

## REFERENCES

1. Ministry of Defence. 2004. British Maritime Doctrine, BR 1806. Norwich: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
2. Chief of the South African National Defence Force (Chief of Joint Training). 1998. South African Department of Defence, Defence Doctrine, DODJP1. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
3. United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. 1997. Joint Doctrine Encyclopaedia. Washington: US Government Printing Office.
4. Naval Institute Press, Capt Wayne P. Hughes, Jr USN (Rtd). 1986. Fleet Tactics Theory and Practice. USA: Naval Institute Press
5. Department of Defence Chief of Corporate Staff. 2002. South African National Defence Force Military Strategy, JGP 201, Ed 2. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
6. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, Act 108 of 1996. 1996. Pretoria: CTP Web Printers.
7. Department of Defence Chief of Policy and Planning. 1996. South African White Paper on Defence 1996. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
8. Bateman, S, quoted in Sherwood, Dick (ed). 2000. Oceans Governance and Maritime Strategy. St Leonards, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin.
9. Dikeni, S. (Ed). 2002. South Africa Yearbook 2001/2002. Durban: Universal Printers.
10. Burger, D. 2005. SA Yearbook 2004/5, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition. RSA: Foremost Printers.
11. Mills, G. 2000. The Wired Model. South Africa, Foreign Policy and Globalisation Cape Town: Tafelberg Publishers.
12. Ministry of Defence (Navy). 2004. Indian Maritime Doctrine INBR 8. Integrated Headquarters.
13. Sea Power Centre Australia. 2005. The Navy Contribution to Australian Maritime Operations. RAN Doctrine 2. Defence Publishing Service, Department of Defence.
14. Sea Power Centre Australia. 2005. Australian Maritime Doctrine. RAN Doctrine 1. 2000. Defence Publishing Service, Department of Defence.

15. Chief of the South African National Defence Force (Chief of Joint Training). 2005. South African Department of Defence, Defence Doctrine, DODJP1. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
16. Department of Defence (Chief of Policy and Planning). 1998. South African Defence Review 1998. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
17. Department of Defence Navy Office (Directorate Maritime Plans). 2001. South African Navy Review 2001. Simon's Town: SA Navy Publications Unit.
18. Department of Defence (Chief of Corporate Staff). 2002. South African National Defence Force Military Strategy, JGP 201 Edition 2. Pretoria: 1 Military Printing Regiment.
19. Alex White and Co. 2005. Ports of South Africa and Mauritius, 56<sup>th</sup> Edition, Florida: RSA.

The following websites were consulted

1. <http://thefreedictionary.com>
2. [www.nsri.org.za](http://www.nsri.org.za);



## **GLOSSARY: MARITIME DOCTRINE**

### **Asymmetric Attack**

Actions undertaken by state or non-state parties (friendly or adversary), to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths and capitalize on perceived weaknesses through the exploitation of dissimilar values, strategies, organizations and capabilities. Such actions are capable, by design or default of achieving disproportionate effects, thereby gaining the instigator an advantage probably not attainable through conventional means. (*JWP 0-01.1*) (BR 1806)

### **Battlespace**

The battlespace can be defined as the total environment in which the South African National Defence Force could be expected to operate in order to achieve its Military Strategic Objectives. Battlespace consists of human space (that which can be detected by human senses) and cyberspace (that which is hidden from unassisted human senses).

### **Benign Application**

The use of armed forces solely for the capabilities not directly associated with combat that they can provide. (BR 1806)

### **Biological and/or Chemical Defence**

Defensive measures against the employment of chemical products or biological agents by an adversary to produce casualties in personnel or animal and damage to plants or matériel, to obtain military advantage.

