



South Africa **Yearbook** 2018/19

Police, Defence and Intelligence

The National Development Plan (NDP) envisages a South African society which is safe at home, at school and at work and enjoying life free of fear. This is also in line with Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) of government's 2014 – 2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

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 of 1996 and from the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995). This legislation regulates the SAPS in terms of its core function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime.

South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law-enforcement body. The objectives of policing are to prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic 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 (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and Provincial Commissioners (under whom the cluster and station commanders fall), report to the National Commissioner.

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policy (Section 206 of the Constitution and the overall execution of the department's mandate, in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act 2 of 2011).
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985).

- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act 15 of 2013).
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956).
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000).
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act 105 of 1991).
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982).
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act 1 of 2011).
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980).
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001).
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act 33 of 2004).
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993).
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act 57 of 1959).
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964).

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

- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008).
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005).
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997).
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act 91 of 1966).
- Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986).
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998).
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act 140 of 1992).
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961.
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996).
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001).
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002).
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959).
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act 27 of 2002).
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act 75 of 1996).

- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003).
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998).
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act 17 of 2002).
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002).
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996).
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993).
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006).
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act 37 of 2005).
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004).
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act 13 of 2013).
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 7 of 2013).
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act 17 of 2011)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995).
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act 64 of 1997).

The *White Paper on Safety and Security* and the *White Paper on Policing* were approved by Cabinet during the 2018/19 financial year. The following policies changed during the period under review:

- The Use of Force Policy and Guidelines were approved in November 2018. The purpose of the policy is to provide direction to the SAPS on the legal and professional standards, which are required when exercising the use of force. The policy articulates a human rights compliant approach, which must inform police management, strategy and operations. The policy was handed over to the SAPS for implementation, in February 2019.

- The Single Police Service Policy Framework – the purpose of the policy is to outline the parameters for integration, cooperation and collaboration of the SAPS, Metropolitan Police Service and traffic police, where relevant, with the aim of improving uniformity, efficiency and effectiveness within the law enforcement value chain. The policy was approved in March 2019.

The proposals emanating from the Use of Force Policy and Guidelines and the Single Police Service Police Framework were incorporated into the SAPS Amendment Bill. The Single Police Service Policy Framework was presented to the National Commissioner of Police and the Chiefs of the Metropolitan Police Service. The implementation of the Policy Framework is being led by the Visible Policing division. The Policy Framework is also guiding the Collaboration Strategy for the SAPS and the Metropolitan Police Service.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill was adopted by the Portfolio Committee on Police, referred to and passed by the National Assembly and referred to the President for assent. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill seeks to replace the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act 102 of 1980) and bring the legal framework for the protection of critical infrastructure in line with constitutional imperatives and changing developments, both nationally and internationally. It is aimed at ensuring that South Africa maintains a robust and sustainable approach to the protection of South Africa's critical infrastructure, in the interest of the State and all citizens. It creates a transparent process of declaring critical infrastructure which involves several government departments, the private sector and community bodies. The Bill ensures constitutionality by providing for:

- The application of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000), as well as the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act 3 of 2000).
- Improved description of offences by requiring that conduct must be unlawful, for an unlawful purpose or in contravention of a notice.
- Promoting a spirit of cooperation between various role players, in order to provide for a multidisciplinary approach to deal with critical infrastructure protection.

Code of Conduct

The SAPS Code of Conduct serves as a guideline for SAPS 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. Commanders at all levels are required to recite the SAPS Code of Conduct at on duty parades and meeting.

Resources

At the end of March 2019, the establishment of the SAPS was 192 277, including 150 855 SAPS Act members and 41 422 Public Service Act members, compared to 193 297 personnel, at the end of March 2018. A total number of 2 880 people with disabilities are employed by the SAPS. The police/population ratio was 1:383. During the 2018/19 financial year, the average employee turnover rate was 3.0%. This represents a marginal increase of 2.7%, compared to the previous year. The loss of critical skills is monitored, on a monthly basis, by means of workforce analysis by the respective environments, to direct proactive interventions. Resignations contributed significantly towards the number of exits recorded, in the 2018/19 financial year, followed by retirements. Resignations increased from 2 039, in 2017/18, to 2 180, in 2018/19. Retirements increased from 1 412, in 2017/18, to 1 781, in 2018/19. The most prominent reasons for employees resigning from the service, is due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities.

In 2018/19, a total of 1 048 interns were placed within the SAPS. The internship programme of the SAPS is seen as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provisioning of workplace experience to unemployed youth, in line with their qualifications. Upon completion of their internships, an opportunity is provided for permanent employment, should they meet the post requirements.

In terms of the SAPS Training Provisioning Plan, a total of 71 815 learners attended training and 71 131 or 99.05%, were declared competent upon the completion of such training. Furthermore, specific attention was given to improving training in the areas of forensics, crime investigations, the public order policing environment, cybercrime and preventing crimes against women and children, to ensure that the SAPS contributes towards a South Africa where all people are and feel safe. The SAPS also coordinated, facilitated and/or attended various international and regional training interventions.

The SAPS has 53 071 transport assets, including 48 963 vehicles, 37 aircrafts, 133 boats, 142 machinery, 1 034 motorcycles and 2 762 trailers. The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel, per vehicle for the effective policing in the country. The ratio, at the end of March 2019, was 3.93:1, based on 48 963 motor vehicles and 192 277 personnel.

Budget

The SAPS was allocated a budget of R91 684 161 billion, in 2018/19, broken down into the following five financial programmes:

- Administration – R18 723 241 billion
- Visible Policing – R47 118 958 billion
- Detective Service – R18 959 298 billion
- Crime Intelligence – R3 882 235 billion
- Protection and Security Services – R3 000 429 billion.

The total expenditure, for the 2018/19 financial year, amounted to R90 428 741 662, which represents a spending rate of 98.6%. An amount of R1 255.419 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

Visible policing

The Visible Policing Programme comprises of the Crime Prevention, Border Security and Specialised Interventions subprogrammes, which are managed by the Visible Policing and the Operational Response Services divisions.

The Visible Policing division 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 and partnerships, encourage victim empowerment programmes, address the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, as well as the closure of markets for stolen goods.

Crime in South Africa

Serious crime include contact crime, contact-related crime, and property-related crime.

The SAPS uses enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations to deter and detect prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

The total number of charges reported for all serious crime combined increased, with 10 754 (0.6%), in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year. Contact crimes increased, with 15 775 (2.6%). All provinces contributed towards the increase in serious crime, including contact crime, contact-related crime and other serious crime. A decrease was, however, recorded in property-related crime. During the beginning of the 2018/19 financial year, the country experienced a high rate of cash-in-transit robberies. All provinces were targeted, especially Gauteng, North West and Limpopo. Other provinces, such as the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape experienced gang violence. Taxi violence, across the country and the torching of trains, in the Western Cape, political killings, in KwaZulu-Natal and sporadic, violent service delivery protest incidences, countrywide, have impacted negatively on the execution of crime prevention operations.

Crimes committed against women increased by 1.2% or 2 063 charges, from 177 620, in 2017/18, to 179 683, in 2018/19. Common assault and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm contributed to the increase.

Crimes committed against children increased, by 3.9% or 1 689 charges from 43 540, in 2017/18 to 45 229, in 2018/19. All crimes against children increased (murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, common assault and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm). Most crimes against women and children are committed in private spaces and victims and perpetrators usually know each other.

All provinces failed to reach the set target for crimes dependent on police action for detection (illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and sexual offences as a result of police action), more specifically to increase crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs. This can be attributed to inadequate intelligence-driven operations and the non-utilisation of informers.

Rapid Rail Police

The Rapid Rail Police Unit covers about 33 000 km rail lines nationally. During the 2018/19 financial year, a total of 16 794 charges were reported within the rail environment, an overall decrease of 47.22%, compared to 2017/18. Contact crime and contact-related crime decreased, by 7.39% and 8.67%, respectively. Property-related crime and other serious crime increased, by 9.06% and 11.20%, respectively. Crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 20.29% and less serious crime by 71.45%. A total of 4 832 arrests were made during the same period, compared to 19 365, in 2017/18, a decrease of 75.05%.

