2013 marks the 50th anniversary of the notorious 1913 Native Land Act. In 1914 its staunch opponent, ANC president John Langalibalele Dube, led a delegation and made an incisive plea to the United Kingdom:

“it is only a man with a heart of stone who could hear and see what I hear or see and remain callous and unmoved. It would break your hearts did you but know, as I know, the cruel and undeserved afflictions wrought by the hateful enactment on numberless aged, poor and tender children of my race in this their native land. From the ashes of their burnt kraals, kicked away like dogs by Christian people from their humble hearths, from their dear old scenes where their fathers were born and grew up in simple peace, bearing notice to none, and envying neither European nor Indian the wealth and plenty they amass themselves from this their land, these unfortunate outcasts pass homeless, unwanted, silently suffering, along the highways and byways of the land, seeking in vein the most unprofitable waste whereon to build their hovel and rest and live, victims of an unknown civilisation that has all too suddenly overwhelmed and overtaken them…”

As a young nation, we have moved a long and torturous road from colonial and apartheid national oppression to a stable constitutional democracy. We are firm in our belief that we will not rest until our people are just not safe but actually
feel safe. As we continue to implement our collective national project of creating a National Democratic Society, we will spur no effort until our people are free from fear or want.

In 2012, socio-economic factors and global economic slowdown emerged as the prominent driving force of risks to security and stability in our country. This was epitomised in the occurrence of continuing incidences of social service delivery protests linked to various forms of perceived or experienced socio-economic deprivation. In most cases, these protests are related to basic human needs, including access to energy, shelter, safety and subsistence. While the majority of these protests wear peaceful, it is of concern that some were violent and disruptive. In addition violent industrial action tended to be protracted, illegal, unprotected, and disruptive to key sectors of the economy, with a new trend of the shunning of union representation and hard won established labour relations dispensation in South Africa.

President Zuma in his State of the Nation Address reminded the nation in general and intelligent services in particular, of the duty to protect our Constitution;

“Our Constitution is truly one of our greatest national achievements. Everything that we do as a government is guided by our Constitution and its vision of the society we are building. Our Bill of Rights guarantees that everyone has the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions.

It is unacceptable when people’s rights are violated by perpetrators of violent actions, such as actions that lead to injury and death of persons, damage to property and the destruction of valuable public infrastructure.

We are duty bound to uphold, defend and respect the Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic. We will spare no effort in doing so.

The citizens of our country have a right to expect that their democratic state will exercise its authority in defence of the Constitution that so
many struggled so long and hard for. We cannot disappoint this expectation”.

Let us be upfront and loudly state that in terms of our laws, it is a crime to incite or participate in act violence during protests. Both the organisers and participants of must take full responsibility and consequences of such violent action, including of allowing public carrying of dangerous weapons, destruction of life and property. As a state we can no longer tolerate such abuse. We have headed President’s call. The whole security cluster is increasing capacity and focus on this scourge. We now have plan and are ready deploy the full capacity of the democratic state to identify, prevent or arrest and swiftly prosecute those who undermine our bill of rights by engaging in acts of violence. The ‘Eye of the Nation’ is watching. Intelligence structure have implemented specific measure to provide early warning to law enforcement agencies and relevant departments on planned protests that has a potential of turning violent. The assessments also focus on the underlying root causes in order to advise on speedy and integrated response to grievances. We call upon all law abiding citizen to join us in a campaign of the restoration of the culture of Ubuntu and respect of human rights. Let us reiterate that as a nation we have a right to engage in peaceful and unarmed protest action but we must not allow criminality fear and intimidation to prevail. We must defend our young democracy, work with our law-enforcement agencies, strengthen our Community Safety Forums and not be bystanders as a criminal minority drags us all into anarchy. Let us unite and rise in defence of our democratic gains and the constitution.

Chairperson,
The process of restructuring Civilian Intelligence Community into a single department, the State Security Agency has almost been finalised with the imminent passing of the enabling legislation in Parliament. We have achieved a number of noticeable milestones.

We now have finalised the new organisational structure and reconfigured line-functional areas in keeping a new business case. We have matched and placed
87% of staff into the new SSA post establishment, and the rest to be finalised this year.

We have a streamlined department imbued with a new culture based on the shared values captured in the acronym ICARE:

- Integrity (Professionalism, Loyalty)
- Commitment, Competency, Collaboration
- Accountability
- Reliability, Responsibility, Responsiveness,
- Excellence

The Agency has over time avoided expenditure on non-value adding projects. We have a single asset register, payroll, budget management, financial accounting systems, resulting in the added benefit of considerable cost savings in the consolidation of the supporting technologies and related licences. These measures have released considerable resources towards our core business and strengthening of operational or intelligence collection units.

