territorial integrity

Securing the country's borders remains a key priority for the South African Defence Force (SANDF). Over the medium term, the DoD will maintain its deployment of 15 landward subunits to patrol a targeted 4 471 kilometres of South Africa's land borders. To ensure the integrity of the country's borders and enhance the capacity of landward subunits through the acquisition of military equipment and technology, an additional R225 million over the MTEF period has been allocated in the Force Employment programme. The equipment and technology are expected to serve as a "force multiplier" to enable soldiers to increase the range of the borderline under protection.

Participating in peace support operations

The external deployment of military personnel under the auspices of international law has necessitated the SADC to heighten awareness of the legal implications of the actions of deployed forces and a requirement for more sophisticated training led by an objective and authoritative doctrine.

Peacekeeping operations are a critical element of prevention and deterrence, as well as a traditional conflict response with UN peacekeepers constituting the largest deployed military force in the world. South Africa supports the UN Secretary-General's efforts to explore the needs of the next generation of UN peacekeeping missions, while promoting reforms to improve planning, troop deployment, and to strengthen measures preventing incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse during operations.

Over the medium term, the DoD will continue to participate in peace support operations in the DRC under the auspices of the UN Stabilisation Mission. In this deployment, the SANDF participates in the Force Intervention Brigade and deploys an

infantry battalion supported by a composite helicopter unit, a tactical intelligence unit and military observers.

To maintain these deployment activities, R3.5 billion is provided in the Force Employment programme over the medium term. This amount includes an estimated R480.4 million per year earmarked for the compensation of 2 059 employees per year over this period, many of whom will be deployed in the DRC. The SANDF will continue to provide military observers as part of the UN/AU hybrid mission in Sudan.

Participating in internal operations

The DoD contributes to domestic safety and security by conducting various internal operations, including operations in support of other government departments.

Over the MTEF period, the department aims to comply with all ordered commitments for internal operations by conducting operations in support of the SAPS; providing disaster aid and relief, search and rescue operations upon request, and support during national and provincial elections, the inauguration of the President of South Africa and the opening of Parliament.

To ensure these activities are carried out, R48.5 million has been allocated in the Force Employment programme over the medium term.

In March 2020, the SANDF was part of a multidisciplinary team that supported the Department of Health (DoH) and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to repatriate South African citizens from the COVID-19 hit city of Wuhan in China. Officials were also called up and deployed on borderline protection in support of the SAPS and the DoH to combat COVID-19 in the country.

Legislation, policies and strategies

The Constitutional and primary legislative mandates governing the DoD are:

- the Defence Act of 2002;
- the Defence Amendment Act of 2010;
- the Public Service Act of 1994;
- the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999);
- the National Conventional Arms Control Act of 2002;
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994;
- the Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974);

- the Military Ombud Act, 2012 (Act 4 of 2012);
- the Castle Management Act, 1993 (Act 207 of 1993);
- the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003);
- the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1993; and
- the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000).

Budget

The DoD was allocated R50.9 billion for the 2019/20 financial year. Cabinet has approved reductions to the department's baseline of R749.7 million in 2020/21, R756.3 million in 2021/22 and R583.5 million in 2022/23. This includes reductions of R30.9 million in 2020/21, R32.5 million in 2021/22 and R33.8 million in 2022/23 on transfers to Armcor. These reductions will be effected proportionally across all programmes, mainly on goods and services items such as fuel, oil and gas; travel and subsistence; and food and food supplies.

SADC Maritime Security

The focus of the South African Navy (SAN) remains on preparing naval forces for operations in support of the SADC Maritime Security Strategy (MSS). Conducting naval operations that involves patrols in the Mozambique Channel to prevent piracy-related activities remains a national and departmental priority.

The SADC MSS will require continued capacity building in (regional) Maritime Domain Awareness to ensure a safe and secured SADC maritime environment. The latter will be achieved through joint international military exercises and other forms of military cooperation with strategic partners, such as the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa countries and the SADC defence forces among others.

The focus of the SADC MSS will remain on maritime crime prevention close to the East Coast shores, and highlights the requirement for the littoral states to be able to exercise control over their territorial waters, and the role of the DoD in protecting the maritime resources as part of Operation Phakisa.

Force preparation

The chiefs of the South African Army (SA Army), the South African Air Force (SAAF), the 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.

Group formations established by the different services include:

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

Organisational structure

The DoD and the Department of Military Veterans (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 relies on the Defence Secretariat, which is the civilian component of the DoD.

Force Employment

The purpose of the programme is to provide and employ defence capabilities, including an operational capability, to successfully conduct all operations, as well as joint, interdepartmental, interagency and multinational military exercises.