Protecting the rights of people with disabilities

The SAPS acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities, as enshrined in the Constitution and the *White Paper on the Rights of People with Disabilities, 2015*. In 2018, the SAPS compiled the first Disability Action Plan. The plan will enhance the SAPS's efforts to address the challenges faced by people with disabilities and provides mechanisms, to ensure that all employees of the SAPS understand and respect the rights of people with disabilities, as well as to ensure continuous service to the community, in accordance with the SAPS Act of 1995. The SAPS intends to promote, protect and ensure full and equal

enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by all persons with disabilities.

Gender-based violence (GBV) and awareness

The SAPS has developed the Traditional Leadership in Policing Concept (to outline the role that traditional leadership can play in ensuring a crime-free environment, in support of economic and social stability), the GBV Strategy (to intensify and accelerate efforts to prevent acts of GBV, by creating multisectoral and long-term strategic interventions) and the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy (to enable, direct, guide and empower young people to play an active role in building a safe and secure South Africa).

The effective rendering of victim-friendly services to all victims of crime is continuously monitored, by ensuring that Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) are available and that they are not utilised for other purposes, other than statement taking for victims of crime. All 1 149 police stations are rendering victim-friendly services. As at 31 March 2019, there were 1 070 VFRs at police stations, satellite police stations, contact points, airports, train coaches and at Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, compared to 1 049 VFRs, in 2017/18.

In terms of the monitoring of the Child Justice Act of 2008, a total of 30 475 children were charged on 30 475 criminal charges, including 2 744 charges for sexual offences, in 2018/19. During the period under review, a total of 98 community outreach campaigns were conducted, including 31 national and 67 provincial campaigns, compared to 88 campaigns, in 2017/18. More ministerial outreach programmes were conducted.

Police actions and arrests

A total of 11 073 crime prevention operations were conducted, countrywide, in 2018/19. The facets of the reduction and combating of crime are executed through police actions. These actions are conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas and are coupled with operations to support provinces and police stations in stabilising and normalising crime.

Crime prevention operations are aimed at creating conditions, in which opportunities for the commission of crime will be reduced and include actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections

and searches of premises, persons and vehicles. A total of 1 501 402 arrests were made for all crimes.

The Operational Command Concept, established to intensify crime combating initiatives, with the aim of giving effect to crime reduction and to enable an environment where the community feels safe, impacted positively and negatively on police stations to deal with local crime prevention. Some police stations allocated members to cluster level, which affected their capability to conduct daily crime prevention actions.

The SAPS established multidisciplinary national forums with the objective of joining forces in the fight against crime and creating crime prevention initiatives. Monthly or quarterly meetings were conducted with the National Rural Safety Forum, the National Community Police Consultative Forum, the Microdot Association of South Africa, Operation Rhino 9, the National Business Forum and the Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committee. Operation Fiela Reclaim II was also conducted nationally with the aim of combating serious and violent crime, as well as Operation Safer Festive Season, aimed at ensuring that communities can enjoy a peaceful and safe festive season.

School Safety Programme

The implementation of the School Safety Programme is guided by the School Safety Protocol, which was entered into by the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education, in 2011. To realise the objectives of the protocol, the SAPS is to link schools to local police stations and to raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence, as well as its impact on individuals, families and education. Schools are identified on the basis of crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. Provinces identify schools, to address activities relating to specific crimes and/or challenges, focusing on bullying, sexual offences, substance abuse, vandalism, burglary, dangerous weapons and gangsterism, amongst other threats. The programme has been implemented at 3 756 schools.

Drug eradication

More drug confiscations were recorded in 2018/19, with the exception of heroin, compared to 2017/18. A total of 238

679,605 kg of cannabis, 1 389 204 Mandrax tablets, 603,655 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 784,176 kg cocaine and 213,801 kg heroin were seized in 2018/19. The Constitutional Court judgement, with regard to Sections 4(b) and 5(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act of 1992, read with Part III of Schedule 2 of that Act and Section 22A(9)(a)(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965), created confusion because there was no uniform approach by members of the SAPS in dealing with cannabis-related cases.

The prevalence of service delivery protests, land invasion incidents, transportation violence and South African Social Security Agency pay-outs, also required SAPS's attention, which resulted in less focused operations.

The SAPS recognises its role in the support of the framework set out by the National Drug Master Plan and are, therefore, continuing to give input and report on the National Drug Authority Annual Plan on Community Education. This is to reduce substance abuse and raise awareness on how to deal with problems related to substance abuse, police actions to reduce the supply of liquor which is sold illegally and illicit drugs and to ensure effective enforcement of drug and liquor legislation, to address serious, violent and contact crime, which is associated with abuse. In the fight to have a drug-free society, the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau Unit successfully dismantled 45 clandestine drug laboratories and arrested 404 suspects. The decrease in the number of dismantled laboratories resulted from an integrated intelligence led operating model to identify and prioritise organised criminal groups that are specialising in the illicit production of drugs.

Vehicle crime

From 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, a total number of 61 775 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed, including 42 879 or 69.41% reported as stolen and 18 896 or 30.59% reported as robbed. In comparison with 2017/18, the number of vehicles stolen decreased with 2 257 and the number of vehicles robbed decreased with 193, representing an overall decrease of 3.23%. A total of 28 418 vehicles were recovered, including 22 442 identified vehicles, 5 773 unidentified vehicles and 203 vehicles recovered during cross-border initiatives. The number

of vehicles recovered, increased with 671 or 2.42%, in 2018/19, compared to 2017/18.

Firearms control

The Central Firearms Register (CFR) is mandated to administer firearm applications, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearm 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. During the 2018/19 financial, the details of 7 141 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, excluding SAPS-owned firearms, were circulated as recovered, compared to 18 592 firearms, in 2017/18. The 7 141 firearms include 4 226 firearms recovered/found/confiscated and forfeited. Those without serial numbers were issued with Firearm Identification Numbers and earmarked for destruction. The details of 9 609 firearms were circulated as stolen/lost during 2018/19 compared to 9 336, in 2017/18 and the details of 452 state-owned firearms were circulated as recovered, compared to 469, in 2017/18. The 452 include 362 SAPS-owned firearms and 90 firearms owned by other official institutions, such as government departments, municipalities and metropolitan police service. A total of 607 SAPS-owned firearms were circulated as stolen/lost, compared to 800, in 2017/18.

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. In 2018/19, the CFR received a total of 329 739 firearm-related applications, including a total of 153 877 competency certificate applications, 99 236 new firearm applications, 58 856 applications for renewals, 1 054 temporary authorisations; 15 340 import/export permits and 1 376 for commercial import/export permits. The three largest categories

of applications received, were for competency certificates, renewals and new firearm licence applications. These three categories constitute 94.61% or 311 969 of all applications received.

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 and Industry, the National Liquor Authority and the SAPS to address enforcement of compliance to the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003) was strengthened through the review and signing of a Memorandum of Agreement to appoint SAPS members as liquor inspectors, thereby assisting in the enhanced enforcement of compliance to the Act. In 2018/19, a total of 73 225 liquor operations were conducted during which 1 400 219 litres of liquor were confiscated and 18 648 unlicensed liquor premises and illegal traders charged. A total of 677 581 compliance inspections were conducted at licensed retailers, in terms of the provincial legislation and 5 961 inspections at macro manufacturers and distributors, in terms of national legislation.

Illegal gambling

A Stakeholder Priority Committee to address illegal gambling was established in April 2018 to enhance collaboration between the national and provincial gambling authorities or boards, the SAPS, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and other stakeholders concerned to address challenges in the gambling environment. The committee comprises various specialised units within the SAPS and key external stakeholders, such as the National Gambling Board (NGB), the NPA and the Financial Intelligence Centre to initiate, coordinate and make recommendations on all actions required by the NGB, SAPS, NPA and other stakeholders (government and other entities involved), to enhance collaboration to effectively address the detection, investigation and the prosecution of illegal gambling cases. In 2018/19, a terms of reference and an action plan was approved to address illegal gambling. Furthermore, an information sharing session was conducted to sensitise members at police station level of the modes of illegal gambling

and offences were uploaded on the Crime Administration System in terms of National and Provincial Gambling Legislation.