### **Blockade**

A legal definition is "An operation intended to disrupt the enemy's economy by preventing ships of all nations from entering or leaving specified coastal areas under the occupation and control of the enemy. Blockade is an act of war and the right to establish it is granted to belligerents under the traditional laws of war. This law requires, *inter alia*, that the blockade must be effective, that it is to be declared by the belligerent so that all interested parties know of its existence and that it is confined to ports or coasts occupied by the enemy". The expression is used more broadly to mean a combat operation carried out to prevent access to, or departure from the coast or waters of a hostile state. (BR 1806)

### **Border Safeguarding**

Border safeguarding consists of border control and border protection. Border safeguarding involves the control, regulation and policing of land, air and maritime traffic over the international borders of South Africa, as well as the protection of the country's territorial integrity against armed and/or related military threat.

Border protection relates to the protection against a trans-border military or armed threat and is the line function of the South African National Defence Force.

Border control relates to the control of the movement of goods or people across borders and is traditionally the line function of the SAPS. Border control can be divided into two separate areas, namely border-line control and border post control.

Border-line control is the application of border control between identified ports of entry, such as a border control post. Border-line control includes control between designated ports of entry, as well as airspace and maritime control.

Border post control relates to the control of authorised entry points. These are controlled by the Department of Home Affairs and the Department of Finance (Customs and Excise).

### **Capability**

Potential to carry out prescribed actions or operations or to render services or to deliver matériel. A capability consists of personnel, organisation, support, technology, equipment, doctrine and facilities.

### **Close Blockade**

A *blockade* that denies an enemy access to or from his ports. See *distant blockade*. (BR 1806)

### **Close Escort**

*Escort* of shipping where the escorting force is in company with escorted shipping and can provide a measure of direct defence. (BR 1806)

### **Coercion**

The use of force, or the threat of force to persuade an opponent to adopt a certain pattern of behaviour, against his wishes. (**JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

### **Combat**

Military combat is a contest in which the parties attempt to achieve mutually incompatible aims through the organized use of *violence* by armed forces. (BR 1806)

### **Combat Support**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. (**AAP-6**) (BR 1806)

### **Command and Control**

Command and Control as a single concept is defined as the means and methods by which a commander exercises authority over the forces at his/her disposal in the pursuance of a given aim. It is thus the exercising of authority and direction by a commander over his/her assets in order to accomplish his/her mission. The basic elements of any Command and Control System, whether Strategic or Tactical, are as follows:

Sensor subsystems which gather information about the location, movement and activities of enemy and friendly assets.

Navigation subsystems, which enable friendly forces to determine their own location or movement.

Command and Control and Co-ordination Centres, which assemble, integrate and display enemy and friendly force activities for decision-makers, who then assess the threat and order the appropriate response.

Communications links between the Sensors and the Command Centres and between the Command Centres and the forces to permit the rapid transmission of information and commands.

### **Conflict Prevention**

A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and – when necessary – military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. **(AAP-6)** See also *peacebuilding, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace support operation*. (BR 1806)

### **Contiguous Zone**

A belt, usually 12 miles in width, immediately adjacent to the *territorial sea* and extending to a distance not more than 24 miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. **(BR 3012)** (BR 1806)

### **Continental Shelf**

Comprises an area of the sea bed and the sub-soil adjacent to the coast but beyond the territorial sea in which the coastal state has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources. **(BR 3012)** (BR 1806)

### **Conventional Operations**

Armed military operations, excluding the use of nuclear weapons.

### **Co-operation with the South African Police Service**

When required and authorised, the South African National Defence Force will assist the South African Police Service, excluding police functions such as criminal investigation, arresting suspects, preparing dockets and involvement in the criminal justice system. The South African National Defence Force does not have normal powers of arrest, detention and search and seizure; these are legally the preserve of the South African Police Service. In crime prevention operations the South African National Defence Force will retain command and control over its soldiers.

### **Counter-Terrorism**

Measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. **(US FM 100-5)** (BR 1806)

**Deception**

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

**Defence Against Aggression**

The provision of self-defence in accordance with International Law against any external aggression, which endangers the stability of South Africa.