Chairperson,

In my 2012 Budget Vote Speech, I informed this august house about a project that would look at the remuneration management system of the Agency. We want to ensure that it complies with legislative requirements and international best practice in making us an employer of choice. In April 2013 we received a report and we are engaging members; with the aim of finalising it in July 2013.

Honourable Members,

For some time now we have been concerned about the financial sustainability of our in-house medical aid scheme, which is a crucial healthcare benefit for our members. This prompted us to initiate an assessment into the financial performance and future sustainability of our medical aid scheme. Health care actuaries were appointed to provide an in-depth-analysis of the benefits provided to SSA members, and the long-term financial feasibility of such a benefit scheme.
The report was finalized in December 2012 and its recommendations are currently being explored and some implemented.

Honourable Members,
We are making steady progress in the cooperation with our Intelligence Veterans. We have finalized the engagement model and identified areas for interaction between the Agency and the Veterans which, I have directed the Agency to consult with all our veterans regarding this model and adoption of a draft Constitution for the establishment of our Veterans Association this year.

Chairperson,
One of our primary quests is to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic. Previously we informed you that we were moving away from an inadequate and fragmented model to a fully integrated model of managing our entire border environment. We intended to begin with land then move to air see space in order to eliminate irregular and illegal movement of goods and people across our entire border environment. SSA was leading the process of the establishing the Border Management Agency (BMA) by 2014. We have conclude the preparatory work and handed over to the Department of Home Affairs to lead the preparation of the proclamation for establishment of the BMA by 2014. Pending the establishment of the BMA, existing operational structures such as NATJOINTS and NATJOCS are being utilised to achieve integration and cooperation.

Honourable Members,
Subsequent to the approval of the National Cyber Security Policy Framework (NCPF) in March 2012, the key task was to establish structure to assist with the finalisation of National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy, and implement it as we go because of urgency to address this new threat. We have realised that specialised skills are critical for the success of this project and are currently being prioritised through training and recruitment by the relevant participating state agencies/departments.
The Cyber Security Response Committee (CRC), a strategic priority setting body responsible for successful implementation of the policy framework, was established and has finalised its plan.

Notable progress was made in establishment of the Cyber Security Centre and the Cyber Security Hub. Some of the technologies and infrastructure required to operationalise both the Centre and Hub have also been acquired. Internal discussion documents on Cyber-crime and a Cyber Security Research and Development Agenda were developed. This year, the protection frameworks on Cyber-crime, Cyber warfare and National Critical Information Infrastructure will receive high priority. I have directed the Committee to focus on finalising our comprehensive National Cyber Security Policy.

Chairperson,

The illicit economy continues to undermine our economy and leads to loss of business due to counterfeiting and smuggling. It includes areas such as counterfeit goods, illicit trading in cigarette, illicit mining and copper theft. This illicit trade obstructs economic development; undermines government policy and the rule of law; supports corrupt practices; funds organised crime and encourages the expansion of criminal activity; undermines investment in legitimate manufacturing, innovation, trade and distribution by legitimate industry; and impacts negatively on employment.

The sale of illicit cigarettes and tobacco products has, for example, increased over the past four years. By the end of 2011 the illegal sale of cigarettes was more than 25% of market sales in South Africa. The estimated loss to the South African fiscus is R4 billion in unpaid taxes per year. The retailers lost R7 billion in turnover and R750 million in annual profits. These translate to the loss of almost 10 000 job in the tobacco industry over the past 10 years. Our neighbouring countries lost similar revenue due to non-payment of taxes and excise duties.

Various steps have been taken during the period under review to address the phenomenon. We established an interdepartmental National Task Team consisting of the South African Police Service (SAPS), the State Security
Agency (SSA), the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU), the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), and the National Prosecuting Authority and sometimes includes representatives of the tobacco private industry. We expect to see positive results soon as a result of this intervention.

Honourable Members,
The government and the ruling party have directed us to expedite the process of development and finalisation of a **National Security Strategy** this year. The SSA and the JCPS cluster has already covered a lot of ground in preparing the draft document and we hope to submit it for cabinet approval within the next three months. Thereafter it is critical to canvass inputs and buy-in by the South African public. We hope a parliament will drive this public consultation.

It is our consider view that strategy must, within the South African historical context, unpack National Security following a broad human security approach. We must reach consensus on what constitute our national security. The strategy must deepen the national consensus around our national security challenges and provide a long-term framework for mitigating and managing such threats. It must also propose critical structures for effective and integrated upholding of national security. It must highlight the important role of the citizens as owners and beneficiaries of national security.