Second-hand goods services

The number of registered second-hand goods dealers varies annually, due to the registration of new and the closure of existing registered dealers. At the end of March 2019, a total of 20 490 registered second-hand goods dealers were recorded, compared to 18 017 in 2017/18. Most registered dealers are in Gauteng (3 756), Western Cape (4 988), KwaZulu-Natal (2 721) and North West (1 565). A 6.8% decrease was noted in non-ferrous metal-related crimes, which could be attributed to joint initiatives implemented by all industry stakeholders involved in the Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee. An initiative was implemented in all provinces, in cooperation with Business Against Crime, South Africa and the Microdot Industry in South Africa, to enhance the skills and knowledge of members to identify potential stolen vehicles when conducting compliance inspections at registered second-hand vehicle dealers. A total of 38 045 compliance inspections by Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers were conducted at dealerships, resulting in 98 arrests and the closure of 16 premises. Confiscations include 1 287 kg copper cable, 1 301 kg of copper, 30 kg aluminium cable, 100 kg aluminium, 99 kg lead, 99 kg cast iron, as well as 49 220 kg railway line, amongst others.

Emergency Response Services

The 22 SAPS 10111 command centres received 23 233 385 calls, in 2018/19, compared to 12 635 519, in 2017/18, an increase of 46.61%. Approximately 4 257 157 or 18.32% of the 23 233 385 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls, compared to 3 753 621 or 29.71% the previous year. There was an increase of 113.65% in calls not related to the SAPS, from 8 881 898, in 2017/18, to 18 976 228, in 2018/19.

Flying Squad Units are currently used as force multipliers, in support of police stations and other units. It serves as back-up for all the police stations in its service area if the police station needs assistance during life threatening circumstances. The Flying Squad has been mandated to ensure a rapid response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which

require immediate response, as well as police assistance during less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are currently 30 Flying Squad units, countrywide. The units also perform visible patrols on the highways and byways.

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations, such as hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons. Exercises focusing on multi-role player cooperation and collaboration were conducted, in the Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Limpopo. The SAPS currently has 321 trained and active negotiators, rendering this service as a secondary function. During the 2018/19 financial year, hostage negotiators attended to 624 incidents, compared to 541 the previous year. Hostage negotiators have spent approximately 10 601 working hours on hostage negotiation, during the period under review.

The SAPS currently has six established Accident Combating units and seven Accident Response teams countrywide. Members of the various units and teams respond and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, including state vehicle crashes, in support of police stations. These units and teams also conduct re-construction of road crash scenes and mechanically investigate vehicles involved in high profile crashes when the need arises. A total of 12 740 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to in 2018/19, compared to 11 519, in 2017/2018. Approximately 176 425 horse working hours were spent on horseback by Mounted units, during the period under review.

From April 2018 to March 2019, SAPS K9 units conducted 561 825 searches, confiscated 2 708 stolen or robbed vehicles and 1 340 illegal firearms, attended to 83 198 complaints and made 41 108 arrests. The K9 units performing duties at ports of entry or exit conducted 78 685 searches, recovered 102 stolen vehicles, 16 firearms and made 63 arrests for serious and less serious crime incidents.

On 26 March 2019, a team of six SAPS members and four search-and-rescue dogs were deployed to Zimbabwe, for a two-day flood-related search-and-rescue mission. The dogs indicated six possible areas where bodies were recovered. At the

end of the mission, the team indicated the location of 16 bodies. K9 units were also deployed, on a two monthly rotational basis, in various operations, including Rhino 9 Wildlife Trafficking, in the Kruger National and the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Parks.

Animals within the SAPS are recognised, locally and globally, for their excellent contribution towards the achievement of critical objectives, which are linked to policing. The SAPS Veterinary Services, as the custodian of animal welfare in the SAPS, has a mandate to educate all K9 handlers and mounted riders on basic animal handling and health courses, to ensure understanding of the basic but essential welfare needs of animals they work with on a daily basis.

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.

During the 2018/19 financial year, the national average reaction time was 17:05 minutes for Alpha complaints, 20:28 minutes for Bravo complaints and 18:48 minutes for Charlie complaints.

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. The Police Safety Strategy was reviewed and aimed to implement proactive or preventative and reactive measures, to ensure the safety of all SAPS employees. A total of 76 police members were murdered on and off duty, during the period under review, including 27 members murdered on duty and 49 members murdered off duty, an overall decrease of nine or 10.59%, compared to 2017/18.

An analysis of incidents where members were killed on duty indicated that most members were murdered when attending to complaints or during the apprehension and searching of suspects, responding to complaints, apprehending suspects and during police actions such as stop-and-searches. A total of 409 SAPS members have been murdered since 2014/15.

Reservist system

The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing to support a community-oriented policing approach. A total of 368 reservists were recruited in 2018/19, bringing the total number of active reservists to 10 144, at the end of 31 March 2019, compared to 12 138, at the end of March 2018. The reservist system and the focus of the SAPS on quality reservists and not quantity, has limited the number of applications with fewer applicants meeting the requirements.

Partnership Policing

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and external stakeholders,

including community organisations, business, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society. It is intended to encourage local communities to actively work with the SAPS to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime.

During the 2018/19 financial year, the SAPS implemented functional Community Police Forums (CPF) at 1 144 from a total of 1 149 police stations. Three police stations, namely; Kubusiedrift Police Station, in the Eastern Cape, Mokopong Police Station, in North West and Boetsap Police Station, in the Northern Cape are farm stations with no community residing in the policing area. As a result, these police stations were exempted from establishing a CPF. Instead, Rural Safety committees were established and crime-related matters are discussed at rural safety meetings.

The Junior National Commissioner Project was introduced to recruit young people, especially learners, to be part of crime-fighting initiatives, while discouraging the youth from participating in various crime trends, such as drug abuse and gangsterism. As part of the SAPS's collaborative and consultative approach to policing, the Junior National Commissioner Project is one of the SAPS' Youth Crime Prevention flagship projects that seek to provide the youth of South Africa with an opportunity to contribute and play a meaningful role in ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment in schools. The project also provides an opportunity to invest in young people and it intends to inculcate leadership, mentorship, moral and ethical values in the youth. It is also aimed at building resistance and resilience in young people against crime and violence, which affects them in their communities. The project provides a platform that will allow young people to robustly engage and share ideas on the best practices for their involvement in the fight against crime.

In October 2018, the SAPS launched the first of its kind, Community Policing Strategy and Community in Blue Policing Concept, under the theme, "Towards an integrated and sustainable policing for a safe and secure South Africa." The strategy was developed to revamp the centrality of the community in crime fighting. The objective of the strategy is to enhance structured community involvement in crime prevention, by making sure all people in South Africa are and feel safe, through multidisciplinary collaborations or interventions. Community-

oriented policing is only possible when joining the multitudes of police officers and civilian personnel of the SAPS and the community at large. The Community in Blue Concept aims to standardise the establishment and functioning of community in blue patrollers within the SAPS, which is inclusive of street committees, neighbourhood watches and community patrollers to encourage more citizens to participate in a structured way in crime prevention.

Sector Policing is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention. A total of 875 identified police stations implemented sector policing in 2018/19 compared to 872 in 2017/18. A total of 274 police stations were identified, where sector policing could not be implemented.

Rural safety

The SAPS prioritises the safety of rural and farming communities and continues to implement the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, in accordance with Chapter 12 of the NDP, which emphasises the need for all communities to be safe. The strategy was reviewed in 2018/19 to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure environment. The approved strategy will be implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, including the mobilisation of the rural community in creating a safe and secure, crime-free environment, which is conducive to food security, the reduction of serious and violent crime, the prevention of stock theft, as well as social and economic stability. Police stations are reclassified, at the end of every financial year, to ensure updated classifications.

In 2018/19, a total of 885 of the 1 149 police stations were classified as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations. The current Rural Safety Strategy was fully implemented at 880 rural and rural or urban mixed police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

Operational Response Service

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 National Intervention units (NIU), the Special Task Force (STF), the Public Order Police (POP) and Mobile Operations under the Operational Response Service Division.

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 or illegal 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, such as anti-poaching, cross-border operations, active shooter situations;
- deploying members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions; and
- developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police-specific operations, to address SAPS and Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster priorities, as well as managing major events.

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 units and the broader tactical environment of the NIU, the STF units, Tactical Response Teams (TRT) and Mobile Operations. National Operational Coordination is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations, to address SAPS and JCPS priorities and managing major events.

In 2018/19, a total of 15 957 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP units, including

11 431 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 4 526 unrest-related incidents.

Unrest-related incidents include, tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector, strikes at the Electricity Supply Commission, election campaigns, funerals, land invasion, demarcation, attacks on foreign nationals, taxi industry violence and dissatisfaction with service delivery protests by local municipalities. The number of peaceful incidents increased by 578 incidents, while unrest-related incidents increased by 986 incidents compared to 2017/18.