**Defensive Posture**

A doctrine announced by a government to use its armed forces only to defend its interests rather than to engage in aggression.

**Deterrence**

The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

**Disaster Relief**

The provision of support for the preservation of life, health and property in emergency situations which exceed the capacity of the civilian authorities. Emergency situations which exceed the capacity of the civilian authorities.

**Doctrine**

Doctrine is defined as fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative, but requires judgement in application.

**Embargo**

A prohibition on the entry or egress of shipping into a port. Nowadays frequently used for prohibitions of certain categories of cargo such as munitions. **(JWP 0-01.1)** (BR 1806)

**Escort:**

A method of protection of shipping short of the establishment of full *sea control* in which protection is achieved primarily by the *deterrent* presence of protective forces. (BR 1806)

**Fire Support**

The application of fire, co-ordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

**Fleet in Being**

The use of options provided by the continued existence of one's own fleet to constrain the enemy's options in the use of his. (BR 1806)

**Force Projection**

The projection, application and sustainment of joint military capabilities, at global range, to achieve effects in support of joint campaign objectives. (BR 1806)

**Foreign Assets**

Infrastructure, personnel and equipment belonging to South African diplomatic missions situated in another country. In certain cases this could also extend to para-statal equipment and personnel, South African citizens and tourists in foreign countries.

**High Seas**

All parts of the sea which are not included in the *territorial seas* or *internal waters* of States. All states have the freedom to navigate or conduct other activities, subject to certain restrictions, on the high seas. Where states have declared other zones beyond the territorial sea (*contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf*) the traditional high seas freedom are affected by the rights that coastal states can exercise in such zones. (BR 1806)

**Humanitarian Assistance**

The provision of support to alleviate human suffering. (See White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions, for more detail.)

**Humanitarian Disaster Relief Operation**

Operations where the primary mission of a deployed force is to relieve human suffering. HDR operations are conducted in an entirely benign posture (except for essential force protection) and are normally conducted in support of the co-ordinating humanitarian agency. (**JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

**Humanitarian Intervention**

The provision of safe areas or corridors to ensure the safety of populations caught up in areas of conflict. (See White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions, for more detail.)

**Information Onslaught**

An onslaught on South Africa's information, information-based processes and information systems. It includes psychological operations, media relations and civil affairs.

**Joint**

The term denotes activities, operations, organisations and agencies in which elements of more than one of the services of the same nation participate.

**Layered Defence**

The disposition of protective assets possessing a mixture of anti-submarine, anti-surface and anti-air capabilities in layers of screens and patrol areas about units of high value or crucial waters. (BR 1806)

**Lift**

The capability to move resources between two points. (**JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

**Littoral Region**

Coastal sea areas and that portion of the land which is susceptible to influence or support from the sea. **JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

**Maritime Domain**

The series of jurisdictional zones that surrounds the coast of a state. It includes territorial seas and the *Exclusive Economic Zone*. (BR 1806)

**Maritime Exclusion Zone**

Declaration by a state of sea areas, including parts of the *high seas* in which conditions are imposed on the passage of ship and aircraft. (BR 3012) (BR 1806)

**Maritime Superiority**

The capability of a state to establish *sea control* at will in any area of importance to that state. (BR 1806)

**Maritime Support**

Support to other state Departments that do not have the capacity to execute their maritime responsibilities. It currently consists of the following:

The provision of surveillance and enforcement support to the relevant authorities for the protection of marine resources.

The provision of assistance in the protection of the marine environment against pollution

The provision of transport assistance to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to the Prince Edward Island group, Gough Island and the Antarctic.

The provision of hydrographic services for the purposes of the Navy, South Africa's mariners and to other mariners in terms of regional and international obligations.

The promulgation of radio navigation warnings, notices to mariners, and tidal and related meteorological data to mariners in terms of international obligations.