The output of this programme is to ensure successful joint force employment over the medium term by:

- providing and employing a special operations capability in accordance with national requirements;

- ensuring full participation in the number of peace missions as instructed by the President; and
- conducting four operations per year, protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, supporting other government departments and complying with international obligations.

The mandate for employment of joint forces is drawn from the Constitution, the Defence Act of 2002 and the *Defence Review 2015*. In terms of these documents, the SANDF is mandated to provide:

- service in defence of South Africa for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- service in fulfilment of South Africa's international obligations to international bodies and other states;
- service in the preservation of life, health or property;
- service in the provision or maintenance of essential services;
- uphold law and order in South Africa in cooperation with the SAPS, under circumstances set out in legislation, where the SAPS is unable to independently maintain law and order; and
- service in support of any department or state, for the purpose of socio-economic upliftment.

Landward Defence

The Landward Defence programme provides prepared and supported landward defence capabilities for the defence and protection of South Africa. The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its territory over the medium term by:

- providing infantry capability, including the SANDF Reaction Force, for external deployment and internal safety and security, including border safeguarding;
- exercising tank and armoured car capabilities and providing squadron for internal deployment;
- exercising air defence artillery capabilities and providing a battery for internal deployment;
- providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment, as well as for internal safety and security and exercising a field engineer capability;
- providing a signal capability for external deployment and

internal signal support and exercising a composite signal capability;

- providing strategic direction by orchestrating and controlling the SA Army to achieve its mission to prepare and provide supported landward capabilities;
- providing an operational intelligence capability for external deployment, internal operational intelligence support and exercising one composite intelligence troop;
- providing combat-ready tactical command and control capabilities for integrated forces during force preparation exercises and force employment;
- providing a support capability for external and internal deployment through first-, second- and fourth-line support by two first and second-line maintenance units and two field workshops and fourth-line depots; and
- providing general training capabilities through basic military training, junior leader training, common landward training, command and management training, force preparation exercises and training courses.

Air Defence

The purpose of the programme is to provide prepared and supported air defence capabilities. The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its airspace over the medium term by providing:

- four helicopter squadrons and one combat-support squadron per year;
- three medium transport squadrons, including one VIP squadron, one maritime and transport squadron, one light transport squadron and nine reserve squadrons per year;
- one air combat squadron per year; and
- 24-hour air command and control capability.

Maritime Defence

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

The output of this programme is to defend and protect South Africa and its maritime zones over the medium term by providing:

- a surface combat and patrol capability of three frigates, one combat support vessel, two offshore patrol vessels and three inshore patrol vessels in each annual operational cycle;
- a sub-surface combat capability of two submarines in each annual operational cycle;
- a mine warfare capability of two vessels in each annual operational cycle to ensure safe access to South Africa's harbours and mine clearance, where required;
- a maritime reaction squadron capability, comprising an operational boat division, an operational diving division and a naval reaction division in each annual operational cycle; and
- a hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation by charting areas and to meet international obligations.

Office of the Military Ombud

The Office of the Military Ombud was established in terms of the Military Ombud Act of 2012 to investigate and ensure that complaints against the official conduct of a member or a person acting on behalf of a member with regard to their conditions of service are resolved in a fair, economical and expeditious manner.

Reserve Force Council (RFC)

The RFC is a statutory body under the Defence Act of 2002. The RFC is a consultative and advisory body and represents the Reserve Force to promote and maintain it as an integral part of the Defence Force and must be consulted on any legislation, policy or administrative measures affecting the Reserve Force.

Employment of the youth

The unemployment rate amongst the youth in Africa is not only a social issue with dire consequences should it not be addressed, but also a security issue with the potential to destabilise countries, regions and the continent. The UN defines the youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, while the African Youth Charter defines youth as those between the ages of 15 and 35. From a security perspective, the issue continuously creates a future challenge as the unemployed youth have the potential to become the targets of political demagogues who may use these youths as a means to achieve their political aspirations.

The government has introduced measures to increase the employment of young people. The DoD continues to provide employment opportunities to the youth through the DoD Military Skills Development System and internship programmes.

The DoD in support of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, through the National Youth System programme, will continue to train members through existing departmental infrastructure and resource arrangements.

The department will pursue the implementation of its Internship Policy, directing utilisation and management of interns. It was expected to continue with an internship intake of approximately 200 members in the 2019/20 financial year.

Entities

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

The Armscor is mandated 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. The focus of the corporation over the medium term will be on meeting the DoD's defence matériel requirements, providing support to the local defence industry, and expanding its revenue sources.

