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the regional Intelligence Services provide intelligence at all levels in support of the Angolan Government;
- b.
member states mobilise international support for the Angolan Government; and
- e.
the United Nations sanctions imposed upon Jonas Savimbi and his war machinery be strictly Observed.

ANGOLA/ZAMBIA RELATIONS

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The Sub-Committee deliberated on relations between Zambia and Angola and noted with serious concern the deteriorating relations, which have the potential of i-\202aring up into open conĩ-\202ict. In this regard, the Sub-Committee recommends that:

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Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe;

e.

Training the trainers programme to be led by Namibia and South Africa;

f.

Conflict prevention, management and resolution which is to be held jointly by Angola, Botswana, the DRC and Namibia.

The Sub-Committee recommends that the above Joint Training programmes be adopted for implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

9.

The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction an improvement in the implementation of resolutions of the 19th Session of the ISDSC on State Security Sub-Committee. In this regard, seminars were held in Maputo (Mozambique), Pretoria (South Africa), Lusaka (Zambia) and Windhoek (Namibia) involving specialists from member states. Further, several meetings involving Heads of Intelligence Services were held.

PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES

10.

The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the progress that has

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20TH SESSION OF THE INTER-STATE

DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMITTEE

15â\200\224119 MARCH. 1999

M.EABANE, _SV_VA_Z_ILAM

REPORT OF THE STATE SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE

PREAMBLE

1.

The State Security Subâ\200\224Committee Of the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) met in Mbabane, Swaziland from 15 to 19 March, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. Simelane, Head of the Intelligence Service of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

2.

The Sub-Committee deliberated on issues affecting regional security such as the escalation of conflict in Angola and the DRC, air traffic violations, unconstitutional changes of government and activities of dissident groups. The Sub-Committee also discussed ways and means of further improving the existing co-operation among the regional intelligence communities.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

3.

The Sub-Committee noted that South Africa had submitted a non-paper on the establishment of an early warning system in the region. The

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BOMBING IN TANZANIA

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14.

The Sub-Committee received a report on the bombing of the

American Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

concern the tragic loss of eleven lives and the extensive damage to

It noted with grave

property and recommends that:

a.

member states noted and expressed concern that imported

international terrorism has entered the region; and

b.

a mechanism at national and regional levels be put in place with the

purpose of detecting:

i.

the origins of terrorists;

ii.

their sources of funding; and

'7â\200\230.

iii.

the planning and execution of terrorist activities.

c.

the mechanism should also identify quick methods of successful
investigation, which can lead. to quick and effective arrest of the

culprits.

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been made with regard to improving the regulation of private security companies and preventing mercenary activities. The Sub-Committee recommends the broadening of focus by member states to include groups, individuals, organisations and companies who profiteer from conflict situations in the region. The latter will include logistical and financial support and intelligence peddling in conflict situations. In this regard, it was further recommended that a common approach to the scourge be adopted by member states through, amongst others, the harmonisation of legislation.

South Africa availed to member states a copy of that country's legislation on this matter.

ANGOLA

11.

The Sub-Committee noted with serious concern the prevailing situation in Angola arising from the non compliance with the Lusaka Protocol by Jonas Savimbi and his war machinery as well as the re-armament undertaken by UNITA during this period.

The Sub-Committee condemns in the strongest terms the resumption of war in Angola by Jonas Savimbi and his war machinery.

The Sub-Committee reaffirms the support of the region for the Angolan Government and recommends that:

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b.

mechanisms be put in place to verify and monitor:

i.

developments pertaining to this situation; and

ii.

allegations of logistical and material support for Jonas

Savimbi and his warâ\200\224machinery especially along

common borders; and

c.

the mechanism be supported by the region.

The Sub-Committee, noting the serious allegations against Zambia, calls

for an urgent veriï-\201cation of these allegations and recommends that should

they be proven to be true and factual, appropriate measures be taken

against the culprits.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

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13.