**Military Condition**

A description of the degree of military control in a theatre possessed by protagonists in the *warfare environments* of land, sea, air, space, information and the electromagnetic spectrum. A primary planning task of an *operational commander* during *hostilities* is to define the military conditions that will achieve his given strategic *objectives*. (BR 1806)

**Military Foreign Relations**

Military conduct or actions in support of the national interests as a subset of national security strategy and foreign policy.

**Military Strategic Objectives**

Military Strategic Objectives are the goals of the South African National Defence Force as derived from governmental policy and executive guidelines.

**Military Strategy**

(See "Strategy")



**Missions**

Missions are combinations of tasks that should be performed to achieve Military Strategic Objectives.

**Mission-based Approach**

The Mission-based Approach uses wartime and peacetime missions to direct the peacetime strategy for force preparation and force structure and to guide joint force preparation and force employment for conflict.

**Mobility**

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

**Multi-national Operations**

Operations conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. Previously referred to as combined operations.

**National Interests**

'National interests' is a term used in International Relations to designate those values that are interpreted by governments requiring defence or promotion.

**National Security Strategy**

(See "Strategy")

**Naval Co-operation and Guidance for Shipping (NCAGS)**

The provision of military co-operation, guidance, advice, assistance and supervision to merchant shipping to enhance the safety of participating merchant ships and to support military operations. **(ATP-2 Vol 1)** (BR 1806)

**Naval Diplomacy**

The use of naval force in support of diplomacy to support, persuade, *deter* or *compel*. (BR 1806)

**Naval Forces**

Seaborne military forces including warships, submarines, amphibious forces, *organic* aircraft and *auxiliaries*. (BR 1806)

**New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)**

The *New Partnership for Africa's Development* is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a shared conviction, that they have a duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development and, at the same time, to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. (See [www.nepad.org](http://www.nepad.org))

**Non-Combatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)**

An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

**Non-conventional Onslaught**

Attacks or threats by a-national (not belonging to a specific nation), sub-national (groupings within a country) or meta-national (groupings that span more than one nation, for example multi-national companies or cartels) forces. (Examples are religious fundamentalists, warlords, or groups trafficking in illicit drugs, piracy, weapons, or undocumented migrants. These can be groupings from within or outside South Africa)

**Non-conventional Operations**

(Also known as Fourth Generation Warfare, See “Non-conventional Onslaught”)

**Non-lethal Weapons**

Armaments used on soldiers or civilian populations with the intention of incapacitating them without fatal effects.

**Non-nation**

The threat of harmful actions, including international terrorist activities, by a-national (not belonging to a specific nation), sub-national (groupings within a country) or meta-national (groupings that span more than one nation, for example multi-national companies or cartels) forces, being organisations which could be religious fundamentalists, warlords or groups trafficking in illicit drugs, weapons or illegal trans-border movement of persons, and can be groupings from within or outside South Africa.

**Onslaught**

The co-ordinated mobilisation of comprehensive resources to overcome the opposition.

**Operational Strategy**

(See “Strategy”)

**Operations Other Than War**

Military operations or activities other than war focus on deterring war, resolving conflict, promoting peace, and supporting civil authorities in response to domestic crises. Military operations or activities other than war may involve elements of both combat and non-combat operations in peacetime, conflict and war situations.

**Operations Other Than War (OOTW)**

Those military operations which are conducted in situations of conflict other than war. Such operations, in which military activities are likely to be firmly subordinated to the political throughout, will be designed to prevent conflict, restore peace by resolving or terminating conflict before escalation to war, or assist with the rebuilding of peace after conflict or war. (*JWP 0-01.1*) (BR 1806)

**Own Forces**

Military or civilian personnel, fighting or supporting resources capable of participating in battle.

**Peace Support Operation**

Peace Support Operations are measures aimed at international conflict prevention, management and resolution. (See White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions, for more detail.)