The NIU successfully responded to 1 920 incidents, compared to 2 407, in 2017/18. The 1 920 incidents comprised 1 206 operational support incidents, 483 escorting duties, 94 protection of VIP operations, as well as 137 national deployments.

The STF responded to and successfully policed, 174 incidents, compared to 222, in 2017/18. The 174 incidents comprised 20 hostage situations, 93 high-risk incidents, four search-and-rescue operations, 33 protection operations of VIPs and high-risk persons, as well as 24 operational support incidents.

Mobile Operations units are responsible for the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation units countrywide. A total of 199 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo was protected by the units in 2018/19 with no security breaches. Furthermore, Mobile Operations executed 30 self-initiated operations and 28 crime prevention operations.

TRT units attended to 795 tactical response activities, as well as 8 702 tactical operational support operations and activities. A total of 1 156 tactical intervention activities and operations (searching of persons, vehicles and premises), 590 self-initiated operations (trio-related crimes, such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes and firearms and ammunition) were executed and attended to and 72 117 day-to-day operations and generic activities.

National Operational Coordination planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 58 operations, inclusive of three national operations, namely; Operations Paseka, Rhino 9 and Fiela Reclaim II. A total of 55 stabilisation operations were

also conducted, focusing on, stolen or robbed vehicles, illegal firearms, gangsterism, drug-related crimes, political violence, cash-in-transit robberies and crowd management operations regarding service delivery, demarcation and labour.

SAPS Air Wing

The SAPS Air Wing provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. A total of 5 028.3 hours were flown during 2018/19, compared to 4 854.8 hours, in 2017/18. This includes 4 022.1 operational hours flown for crime-related matters, such as call-outs (914.7 hours), crime prevention (1 149.9 hours), planned operations (1 612.2 hours) and assistance to the specialised forces (345.3 hours). Call-outs included airborne assistance, in respect of armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, as well as search and rescue incidents.

A total of 1006.2 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (314.4 hours), shows (54.4 hours), training (409.3 hours) and maintenance flights (228.1 hours). A total of 155 self-initiated operations, focusing on high visibility air patrols, to prevent crimes such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and other, were conducted.

Specialised policing

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries, in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, African Union(AU) Constitutive Act and Southern African Development Community Agreements, as agreed on by the Cabinet. A total of 61 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, in 2018/19: 37 in Darfur, 18 in South Sudan and five members from the detectives and forensic services environment were deployed in Lesotho. One member was deployed to New York. The member was appointed in the

UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions

These members were deployed as part of the SADC Preventative Mission. Members assisted Lesotho Police to successfully complete investigation into the killings that happened when the country was going through political instability. The investigation was concluded, on 20 December 2018.

Border policing

In 2013, Gauteng province experienced a spike in crime, including follow-home robberies, from the airport to residential areas and hotels. After police intervention the number of incidents decreased. From 2016, follow-home robberies reappeared and escalated to such a level that drastic measures had to be implemented.

The escalation of trio and other related crimes against international and domestic travellers, as well as airport users, valuable cargo and corruption, in and around the Oliver Tambo International Airport (ORTIA), a national key point, necessitated the implementation of actions to prevent, investigate and combat these crimes. An Integrated Multidisciplinary Tactical Security Plan was developed, at ORTIA, with the approval of the JCPS Cluster Interministerial Committee. A multidisciplinary investigation team was formed, to work closely with other government departments and security companies, to attend to the risks and threats involved when travellers arrive or depart from the airport. Since the implementation of the plan, crime at ORTIA reduced. The plan was rolled out to other identified ports, including the Cape Town and King Shaka International airports, Durban and Cape Town harbours, as well as Beit Bridge and Lebombo ports of ntry, during 2018/19.

Furthermore, the SAPS developed an Aviation Policing Learning Programme which is approved through the Safety and Security Sectoral Education and Training Authority. The primary objective of this learning programme is to equip all members, who are entering the civil aviation environment, as well as give an opportunity to acquire the necessary skills, knowledge and capability to function within the environment.

The objective of securing and policing the international

civil aviation environment is to assure the protection of and safeguarding of passengers, crew, ground personnel, the general public and the airport infrastructure. A total of 118 SAPS members, assigned to the aviation environment, were trained.

A total of 2 780 wanted persons and 2 895 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits. A hit occurs when the SAPS receives a notification at the port of entry, that a wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued; or a vehicle circulated as stolen or robbed, move through a port of entry. The hit will specify the action required, for instance; wanted for arrest (warrant of arrest available), monitoring of the movement of a person, searching of a person; or possible stolen or robbed vehicle. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 604 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, as well as the recovery of 30 vehicles.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 783 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising 140 roadblocks, 48 877 vehicle patrols, 2 253 vehicle check points, 54 107 foot patrols and 1 177 vessel patrol inspections. This means that inspections were conducted on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port. Actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the profiling and searching of 8 436 vehicles (land ports), 6 252 containers (sea ports) and 4 920 cargo (air ports), in 2018/19.

Detective Service

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).

The Detective Service Division is responsible for managing the activities of the Detective Service, in accordance with the mission and priorities of the SAPS and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities. The purpose of the division is to enable 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. The Division comprises: Crime Investigation Service; FCS Investigation Service; Specific Crime Investigations; Organised and Commercial Crime Investigation; and Anti-Corruption outside the mandate of the DPCI.

In addition to detective units at police stations, there are 245 detective service centres that provide a 24-hour service at police stations in various provinces. Police stations that have no 24-hour service, have standby police officers to give attention to cases that are reported after hours.

The Detective Service Helpline, which was launched, in 2016, continued to contribute 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 Detective Helpline when in need of support to obtain the correct information in the investigation of crime or to share best investigative practices or 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 Cold Case Strategy was developed, approved and implemented, in 2018/19. The strategy aims to expedite the investigations on stagnant cases and the tracing and charging of suspects. The strategy was introduced towards the latter part of the financial year and its impact will be monitored, during the 2019/20 financial year.

Crime detection

The detection of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process includes the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions within the SAPS. A trial-ready case docket is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which can be used by the NPA for the purpose of proceeding with a trial of an offender, on charges

linked to the case docket. Fully investigated, means that there is no outstanding information that requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (such as statements and specialist reports) has been obtained. The conviction rate is determined by the number of charges resulting in a guilty verdict, divided by the sum of the guilty and not guilty verdicts.

The detection rate for serious crime increased by 0.40% to 36.37% in 2018/19. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1.75% to 49.81%, property-related crimes by 0.77% to 15.51% and other serious crimes, by 0.01% to 36.16%. Contact crimes decreased, by 0.54% to 50.58%.

The trial-ready case docket rate for serious crime increased, by 5.51% to 89.92%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 6.92% to 92.76%, contact crimes, by 5.95% to 90.14%, property-related crimes, by 5.78% to 90.89% and other serious crimes, by 3.85% to 88.06%.

The conviction rate increased, by 0.39% to 89.79%. Contact-related crimes increased, by 1.87% to 87.86%, property-related crimes by 0.80% to 90.09%, contact crimes by 0.44% to 81.95% and other serious crimes by 0.04% to 96.79%.

Specific crime investigation

A total of 195 156 transactions were performed by the National Vehicle Information Control Centre, 15 840 transactions were finalised for investigating officers, who personally visited the centre, in order to verify circulated stolen vehicles and 6 147 transactions were performed to assist all vehicle clearance offices.

Transnational Crime Investigations impounded 204 vehicles in other countries, identified 102 vehicles in other countries and repatriated 123 vehicles, with a value of R48 484 395.00, compared to 98 vehicles, in 2017/18.

In 2018/19, 219 632 livestock, with a cash value of R990 903 700.00 was stolen and 48 499, with a cash value of R249 681 500.00 was recovered. A total of 11 stock theft cross-border operations were conducted during which 56 cattle, 42 sheep and nine horses were recovered. Cycad Enforcement Training was provided to 24 members.

A total of 14 745 handsets were profiled and 2 581 Section 205 subpoenas, defined in Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures

Act of 1977 were processed by the Cybercrime Investigation Unit.