The Sub-Committee noted with concern that it could not address the

serious crisis prevailing in the DRC due to the late invitation of the DRC.

The Subâ\200\224Committee believes that the country brief could have enabled it

to constructively debate and to contribute towards the resolution of the

crisis in that country.

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BOMBINGS IN ZAMBIA

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15.

Following a report by Zambia in relation to the recent spate of bomb blasts, the Sub-Committee condemns in the strongest terms these terrorist activities.

The Sub-Committee recommends that member states approached by Zambia, avail assistance in investigating the bombings.

should,

if

ZIMBABWE

The Sub-Committee received a report from Zimbabwe on three 16.

American nationals who were arrested in Harare for unlawful possession of arms of war that included high powered rifles, revolvers, pistols, communications

equipment,

torture

silencers,

telescopic

sights,

equipment and ammunition.

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The Sub-Committee noted that investigations were continuing.

LESOTHO

17.

The Sub-Committee deliberated on the situation in Lesotho following a country brief given by Lesotho.

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The Sub-Committee recommends that:

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a.

member states endeavour to assist Lesotho in the reconstruction and development of that country;

b.

there be no premature Withdrawal of SADC troops from Lesotho.

The Sub-Committee commends the region for its support toÂ» Lesotho.

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DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, VVEAPON-
SMUGGLING AND SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION

7.

The Sub-Committee noted that a seminar on drug trafficking, money laundering and weapons smuggling was held in Maputo, Mozambique. A task team subsequently met in Pretoria, South Africa and drafted proposals on combatting of drug trafficking, money laundering, weapon smuggling and small arms proliferation. The Sub-Committee recommends that:

a.

further research on the above issues be conducted by member states;

b.

mechanisms to tighten and harmonize legislation be initiated;

c.

joint training and capacity building measures be organised;

d.

distinctive roles for Intelligence and Security Services in the region be developed in regard to these phenomena and to this end a regional strategic data base be set up in South Africa; and

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establishment of secure means of communication between member states was emphasized.

LIAISON

5.

The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the improvement of liaison at bilateral level between the Services.

In this regard, it recommends that:

a.

respective Heads of Intelligence Services establish increased rapport at bilateral level in order to enhance the timely exchange of information; and

b.

each Head of Service should endeavour to hold at least one meeting with every other Head in the region once a year.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES OF GOVERNMENTS

6.

The Sub-Committee noted that a Seminar on unconstitutional changes of governments was hosted by Zambia and a consolidated report was distributed to all member states at this meeting. The Sub-Committee, recommends that member states should study the document for finalization at the August 1999 workshop.

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Sub-Committee, recommends that member states study the paper and submit their comments to Swaziland by June, 1999.

In this regard,

Swaziland was tasked to organise a workshop by August, 1999.

INTER-STATE LIAISON ()N ANGOLA

4.

The Sub-Committee noted that the ISDSC established an Ad Hoc Committee to coordinate regional efforts on sanctions against UNITA.

The Sub-Committee also noted that the operations of the regional liaison mechanism had led to internal measures by most member states to combat illicit logistical support to UNITA. However, it was Observed that the operations of the liaison mechanisms were later hampered by the lack of commitment from some member states.

The Sub-Committee,

therefore, recommends that:

a.

the life of the Ad-Hoc Committee of Ministers be extended and its role expanded to cover all breaches of sanctions against UNITA;

b.

verification mechanisms to monitor Violations of the UN Embargo be set up; and

(3.

member states rededicate themselves to information sharing in support of sanctions against UNITA. To facilitate this, the

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e.

in light of the current situation in the region, steps be taken by member states to deal with the proliferation of small arms.

The Sub-Committee noted, however, that the issues raised above would be tackled in consultation with the Public Security Sub-Committee.

JOINT TRAINING

8.

The Sub-Committee noted that a seminar on Joint Training was held in Windhoek, Namibia.

This seminar identified the following Joint Training programmes:

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Organised Crime Joint Training Programme which will be dealt with by Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Namibia;

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