Peace-keeping. Peace-keeping operations describe the activities of the United Nations in the field. Modern peace-keeping operations now normally involve both military and civilian personnel who are tasked with monitoring and assisting with the implementation of agreements reached between belligerent parties. Such activities are also mandated under Chapter VI of the UN Charter. They take place with the consent of the conflicting parties and do not involve the use of force (other than in self-defence) by the peace-keepers.

Peace-making. Peace-making is also primarily a diplomatic process/activity, which is conducted with the aim of bringing hostile parties to a negotiated agreement through peaceful means.

Peace-enforcement. 'Peace-enforcement' Peace-enforcement describes activities where, in terms of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council deems it necessary to use armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations where the peace is threatened, where a breach of the peace occurs, or where there is an act of aggression.

Peace-building. 'Peace-building' Peace-building may occur at any stage in the conflict cycle, but it is critical in the aftermath of a conflict. In essence, peace-building is mainly a diplomatic/developmental process.

### **Piracy**

As defined in **1982 UNCLOS**, piracy is an act that can only be committed on the *high seas* and for which universal jurisdiction applies (that is to say, any state can apprehend a pirate vessel, regardless of its flag state). As defined piracy consists of the following:

- (a) any illegal acts of violence, detention or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or passengers of a private ship or private aircraft, and directed:

on the *high seas* against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft;

against any ship, aircraft persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State.

- (b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft.
- (c) any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in a. and b. above.

Such acts of piracy committed by a warship, government ship or government aircraft whose crew has mutinied and taken control of the ship or aircraft, are treated in the same way as acts committed by a private ship. (BR 1806)

## Poise

An attribute of a *maritime force* which permits it to remain in international waters for long periods while retaining the ability to become engaged in events ashore or withdrawn without risk of *embroilment*. (BR 1806)

## Policy

Policy in government may be defined as a set of norms or guidelines for hierarchically determined action, which authoritatively allocate values for society. For the purposes of analysis, policy may be described on the following levels:

Political Policy. A broad formulation devised by political parties.

Executive Policy. A narrower, more exact formulation devised by Cabinet or heads of departments for legislative and executive purposes.

Administrative Policy. An even more exact formulation of norms or guidelines to enable departments to apply government policy. Devised by heads of departments and senior staff.

Operational/Technical Policies. Policies devised at the lower levels of the hierarchy to enable subdivisions of departments to effectively, efficiently and economically apply government policy. Devised by subordinate supervisory personnel.

## Pre-emptive Strike

This is an attack initiated on the basis of a belief that an enemy attack is imminent or under way.

## Presence

The exercise of *naval diplomacy* in a general way involving deployments, port visits, exercising and routine operating in areas of interest to declare interest, reassure friends and allies and to *deter*. (BR 1806)

## Preventative Deployment

Deployment of forces to avert a conflict. (**JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

## Preventative Diplomacy

Actions to prevent disputes from arising between international actors, to prevent existing international disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they do occur.

## Promoting Security

Promoting Security means the provision of external deployment or support to enhance security in support of decisions by the executive.

## Reach

The ability to operate for extended periods at considerable distance from shore support. (**JWP 0-01.1**) (BR 1806)

**Reconnaissance**

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data about meteorological, hydrographical or geographic characteristics of a particular area. **(AAP-6)** See *surveillance*. (BR 1806)

**Reserves**

1. Matériel (equipment and armament) kept or set aside for future operations or contingencies.
2. Portion of a body of troops which is kept to the rear or withheld from action, which will be available for a decisive moment or to replace personnel. \*

**Reserves (Former Reserve Force)**

Members of the military service who are not in active service but who are subject to being called to active duty. (Formerly called the Reserve Force.)