The Anti-Corruption Section investigated 164 corruption, 42 fraud and 30 theft charges against 175 SAPS members and 61 members of the public. Charges investigated, ranged from the submission of fraudulent medical certificates, defeating the ends of justice, fraudulent usage of fuel and bank cards, bribery in order to release vehicles in SAPS 13 stores, release of suspects in custody and falsification of informer claims.

Bureau for Missing Persons

A total number of 6 465 circulations and 12 670 cancellations of information and photographs of missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies, were done, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public. The Bureau for Missing Persons also conducted 36 awareness projects, such as road shows and static displays, in order to educate the general public, especially children, on the missing person's phenomena in South Africa, initiated 151 global alerts to locate a missing person and dealt with 222 requests for broadcasts. A total of 62 postings were done, representing missing children and/or adults, whose information and photographs were placed on the internet. These postings are executed through distribution by various email addresses and do not include printing and distribution of information by private businesses. The end-user prints the poster of the missing person and displays it at his/her shop/place of business.

Crime Stop

Crime Stop provided ongoing support in the investigation, solving and prevention of crime. On receipt of tip-offs, through a toll-free number, SMS or electronic media, it is transmitted to the relevant police station for the necessary attention. Successes and the value of the items, which were confiscated, are valuable to the SAPS, as it indicates the value of having this service available to the public. During 2018/19, a total of 96 805 inbound and outbound calls were dealt with by Crime Stop and Crime Line, which resulted in 68 arrests on 91 positive cases. The value of items confiscated was R1 553 355.76. A total

of 32 awareness campaigns were conducted, to educate the community of the crime tip-off service, whereby the community can report criminals and their activities anonymously.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

FCS Investigation Service, includes FCS Investigations and Serial and Electronic FCS investigations. This component emanates from the FCS mandate to ensure the effective and efficient investigation of crime that emerges from identified serial FCS offenders and electronic crimes (child pornography).

The Forensic Social Work Services Section is responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations. It is a specialised investigation unit which was established, to ensure efficiency in combating crimes against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies.

The Forensic Social Worker acts as a neutral independent fact finder, who tests multiple hypotheses, through techniques that are legally defensible in court. Forensic social workers received a total of 6 077 cases related to children. A total of 9 685 assessment sessions were conducted with 6 486 children (victims) and 4 307 reports were compiled.

A total of 1 556 awareness campaigns, including nine by the FCS Unit at the police head office, were conducted, countrywide, to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community about FCS-related crimes. The aim of the awareness campaigns was to encourage communities to report such crimes to the SAPS. Furthermore, FCS units conducted a total of 7 180 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 11 111 arrests. A total of 35 interventions or inspections were also conducted by FCS Investigation Service during 2018/19.

Crimes against women and children

There is an increasing global recognition that violence against women and children often occur in homes and are driven by the same factors. Violence against women and children takes many forms, including physical, sexual, economic and psychosocial, but all of these represent a violation of human dignity and human rights and have lasting consequences for

women and children, as well as their communities.

The reduction of serious crime remains a crucial challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children. Therefore, addressing crimes against women and children continues to be a priority for the SAPS.

During the 2018/19 financial year, the detection rate for crimes against children decreased by 0.71% to 69.19%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 5.95% to 86.12% and the conviction rate increased by 8.99% to 90.06%.

The detection rate for crimes against women decreased by 0.48% to 73.81%. The trial-ready case docket increased, by 6.52% to 90.08 and the conviction rate increased, by 0.79% to 84.81%.

Life sentences

A total of 297 life sentences were secured by the general crime investigation service on 291 charges, against a total of 328 persons. Most life sentences were secured, by the Gauteng province (132 life sentences for 128 suspects, including 68 murder charges and 31 rape charges) and the KwaZulu-Natal Province (64 life sentences for 65 suspects, including 45 murder charges and six rape charges).

A total of 654 life sentences were secured for 20 217 years on 496 case dockets by FCS units, against a total of 417 persons. Most life sentences were secured, by the Western Cape (5 470 for 34 suspects), the Eastern Cape (4 622 for 71 suspects), the North West (2 077 for 32 suspects) and Mpumalanga (2 020 for 40 suspects).

Specialised investigations

The DPCI was established as an independent directorate within the SAPS, in terms of Section 17C of the SAPS Act of 1995, as amended by the SAPS Act of 2008 as amended. The DPCI mandate is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, in particular serious organised crime, serious commercial crime, serious corruption and cybercrime.

Serious commercial crime

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 specialists or experts, during investigation and contraventions of certain statutes relating to commercial crime, including statutes relating to inter alia, 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 cyber-related crime.

The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, increased from 89.67% in 2017/18 to 98.93%, in 2018/19, an increase of 9.26%. The number of serious commercial crime-related charges increased from 52 008 from a total of 58 001 in 2017/18 to 688 967 from a total of 696 419, in 2018/19. This was due to the provisions of Article 19(1)(a) of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act 37 of 1997) for which a suspect is charged separately, for each individual counterfeit product produced. One suspect was charged and found guilty on 632 022 individual charges. The percentage of trial-ready case dockets increased from 70.04%, in 2017/18 to 74.37% or 2 107 from a total of 2 833 in 2018/19, an increase of 4.33%. The investigation units made 32 arrests and secured four convictions.

Serious organised crime

Serious Organised Crime units investigate declared priority crimes through Serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI). These crimes, include narcotics, theft of non-ferrous 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 hydrophobic cannabis and illegal drug production as regulated by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004) and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998). In 2018/19, 44.83% of registered

serious OCPI were successfully closed, a decrease of 1.84% from 46.67% in 2017/18.

Serious corruption

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

To address serious corruption, where officials within the JCPS Cluster are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases, the DPCI Serious Corruption Investigation Unit achieved a 82,37% (416 from a total of 505) trial-ready case docket rate for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster and a total of 32 serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets, where officials within the private and public sector, are involved in procurement fraud and corruption. The unit also succeeded in arresting 413 persons and convicted 265.

Cybercrime

In anticipation of the eminent promulgation of the Cybercrimes Act, cybercrime investigation within the SAPS is evolving into a distinctive investigative discipline. The development of investigative disciplines within the SAPS, such as digital forensic investigation, online investigation, unauthorised access and intrusion investigation and open source social media investigation, are entrenched in investigative methodologies aligned to international benchmarking standards.

These developments are aimed at addressing the cybercrime threat within South Africa. The significance of presenting digital forensic evidence in securing a conviction, demonstrated to be of value in several criminal cases. The development and finalisation of the Cybercrime Strategy and Implementation Framework has reached an advanced stage and will perhaps elaborate further on the establishment, capacitation and training of staff for the Cybercrime Centre. The DPCI is committed to continuing to grow in its efforts to combat cybercrime. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide an integrated framework, in enabling the SAPS to address cybercrime.

Forensic services

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 of the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM), is an indispensable investigative aid in the investigation of crime. 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, is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

The SAPS has expanded its services to perform animal DNA analysis, to address the scourge of wildlife or endangered species crime; moreover, the implementation of the legislative imperatives (DNA Act and Fingerprint Act) have necessitated the increased provision of resources into the Forensic Services Division, such as human capital, physical resources and decentralisation of services in a continued endeavour to improve the turnaround time of the various services, which are provided by this environment.

The safekeeping of exhibits is also critical to both forensic, as well as investigative procedures and outcomes, necessitating the improvement of security measures within all forensic laboratories. Forensic Services is increasingly relied upon, by the law enforcement agencies, to solve crime and the judicial system in the adjudication of matters. To this end, Forensic Services form an integral part of criminal investigations, from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Forensic Science Laboratory

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 remains at very low levels and also below the international acceptable norm of 10% of cases on hand. The year under review paved way for a milestone in the eradication of backlogs which was evidenced by the status of the backlog (cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months), in the various forensic examination types. The processing of priority case exhibits/entries continued to enjoy the necessary attention, to ensure the smooth running of court cases and high profile investigations.

During the period under review, the SAPS received a total of 426 797 case exhibits/entries. A total of 423 570 or 99.24% case exhibits/entries were finalised, in 2018/19.

A total of 171 989 or 71.92% out of 239 123 routine case exhibits/entries received, were finalised within 35 calendar days. The FSL achieved a 91.66% or 5 034 out of 5 492 completion rate, with regard to non-routine case exhibits/entries, within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days. Non-routine case exhibits/entries are mainly case exhibits/entries that require research and/or extraordinary timely effort, thus drawing more time and resources to complete.