Chairperson,
2013 marks the **50th Anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity, now call the African Union**. The AU has declared 2013 the year of Pan Africanism and African Renaissance in recognition of the need for Africa's citizens to promote unity, prosperity and peaceful coexistence in the continent. We take lesson from the 1963 ‘We Must Unite or Perish’ call by President Kwame Nkrumah;

“**On this continent, it has not taken us long time to discover that the struggle against colonialism does not end with the national independence.**
Independence is only a prelude to a new and more involved struggle to conduct our own economic and social affairs; to construct our society according to our aspirations, unhampered by the crushing and humiliating neo-colonial controls and interferences.

African unity is above all a political kingdom which can only be gained by political means. The social and economic development of Africa will come only with political freedom, not other way round…It is unity alone that can weld us into an effective force, capable of creating our own progress and making our valuable contribution to world peace.

In independent Africa we are already re-experiencing the instability which occurred under colonial rule. The movement of the masses of the people of Africa for freedom from that kind of rule was not only a revolt against the conditions it imposed. Our people supported us in our fight for independence because they believed African governments could cure the ill of the past in a way which could never been accomplished under colonial rule.

If, therefore, now that we are independent we allow the same conditions to exist that existed in colonial days, all resentment which overthrew colonialism will be mobilised against us”

Chairperson,

Global security remains stable but fragile due to pockets of conflicts in some regions of the world. One of the most noticeable trends since 2012 is the increase in the threat of terrorism in Africa.

In West Africa, the destabilising activities of extremist or militant groups such as al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram in Nigeria, and the Tuareg Militia in Mali attest to this. In North Africa, the proliferation of small arms, availability of well-trained fighters, weakened regional security structures. Al-Shabaab is determined to wage a jihad against countries that are part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).
Central Africa has experienced a resurgence of instability as a result of the conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic. We are concerned with the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. As a nation, we may not turn a blind eye on the evolving humanitarian crisis. The primary objective is to urgently restore security in order to allow inflows of humanitarian assistance and the economic reconstruction. The most urgent task is the cantonment of the soldiers, screening them and integrate those who qualify. We must not allow integration of child soldiers, foreign militia and those implicated in violations of gross human rights rape and targeted murder. We will work though the regional body ECCAS, the AU and UN in assisting with the restoration of peace in and constitutional normalcy in CAR. An inclusive interim government is being established to restore legislative and judicial authorities, initiate national reconciliation and to ensure democratic elections with eighteen months.

Despite all these challenges Africa is on the rise from the shackles of poverty. Despite the threat of global recession, six out of ten fastest growing economies are in Africa. Political stability and democratic change or renewal of government is steadily becoming a norm as we recently witnessed in Senegal, Lesotho, Angola and Kenya. Even in countries previously under autocratic rule in North African, we have witnessed a progress towards peace and democracy with the holding of multi-party elections in Libya and Egypt. All these successes are critical contributors to peace and security in Africa.

Honourable Members
We are intensifying our effort of international collaboration in dealing to threats to global security such as terrorism, disasters and transnational crimes including internet crimes. In this regard, last year we attended the third international meeting of “High Ranking Officials Responsible for Security Matters” in St Petersbourg, Russia, and the first BRICS National Security Advisors’ (NSA) Ministerial meeting held in New Delhi, India in January 2013. The outcomes of these meetings helped us share experiences on common approach to addressing threats such as piracy, terrorism and cyber security. Our vision of a
better Africa in a better World received great impetus when South Africa successfully hosted the 5th BRICS Summit in March 2013.

As the current chair of the BRICS National Security Advisor’s forum, State Security is leading the process of hosting the next NSA meeting in South Africa later this year. The focus of the meeting will be on strengthening cooperation and finding broad consensus on security issues of mutual concern.

In conclusion
We have just presented the synopsis of key strategic policy areas. Much more daily work is done by SSA to contribute towards our national security, peaceful Africa and a safer world. Now that restructuring is complete we will focus on training and development of modern technology platforms for our national security. We will prioritise the finalisation of a National security strategy.

Let me thank all those who make my work easier;

- The President, Deputy President and the cabinet for their guidance
- The leadership of SSA led by acting DG Dlomo
- Parliamentary committees processing our legislation
- Our oversight structure, namely
  - The JSCI chaired by Hon. Burgess
  - The Inspector General for intelligence, Adv. Radebe
  - The Auditor General, Mr Terence Nombembe and his team
  - Judge Mogoro, for ensuring legal interceptions
  - Other Chapter 9 Constitutional institutions
- My family and friends
- The loyal and diligent members of the State Security Agency, and
- The African National Congress who tirelessly continue to leading South African society into prosperity

I thank you.
END