**Sea Control**

The condition that exists when one has freedom of action to use an area of sea for one's own purposes for a period of time and, if necessary, deny its use to an opponent. Sea control includes the airspace above the surface and the water volume and seabed below. **(JWP 0-01.1)** (BR 1806)

**Sea Denial**

The condition short of full *sea control* that exists when an opponent is prevented from using an area of sea for his purposes. **(JWP 0-01.1)** (BR 1806)

**Sealift**

The movement of resources between points by carriage in shipping. (BR 1806)

**Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC)**

The sea routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations and along which supplies and reinforcements move. The expression is sometimes used more broadly in a strategic sense to include commercial shipping routes. (BR 1806)

**Search-and-rescue**

The use of aircraft, vessels, specialised rescue teams and equipment to search for, and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

**Security**

Security is an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety, participate fully in the process of governance, enjoy the protection of fundamental rights, have access to resources and the basic necessities of life, and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and well-being.

**Show-of-force**

A demonstration of the readiness of the force to partake in one or more missions. This could be done by, for instance, a training exercise.

## **Spatial Demarcation**

The areas used in the Military Strategy are defined as follows:

Area of Strategic Importance. The geographical area covering the continent of Africa, including its islands, is the area of strategic importance.

### Area of Strategic Influence

1. The geographical area of the Southern African Development Community, for which the South African National Defence Force is to contribute to the Mutual Defence Pact.
2. The geographical area covering the countries contiguous to South Africa, which the weapons of the South African National Defence Force, especially air force weapons, could theoretically reach.

Area of Strategic Interest. The geographical area consisting of the rest of the world's countries outside of South Africa.

Area of Strategic Responsibility. The geographical area of South Africa including its maritime zones.

International. The whole world.

Region. The continent of Africa.

Sub-region. The area consisting of all the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.

Note. If there is a discussion of both "region" and "international" in the same section, "international" should be seen as outside the region. The same applies to the Sub-region and South Africa.

## **Special Forces Operations**

Special Forces Operations are those operations that can only be conducted by Special Forces during times of peace and times of conflict. These operations demand specialist skills and techniques and can definitely not be conducted by conventional forces. As special forces operations are normally conducted outside the borders of the country and are always of a sensitive nature, approval of deployment at the highest military level is essential. In many cases the deployment will, however, also need to be approved at political level.

## **Special Operations**

Special operations are operations of a specialised nature that are conducted by specially trained and equipped military forces. Special operations will normally be conducted jointly with the different Services, while the authority for these deployments will mainly be granted at the highest or even political level. These are operations that constitute a collection of activities that serve offensive, defensive and deterrent purposes in different environments. The list of activities includes both lethal and non-lethal capabilities.

**State of National Defence**

This concept is referred to in section 203 of the South African Constitution. This means that there is a state of belligerency between countries after a state of national defence or war has been declared. (See “State of War”)

**State of War**

An international legal term describing a condition whereby opposing countries or states use military means to resolve differences between them.

**Strategic Plan**

A formulated and detailed scheme of activities to achieve the strategic objectives within the allocated resources and time period.

**Strategy**

A method of using coercion to create an untenable situation for an opponent to the advantage of the strategist in a conflict (generic definition). A simplistic definition of strategy is ends, ways and means (Lykke). The levels of strategy are as follows:

National Strategy. A comprehensive combination of methods, using the various means of coercion available to a government in a conflict to create untenable situations for the enemy. Devised by Cabinet and heads of departments (known in France as “total” and in the United Kingdom as “grand strategy”).

National Security Strategy. National Security Strategy are guidelines or actions planned by government, explicit or implied, to achieve its national security objectives.

Department of Defence’s Strategy. A general conception or set of ideas embodying a method of using military force to create an untenable situation for an opponent. Devised by ministers, heads of departments or their staffs. The Department of Defence Corporate Strategy consists of the South African National Defence Force Military Strategy and the Department of Defence Business Strategy (known in France as the “Overall Strategy” and in the United States of America as the “Defence Strategy”)

Military Strategy. Military Strategy provides general guidance for providing forces and force employment by means of strategic objectives, strategic concepts and strategic capabilities and is the responsibility of the Chief of the South African National Defence Force. It consists of the co-ordination, development and employment of military forces to achieve national security objectives.