A total of 79.58% or 129 944 out of 163 278 biology intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised, within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days. Forensic awareness campaigns are being provided to internal SAPS members and the public on forensic services and on the content of the Fingerprint and DNA Acts.

During the period under review, the Quality Management unit executed 66 unplanned and 97 planned awareness campaigns, respectively. The legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons. A total of 37 383 authorised persons have been trained to take DNA buccal samples (a sample of cellular material taken from the inside of a person's mouth), by the end of the 2018/19 financial year. The SAPS has succeeded in ensuring that buccal samples were taken, with a national average of 23.10% or 59 733 from a total of 258 531 of persons arrested and charged on offences referred to in Schedule 8 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). During the period under review, 12 144 cases were linked with known persons of interest or suspects and a further 1 854 cases were

linked with unknown persons of interest or suspects (forensic DNA profile of a person not on the National Forensic DNA Database Index).

The incremental investment in forensic services is positively impacting on the investigation and resolution of crime. The increase of quality forensic products with good detective work can be perceived with the significant increase in the number of cases, where serial offenders are being successfully prosecuted. The implementation of legislation, such as the DNA and Fingerprint Acts, is proving to be a catalyst in linking unidentified perpetrators to criminal offences, where forensic physical material is left at the crime scene. The focus of a crime scene examiner is not only to collect and process fingerprint and DNA evidence, but also to assist in the resolving of criminal investigations, with regard to other forensic evidence. Investigative psychology continues to play a critical role in the linking of suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions. DNA evidence and, in particular, the National Forensic DNA Database is proving to be one of the most effective investigative methods of identifying and convicting serial rapists.

Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management

The CR and CSM unit received 1 137 455 requests for previous conviction reports in 2018/19, compared to 1 210 422 in the preceding financial year. The unit processed 98.22% or 1 117 190 from a total of 1 137 455, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the planned target by 3.22%.

A total of 2 131 511 requests for fingerprint searches were received in 2018/19 compared to 2 223 615 received in 2017/18. A total of 1 141 869 or 53.57% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 46.43% or 989 642, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. From the 1 141 869 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 533 575 or 46.73% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 608 294 or 53.27% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

The CR and CSM unit further received 149 706 requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2018/19. A total of 94.51% or 141 485 were processed, within 15 calendar days.

Crime Intelligence

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the Intelligence Operations and the Intelligence and Information Management subprogrammes, managed by the Crime Intelligence division. This division 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 Crime Intelligence is to provide intelligence to operational divisions 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 provided intelligence-related services such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS.

Functioning within strict legal and regulatory parameters, Crime Intelligence conducts its intelligence-gathering, analysis and supplementary activities with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals. Through its national and provincial components, Crime Intelligence has established coverage throughout the country, which extends down to cluster level.

Intelligence operations

Network operations are undertaken to gather intelligence or information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence or information on a criminal organisation, groups or individuals, which could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. A total number of 311 network operations were terminated. A network operation has a lifespan of between three to six months with the option to extend the operation, if approved by the respective approval committee.

Vetting entails the systematic investigation or examination process to determine a SAPS employee's competence, that is, his or her loyalty to the Constitution and his or her integrity and

reliability, with regard to classified and confidential information. Vetting is one of the most basic defensive measures in the protection of classified and confidential information. A total of 1 215 security clearances were issued, in 2018/19. In order to enhance service delivery in this field, the SAPS developed and implemented the Vetting Turnaround Strategy, which seeks to enhance and modernise the vetting processes and procedures and to down-manage the current vetting backlog.

Information and communications technology (ICT) security assessments are performed to identify the current security posture of relevant information systems of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risks and minimises security breaches. A total of 3 310 ICT security assessments were finalised.

Physical security assessments are performed to identify the current security posture of relevant sites (buildings) of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risks and minimises security breaches. A total of 727 physical security assessments were finalised in 2018/19.

Security awareness programmes are conducted to sensitise SAPS personnel working in sensitive or classified environments on information security legislation, policies and directives. This is aimed at increasing compliance levels and minimising security breaches. A total of 354 security awareness programmes were conducted.

Intelligence and Information Management

Proactive intelligence products include threat and risk assessment and early warning reports. The SAPS generated a total of 80 428 intelligence products, in support of proactive operations.

The purpose of a threat and risk assessment is to provide intelligence or information to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. It is also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to address identified crime threats/risks, effectively. A total of 47 623 threat and risk assessment reports were generated during the period under review.

Crime Intelligence generated a total of 32 805 early warning reports, which contained proactive information of an imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging and requires policing intervention.

In order to determine the quality and impact of proactive intelligence reports supplied to operational units, the operationalisation of proactive intelligence reports is measured. A total of 48 517 proactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 80 428 that were supplied. Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 326 698 intelligence products in support of reactive policing operations.

Reactive intelligence products include profiles and intelligence analysis reports, such as communication analysis reports, and association or network analysis report. A total of 131 031 profiles were generated, which serve as an aid to the investigating/intelligence officer in locating suspects and identifying them. A profile is an explicit representation of a person's identity and it is a factual reflection of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect.

Crime Intelligence generated 195 667 intelligence analysis reports. These reports refer to intelligence products other than threat and risk assessment reports, early warnings, screenings and profiles. These reports are based on evaluated information/intelligence, which identifies and explains specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or trends, relevant premises, contact points, methods of communication and activities. Examples include communication analysis reports, association/network analysis reports, financial analysis reports, timeline analysis reports and modus operandi analysis reports.

In order to determine the quality and impact of reactive intelligence reports that were supplied to operational units, the operationalisation of reactive intelligence reports is measured. A total of 143 414 reactive intelligence reports were operationalised, from a total of 326 698 supplied.

International police operations and arrests

The International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) is responsible for facilitating requests, with regard to participation in crime operations, between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies and the arrest

of transnational crime suspects. INTERPOL facilitated three cross-border operations, which were conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to reduce transitional crimes.

INTERPOL facilitates requests received from other national and international law enforcement agencies for the arrest of transnational crime suspects, who are hiding in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant of arrest has been issued. The purpose is to ensure that perpetrators arrested in South Africa are brought to book and extradited to stand trial for the crime committed in the requesting country. Four arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated by INTERPOL in 2018/19.

It is further responsible for the generation of global threat assessments and persons of interest reports, based on information supplied by SAPS liaison officers. A total of three global threat assessments were generated. The purpose of these assessments is to prevent security threats, violence or crime that is happening in another country from spilling over into or occurring in South Africa. A total of three persons of interest reports were compiled to make the SAPS aware of any transnational criminals/suspects, who may possibly flee or have fled to South Africa, in order to put measures in place to track, locate and apprehend such criminals.

Protection and Security Services

The Protection and Security Services (PSS) Programme comprises the VIP Protection Services, the Static and Mobile Security and the Government Security Regulator subprogrammes, managed by the PSS Division and the Presidential Protection Service (PPS) component. The PPS division is a national competency with nine provincial offices, which are located throughout South Africa. The division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers/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 (NKPs) and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). The division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Static protection, include the provisioning

of protection to the 10 parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

In-transit protection was provided to 84 national and 130 provincial dignitaries, as well as 12 ad hoc and 43 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa, including VIPs that were reshuffled. There was a total of 65 846 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad by South African VIPs.

Operational protection was also provided at 330 major/special, national and provincial events, including the State of the Nation Address, State of the Province addresses, the Global Citizen Festival: Mandela 100, the 10th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa Summit, the African Investment Forum, the African National Congress January 8 Statement and Manifesto Launch and the SADC Council of Ministers Meeting, as well as National Executive Committees and Cabinet lekgotlas. A total of 93 104 protection services were provided by 14 Static units, which covered 96 identified VIP residences and 28 strategic installations, located throughout South Africa, as well as nine buildings which are occupied by the SAPS. A total of three security breaches occurred during protection duties. All 200 KNPs were evaluated and 132 strategic installations were audited.

Presidential Protection Service

The PPS 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 and 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-transit protection was provided to 19 presidential dignitaries and presidential VIPs, who participated in 183 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 71 foreign Heads of State and Government were protected, of which many were protected during various special events. Operational protection was also provided during the 107th ANC Celebrations, on 8 January 2019, and the SoNA, among others. No security breaches occurred during protection duties, in South Africa or abroad, at major events or while foreign Heads of State visited the country. The counter-assault team, which deals with high-risk situations that require specialised, skilled members, was involved in 1 282 high-risk operations. No incidents occurred during these operations.

Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure environment around presidential VIPs, as per the PPS Policy, 3 of 2018. The sterile/secure environments consist of presidential VIP residences and identified government installations, aimed to protect their lives, dignity and their property. The static protection function is performed in the Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, including the protection of venues during operations. A 24-hour static protection service was provided by four units, which covered 19 identified VIP residences and three offices, without security breaches.

The Physical Security Compliance Section is to ensure the regulation of physical security at NKPs. Nine from a total of 11 National Key Points (NKPs) were evaluated. One NKP is for sale. The process to declassify the NKP, will be followed once the house is sold. There was no cooperation from the VIP at one NKP, due to the non-implementation of SAPS's security-related recommendations by the Department of Public Works.

Department of Defence (DoD)

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

Chapter 12 of the NDP calls for an integrated approach to building safety through a holistic view of safety and security.

Over the medium term, the department will focus on: arresting the decline in critical defence capabilities, participating in peace support operations, safeguarding South Africa's borders and territorial integrity, supporting the people of South Africa through collaboration with other departments, and refurbishing and maintaining infrastructure. These activities support the realisation of outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe) and outcome 11 (create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world) of government's 2014 – 2019 medium-term strategic framework.

Legislation, policies and strategies

The constitutional and primary legislative mandates governing the DoD are reflected below:

- Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002).
- Defence Amendment Act, 2010 (Act 22 of 2010).
- Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994).
- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).
- National Conventional Arms Control, 2002 (Act 41 of 2002).
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974).
- Military Ombud Act, 2012 (Act 4 of 2012).
- Castle Management Act, 1993 (Act 207 of 1993).
- Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003).
- Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act 87 of 1993).

- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000).

Arresting the decline in critical defence capabilities

The 2015 South African Defence Review provides a policy for South Africa's defence trajectory over the next 20 to 30 years. Over the medium term, the department will focus on implementing parts of the review that are related to arresting the decline in critical defence capabilities. Due to the constrained fiscal outlook, the department expects to only partially implement critical elements of the review such as improved operational support systems and urgent equipment enhancements.

Activities related to implementing the review are expected to be achieved with funds retained through reimbursements from the UN. These reimbursements are projected to amount to R1.9 billion over the medium term, as part of South Africa's contribution towards peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Participating in peace support operations

As part of its efforts to ensure peace and stability in Africa, the department expects to continue participating in peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the auspices of the UN stabilisation mission. To this end, the department intends to deploy an infantry battalion supported by Rooivalk and Oryx helicopters. The department also expects to continue its deployment of four military observers as part of the AU mission in Sudan's Darfur region. A total of R3.2 billion over the medium term is allocated in the Force Employment programme for activities related to peace support operations.

Safeguarding South Africa's borders and territorial integrity

Border security remains a key priority for the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), especially the country's land and sea borders. Accordingly, over the MTEF period, the department plans to deploy 15 landward sub-units to patrol 4 471km of South Africa's land borders with Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia. A total of R3.7 billion is allocated over the period ahead for land border control in the Force Employment programme.

The South African Navy will continue to prepare naval forces for operations in support of the maritime security strategy. These operations involve ongoing maritime border patrols along the Mozambican channel to combat piracy. Provision is made in the Maritime Defence programme over the MTEF period to finalise the acquisition of a new hydrographic survey vessel at an estimated cost of R2.1 billion.

The vessel will be used to conduct hydrographic research to produce nautical charts, and ensure safe navigation for military and civilian shipping. The acquisition of this vessel also forms part of Operation Phakisa, an initiative of the Department of Environmental Affairs intended to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. Over the medium term, R1.6 billion is allocated, mainly in the Maritime Defence programme, for the implementation of the maritime security strategy along the east coast of Africa.

Supporting the people of South Africa

The department contributes to domestic safety and security by conducting various internal operations in support of other government departments. For this purpose, R48.1 million is allocated over the MTEF period in the Force Employment programme. As part of these operations, the SANDF will continue to work with the Department of Water and Sanitation, the Gauteng Provincial Government and the Emfuleni Local Municipality to deal with water pollution in the Vaal River system. In 2018/19, the SANDF deployed 400 soldiers, including engineers, to provide technical assistance and protect equipment at pump stations and wastewater treatment plants. This project was expected to be completed in December 2019, with its total cost still to be finalised. The department was also focusing on deploying the SANDF for the 2019 national and provincial elections in support of the SAPS at a projected cost of R67.7 million in 2019/20 in the Force Employment programme.

Refurbishing and maintaining infrastructure

The Defence Works Formation maintains and refurbishes defence facilities across South Africa. Priority projects over the medium term include the upgrading of the Sandhurst building in Thaba Tshwane (Gauteng), the construction of houses at

the military academy in Saldanha (Western Cape), and the renovation of quarters for married officers in Potchefstroom (North West). To carry out these activities, R2.4 billion is allocated over the MTEF period in the General Support programme.

Force preparation

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

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

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

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

Budget and funding

The total budget allocation for the DoD in the 2018/19 financial year was R48.5 billion. Cabinet has approved budget reductions of R183.2 million in 2019/20, R174.2 million in 2020/21 and R5 billion in 2021/22. The reductions will be effected across all programmes mainly on the special defence account and various goods and services items such as computer services, contractors and travel and subsistence.

Included in these are baseline reductions of R3.8 million for the Department of Military Veterans (DMV) and R96.2 million for the Armaments Corporation of South Africa. The department will implement targeted interventions, such as cost containment on non-core goods and services items, and review projects within the special defence account to ensure that it functions sustainably.

Organisational structure

The DoD and DMV adhere to the principles of civil control and oversight through the Minister of DMV, various parliamentary

committees such as the Joint Standing Committee on Defence and the Defence Secretariat.

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

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

Secretary for Defence

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

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

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

Chief of the SANDF

The Chief of the SANDF is appointed by the President. The official's duties include:

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

Force Employment

The 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
- Conducting four operations per year, protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa, supporting other government departments and complying with international obligations on an ongoing basis.

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 be employed for the following functions:

- 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
- Upholding 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
- Service in support of any department or state, for the purpose of socio-economic upliftment.

Landward Defence Programme

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 an infantry capability, including SANDF Reaction Force, for external deployment and internal safety and security, including border safeguarding;

- Exercising a tank and armoured car capability and providing a squadron for internal deployment per year;
- Exercising a composite artillery capability and providing a battery for internal deployment per year;
- Exercising an air defence artillery capability and providing a battery for internal deployment per year;
- Providing a sustained composite engineer capability for external deployment, as well as for internal safety and security and exercising a field engineer capability per year;
- Providing a signal capability for external deployment and internal signal support and exercising a composite signal capability per year;
- 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 per year;
- 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;
- 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 for the defence and protection of South Africa.

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.
- Twenty-four 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.
- A hydrographic survey capability to ensure safe navigation by charting areas and to meet international obligations.

Military Health Support

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

The output of this programme is to ensure prepared and supported health capabilities and services over the medium term by providing:

- A health support capability of five medical battalion groups, including accompanying field hospitals and one specialist medical battalion group, for deployed and contingency forces.
- A comprehensive, multidisciplinary military health service to a projected patient population of 302 000 members per year.

The SAMHS contributed to "Support to the People" through various military community building projects and community outreach initiatives.

Defence Intelligence

The purpose of the programme is to provide defence intelligence and counter-intelligence capability.

The output of this programme is to ensure prepared and supported intelligence services over the medium term by providing:

- an intelligence capability
- a counter-intelligence capability
- a defence foreign relations capability.

General Support

The General Support Programme provides general support capabilities and services to the Department to enable the achievement of the Defence mandate. This programme is divided into the following subprogrammes: Joint Logistics Services, Command and Management Information Services, and the Military Police.

The output of this programme is to provide general support capabilities and services by means of the following:

- Joint logistics support capabilities and services.
- Command and management information systems capabilities and services.
- Military police capabilities and services.

During the period under review, the Logistics Division continued to manage the payment of accommodation charges, leases and municipal services on behalf of the DoD, thereby ensuring the provision of appropriate and sustained facilities for the DoD. Logistical support was provided to the SANDF in the participation and execution of defence ordered commitments.

The Command and Management Information Division established a reference model for the DoD Demilitarised Zone at the Interoperability Development Environment (IDE), located at the Council for Scientific and Research Council.