To meet the DoD's defence matériel requirements over the medium term, the corporation plans to spend R418 million. In its efforts to meet these requirements more effectively, the corporation will continue to improve its internal controls to ensure greater compliance with procurement regulations, and streamline the tendering process for urgent requirements, especially the acquisition of existing military equipment.

The corporation will continue to provide support to the South African defence industry over the medium term. It intends to improve its contracting processes to increase the participation of the local defence industry, especially small, medium and micro enterprises, and companies compliant with broad-based black economic empowerment regulations. The corporation will also facilitate these organisations' participation in international defence exhibitions. It plans to promote the industry, and

manage requests from the private sector to use the SANDF equipment, personnel and facilities for marketing purposes. An estimated R89.4 million will be spent on these activities over the medium term.

The corporation expects to derive an estimated 70.9% (R4.7 billion) of its revenue over the MTEF period through transfers from the Department of Transport. These payments are expected to increase at an annual average rate of 3.4% from R1.5 billion in 2019/20 to R1.6 billion in 2022/23.

To supplement this, in an endeavour to ensure that it remains sustainable in a constrained fiscal environment, the corporation expects to generate an additional R540 million over the medium term through the commercialisation of intellectual property, commercial income from strategic facilities, and the brokering of defence sector deals in Africa.

Castle Control Board (CCB)

The CCB preserves and protects the military and cultural heritage of the Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town. The CCB is responsible for the following:

- Compliance with regulatory framework.
- Maintenance, preservation, interpretation and showcasing of the history of the Castle of Good Hope.
- Preservation and protection of this military and cultural heritage site.
- Optimised tourism potential of the Castle of Good Hope.
- Optimised accessibility to the Castle of Good Hope by the public.
- Increased public profile and positive perception across all sectors of the community.

The board's total budget for 2019/20 was R8.4 million.

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC)

The NCACC is a committee of Ministers. The Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is a member of the NCACC. The committee 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, thereafter the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans processes the applications. Each application is sent for scrutiny to relevant government departments, such as the DIRCO or the dtic. The application is then referred to the various directors-general for their recommendations, after which 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.

Aerospace, Maritime and Defence Industries Association of South Africa (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 the South African Defence Industries (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. The 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 the SADI is one of the cornerstones of a stable and growing the South African economy, the AMD is responsible for ensuring that a world-class, indigenous defence industry capability is maintained in a sustainable manner.

Within an emerging defence industry support framework, the DoD, in collaboration with the Armscor and the AMD, will continue providing effective support to enable SADI to exploit export opportunities within the South African political and legal context. The services range from information-sharing on possible opportunities to facilitating the provision of defence personnel, facilities and equipment for use by the SADI in demonstrations for export purposes. The AMD, through its membership, is

strategically well positioned and capable of supporting the government in achieving its African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development objectives.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel is a state-owned commercially driven company and strategic partner for innovative defence, security and related technology solutions. It groups together several defence and aerospace divisions and associated companies. It provides turnkey solutions of defence equipment to its clients by designing, developing, integrating and supporting artillery, munitions, missiles, aerostructures, aircraft maintenance, unmanned aerial vehicle systems and optical payloads based on high-end technology.

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

Military Veterans

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act 18 of 2011), which requires the department to provide national policy and standards on socio-economic support to military veterans and their dependants, including benefits and entitlements to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans.

In acknowledging the role military veterans played in the creation of a democratic South Africa, the DMV contributes to the realisation of the NDP's vision of a capable and ethical developmental state that treats its citizens with dignity.

Over the medium term, the DMV will continue to deliver key benefits such as housing, education, training, skills development

and access to healthcare to military veterans and their dependants; and implementing initiatives to improve the delivery of the services it provides. These activities support Priority 2 (education, skills and health) and Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 MTSF.

Delivering key benefits

To improve quality of life for military veterans and their dependants, almost 80% (R1.7 billion) of the DMV's budget is allocated for the delivery of key benefits.

To give effect to the recognition that the provision of adequate housing is central to upholding human dignity, the department expects to deliver 2 130 newly built houses to military veterans and their families at a projected cost of R161.4 million over the medium term in the Socio-economic Support programme.

The DMV's commitment to social upliftment through education is underscored by its commitment to providing 7 400 bursaries per year over the MTEF period to military veterans and their dependants at a projected cost of R465 million. It also plans to offer training and skills development programmes (such as driver training, short courses and hard skills through accredited service providers) to a targeted 16 500 military veterans and their dependants at an estimated cost of R148.8 million over the MTEF period, in the Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programme.