Employ Forces Strategy. The Employ Forces Strategy is formulated by Chief of Joint Operations.

Force Employment Strategy. The Force Employment Strategy is the South African National Defence Force strategy for the conduct of operations. It will provide guidelines in respect of multi-national, joint and service-unique missions.

Joint Force Preparation Strategy. The Joint Force Preparation Strategy of Chief of Joint Operations describes the ends, ways and means to provide Joint Combat Ready Forces.

Multi-national Force Preparation Strategy. The Multi-national Force Preparation Strategy of Chief of Joint Operations describes the ends, ways and means to provide Multi-national Combat Ready Forces.

Provide Forces Strategy. Provide Forces Strategy consists of two sub-strategies, namely Force Preparation Strategy and Force Structure Strategy.

Force Structure Strategy. The Force Structure Strategy directs the formulation of the correct force structure. This could include the acquisition of military hardware.

Force Preparation Strategy. The strategy describes the ends, ways and means of preparing combat ready higher order user systems.

Business Strategy. The Business Strategy of the Department of Defence gives guidance to the Department of Defence with respect to good governance practices based on government policies. This includes sound financial and resource management. The formulation of the Department of Defence Business Strategy is the responsibility of the Secretary for Defence.

Operational Strategy. The method of using a military force in a particular military operation to create a situation that will be untenable for the enemy. (In some countries referred to as the “operational level”)

### **Strike**

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)

### **Support to other Government Departments**

Providing assistance when other government departments do not have the capacity or during emergencies. (See Maintaining Essential Services)

### **Supporting the People of South Africa**

The supporting of the population of South Africa by means of operations other than war during periods when the responsible government departments do not have the capacity to do so.

### **Surveillance**

The systematic observation of the aerospace, surface and sub-surface areas, places, persons or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means. **(AAP-6)** (BR 1806)



**Sustainability**

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives (**AAP-6**). See *endurance*. (BR 1806)

**Symbolic Use of Force**

A form of *naval diplomacy* in which naval forces can be used purely to signal a message to a specific government while not in themselves posing any threat to an opponent or providing significant military assistance to a friend. (BR 1806)

**Tactics**

Tactics is the art of disposing military forces in contact with the enemy.

**Task Element (TE)**

The fourth and lowest level in a *task organization*. (BR 1806)

**Task Force (TF)**

A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. (**AAP-6**) TF is the highest level in a *functional* or *task organization*. See *battleforce*. (BR 1806)

**Task Group (TG)**

A grouping of units under one commander subordinate to a *task force* commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific function or functions. The second highest level in a *task organization*. See *battlegroup*. (BR 1806)

**Task Organization**

*Functional* command *organization* in which the component units and formations are organized according to task into *task forces*, *task groups*, *task units* and *task elements*. (BR 1806)

**Task Unit (TU)**

The third level in a *task organization*. (BR 1806)

**Territorial Sea**

The territorial sea of a state consists of a belt of water adjacent to the coast of the state and extending up to a maximum distance of 12 nautical miles to the seaward of the baselines drawn in accordance with the accepted principles of international law. It forms part of the sovereign territory of the state and is under that state's control and jurisdiction. (**BR 3012**) (BR 1806)

**Type organization**

Command organization of *naval forces* by type or class of unit normally used for *administrative purposes*. (BR 1806)

**Unconventional Onslaught**

An action or threat of guerrilla or para-military groupings conducting operations that are in conflict with the Constitutional order of South Africa.

**Unconventional Operations**

Operations conducted by guerrilla or para-military groupings conducting operations that are in conflict with the Constitutional order of South Africa.

**Versatility**

The ability to change fighting posture quickly without recourse to outside sources.  
(BR 1806)