The Demilitarised Zone constitutes the first milestone in achieving the DoD Business Requirement for a mechanism to ensure a secure electronic communication capability between the DoD network and the external environment, including other government departments, allied forces as well as the private sector.

A Data Link Reference Station (DLRS II) Toolset Development contract was finalised and is currently in the process of being delivered to the IDE section at the CSIR. The DLRS Toolset will be utilised by the DoD to ensure compliance with the implemented Combat Network Interoperability Standard.

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 submitted by members and former members, a member of the public regarding 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, Section 48(4). The RFC is a consultative and advisory body and represents the Reserve Force to promote and maintain the force as an integral part of the Defence Force and must be consulted on any legislation, policy or administrative measures affecting the Reserve Force.

Defence Diplomacy

Consistent with the international relations policy of government, which emphasises the interconnectedness of South Africa with other countries, and in particular the African continent, the DoD maintains its approach of a layered defence through a substantial footprint of defence attachés.

Peace-Support Operations (PSOs)

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

Military Skills Development System

The Military Skills Development System will, through professional education and training, result in all young officers

being in possession of a bachelor's degree by the time they are promoted to the rank and level of major by 2020.

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

Role players

National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defence Force Service Commission (DFSC)

The DFSC was established under the Defence Amendment Act of 2010, Section 62(b). The output of the DFSC is to make recommendations to the Minister of DMV on improvements of salaries, service benefits, policies, and conditions of service as well as the effective and efficient implementation thereof.

South African Aerospace, Maritime and Defence Industries Association (AMD)

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

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

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

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

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

The AMD's involvement in international marketing includes:

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

Within an emerging Defence Industry Support Framework, the DoD, in collaboration with the 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 Sadi in demonstrations for export purposes.

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

Castle Control Board (CCB)

The CCB as a public entity, under Section 1 of the PFMA of 1999, has the mandate to manage and protect the Castle of

Good Hope on behalf of the Minister of DMV, who has the ultimate ownership responsibility for the Castle of Good Hope.

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.
- Preserved and protected 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..

Armaments Corporation of South Africa

The Armscor mandate is derived from the Armscor Act, 2003 (Act 51 of 2003). Armscor is to meet the:

- Defence matériel requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically; and
- Defence technology, research development, analysis, test and evaluation requirements of the DoD effectively, efficiently and economically.

Armscor is required to adhere to accepted corporate governance principles, best business practices and generally accepted accounting practices within a framework of established norms and standards that reflects fairness, equity, transparency, economy, efficiency, accountability and lawfulness.

To manage the acquisition and technology projects, the following themes underpin the current focus:

- Financial turnaround and business re-orientation.
- Acquisition excellence.
- Technology advancement.
- Industry sustainability.
- Stakeholder engagement.

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.

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.

Denel 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 a Denel Integrated Systems and Maritime division enables it to move rapidly into areas that are of strategic importance for South Africa's future security.

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

Youth empowerment

Denel youth projects empower young people with skills to meet the demands of the fast evolving global technology landscape and to fit in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The company supports innovation, research and development of young people in the broad South African defence, security, aerospace, maritime and advanced manufacturing sectors, thus shortening their path to success and amplifying their impact as innovators.

The project entails a series of programmes which provide support and resources to young innovators from discovery to acceleration, through education, mentorship and experiences.

Department of Military Veterans

In acknowledging the contribution military veterans made to the creation of a democratic South Africa, the department supports the realisation of the NDP's goals of a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.

This recognition can deepen social cohesion and national unity while redressing the inequities of the past.

Over the medium term, the DMV will focus on delivering benefits, including access to health care, housing, and education opportunities, to veterans and their dependants.

The department's programmes support the realisation of Outcome 1 (quality basic education), Outcome 2 (a long and healthy life for all South Africans), Outcome 5 (a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path) and outcome 8 (sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life) of government's 2014 – 2019 MTSF.

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

The objectives of the DMV are to:

- provide socio-economic support services to military veterans over the medium term.
- develop strategic partnerships with other organs of the State and in broader society to advance delivery on social services to military veterans and their dependants.
- provide strategic leadership to the socio-economic sector by conducting ongoing research on pertinent issues affecting military veterans and by developing requisite policies; implementation norms and standards, strategies, guidelines and frameworks.

Housing

A projected 79.2% (R1.7 billion) of the department's total budget over the medium term is allocated to the Socioeconomic Support, and Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programmes. The aim of these programmes is to improve the quality of life of military veterans and their dependants. Through the Socioeconomic Support programme, the department expects to deliver 1 500 houses at a projected cost of R111 million over the MTEF period. The provincial departments of human settlements will construct the houses on behalf of the department, as per the terms of the department's housing delivery model.

Health care

The department fully subsidises eligible military veterans' health care through the South African Military Health Service. Over the medium term, the department plans to increase the number of military veterans accessing health care services, from 17 000 in 2018/19 to 20 000 in 2021/22. These services are provided for in the Health Care and Wellbeing Support subprogramme in the Socioeconomic Support programme. Due to the planned increase in veterans accessing health care services, spending in the subprogramme is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 6%, from R80.9 million in 2018/19 to R96.4 million in 2021/22.

Education and training

The department plans to provide 7 466 education and training bursaries to military veterans and their dependants in each year over the medium term. For this purpose, R465 million is allocated over the medium term in the Socioeconomic Support programme, and a memorandum of understanding between the department, the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) and the Department of Basic Education (DBE) is being implemented. As per the memorandum of understanding, support to military veterans and their dependants is given in the form of a departmental bursary using funds transferred to the NSFAS. Similar arrangements have been made with the DBE to enable eligible military veterans' dependants to access primary and secondary schooling in public schools, especially for quintiles 4 to 5.

A projected 18 000 veterans and their dependants are expected to benefit from training and skills development programmes over the medium term. These programmes are offered through accredited service providers at a projected cost of R224 million over the period in the Empowerment and Stakeholder Management programme.

Budget and funding

For the 2018/19 financial year, the department was allocated R627.1 million.

Department of State Security

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

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

The SSA comprises the following divisions:

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

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

Legislation and policies

The SSA is governed by the following legislation and policies:

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Proclamation: Government Gazette 32566.
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002).
- Ministerial Notices No 32576.
- Government Gazette No 25592: Intelligence Services Regulations 2003.
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994).
- Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994).
- The Intelligence Services Act, 2005 (Act 65 of 2005).
- The *White Paper on Intelligence (1994)*
- The Protection of State Information Bill, November 2011.
- The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998).
- The Defence Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002).
- The SAPS Act of 1995.
- The Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001).
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act (RICA), 2002 (Act 70 of 2002).
- The Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act 12 of 1995).

Functions

Domestic Branch

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

- identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people;
- supply intelligence regarding any such threat to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC);
- gather departmental intelligence at the request of any interested national department and without delay to transmit such intelligence that constitutes departmental intelligence to the relevant department;
- fulfil the national counter-intelligence responsibility and for this purpose to conduct and coordinate counter-intelligence to gather, correlate, evaluate, analyse and interpret information regarding counter-intelligence to identify any threat or potential threat to the security of South Africa or its people;
- inform the President of any such threat; 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 Domestic Branch's responsibilities include:

- fulfilling a proactive, anticipatory or early warning role of scanning and assessing the total (economic, social, political and environmental) domestic security situation to identify and report to the policy maker or executive departments any signs or warning signals of threats or potential threats to the constitutional order and the safety of the people;
- performing a reactive monitoring role in tracking events when a threat/crime has been identified or a crisis has already arisen, without duplicating the role of the other executive departments; the purpose of this monitoring role is mainly to enhance investigation and prosecution by providing tactical information and intelligence to enforcement and prosecution institutions and to decide the extent and the implications of threats or potential threats to national security and safety; and
- providing an integrated multi-analytical strategic projective assessment of patterns, trends and of security relevant issues,

to provide strategic early warning and to enhance the Domestic Branch's support and involvement in policy formulation.

Foreign Branch

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

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

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

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

Intelligence Academy

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

National Communications

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

Comsec

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

- protecting and securing electronic communications of national importance against security threats
 - conducting periodic analysis of the state of ICT security and advising the Minister of such analysis
 - identifying and providing security to the critical electronic communications infrastructure of organs of State.
- Comsec offers the following ICT security services:
- managed security services
 - secure communications
 - risk management and assurance services.

Office for Interception Centre (OIC)

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

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

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

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

Vetting

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