To enhance quality of life for military veterans, the DMV subsidises their healthcare in full. Over the previous MTEF period, the department focused on conducting campaigns to increase awareness among eligible beneficiaries on the benefits available to them.

As a result, the number of military veterans with access to healthcare services is set to increase from 18 000 in 2019/20 to 21 000 in 2022/23, leading to an increase in spending of 8.5%, from R96.1 million in 2019/20 to R122.7 million in 2022/23.

Improving service delivery

The DMV plans to create an automated database of military veterans and implement a benefit management system to streamline its delivery of benefits, and improve the credibility, integrity and security of the register of military veterans.

The creation of the database and implementation of the system are expected to result in expenditure of R57 million in the Database and Benefits Management subprogramme in the Socio-economic Support programme.

Over the MTEF period, the DMV also expects to finalise and implement its education, transport, compensation and pension policies. These have been developed to align with existing policies in other government departments, provinces and municipalities in order to strengthen intergovernmental relations and increase access to services for military veterans and their dependants throughout the country, particularly in rural areas.

The finalisation and implementation of these policies are expected to regularise and facilitate the rollout of benefits, as provided for in the Military Veterans Act of 2011. To complete this work, a projected R68.9 million has been allocated in the Strategic Planning, Policy Development and Monitoring and Evaluation subprogramme in the Administration programme.

Budget

The DMV was allocated R652.6 million in the 2019/20 financial year.

State Security Agency (SSA)

The mandate of the SSA is to provide the government with intelligence on domestic and foreign threats or potential threats to national stability, the Constitutional order, and the safety and wellbeing of citizens. The threats include terrorism, sabotage and subversion. This allows the government to implement policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats and thus improve their policies.

Among the areas of focus for the SSA are the following matters of national interest:

- Terrorism – deliberate and premeditated attempts to create terror through symbolic acts involving the use or threats of lethal force for creating psychological effects that will influence a target group or individual and translate it into political or material results.
- Sabotage – activities or purposeful omissions conducted or planned for purposes of endangering the safety, security or

defence of vital public or private property, such as installations, structures, equipment or systems.

- Subversion – includes activities directed towards undermining by covert unlawful acts, or directed towards, or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of Constitutionally established systems of government in South Africa.
- Espionage – unlawful or unauthorised activities conducted for acquiring information or assets relating to sensitive social, political, economic, scientific or military matters of South Africa or for their unauthorised communication to a foreign state.
- Organised Crime – includes analysis of the origins and reasons behind organised crime, the identification of key role players, the nature and extent, as well as the modus operandi of organised crime syndicates.

Legislation

The legislative mandates are:

- the General Intelligence Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 11 of 2013);
- the Gazetted Proclamation (Government Gazette No 32566);
- the Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002);
- the Ministerial Notices (No 32576);
- the Intelligence Services Regulations, 2003 (Government Gazette No 25592);
- the National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994;
- the Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994);
- the *White Paper on Intelligence, 1994*;
- the Protection of State Information Bill, 2011;
- the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2007 (Act 37 of 2001);
- the Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998);
- the Defence Act of 2002;
- the SAPS Act of 1995;
- the Financial Intelligence Centre Act of 2001;
- the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002

(Act 70 of 2002); and

- the Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Domestic Branch

The National Strategic Intelligence Act of 1994 defines the primary functions of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) as being to gather, correlate, evaluate and analyse domestic intelligence to:

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of the country 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 department of state, and without delay to transmit such 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 the country or its people;
- inform the President of any such threat; and
- 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 NIA Domestic Branch is responsible for the following:

- To fulfil 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.
- To perform a reactive monitoring role of tracking events when a threat/crime has been identified or a crisis has already arisen, without duplication of 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 the national security of the country and the safety of South Africans.

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

Foreign Branch

The Foreign Branch is a national intelligence structure. Its functions include:

- 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; and
- gathering 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.

The Foreign Branch is, therefore, 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 Executive with developments in the foreign environment that are likely to have an impact on the image, territorial integrity as well as the security of the country and its citizens;
- offering advice on 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;
- offering advice on security threats against personnel, interests, strategic installations and assets of the country abroad; and

- conducting security screening investigations on 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 the Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd (Comsec), the National Communications Centre and the Office for Interception Centre (OIC). The Comsec and the OIC are externally focused as they render services to organs of the State.

Electronic Communications Security

The 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, the Comsec was pronounced a government component, effectively transferring its Information Communications Technology (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 State Security of such analysis; and
- identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of state.

The 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 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 services

Part of the SSA's objective is 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.