

THE ARMS PROCUREMENT COMMISSION

**INDEX TO STATEMENT
REAR ADMIRAL (JG) D CHRISTIAN**

Item	Document	Page
	Statement of Rear Adm Christian	1 – 3
DJC-1	Curriculum Vitae	4
DJC-2	PowerPoint Presentation	5 - 22

REAR-ADMIRAL (JG) DEREK JOHN CHRISTIAN
South African Navy

R Adm (JG) Christian joined the South African Navy in 1975, having matriculated from Grey High School in Port Elizabeth. On completion of a B.Mil (B.Sc) at the Military Academy, he joined the Strike Craft Flotilla in Durban where he qualified as a bridge watchkeeping officer. He volunteered for submarine service and was transferred to the Submarine Flotilla in Simon's Town in 1980, where he served in a variety of seagoing and shore billets, obtaining extensive operational and seagoing experience in the process.

After leaving the Flotilla in 1989, R Adm (JG) Christian served as the Training Officer for Junior Officers in Simon's Town, and then as a member of the Directing Staff at the South African Naval Staff College in Muizenberg. He was promoted to Captain in 1996 and appointed as Senior Staff Officer Maritime Strategy at Navy Headquarters. During this period he was one of the Navy's representatives involved in the formulation of the Defence White Paper and Defence Review.

From July 1996 to June 1997 R Adm (JG) Christian attended the US Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, where he obtained a diploma in National Security and Strategic Studies. After this appointment he resumed his Maritime Strategy duties at Navy Headquarters, until being sent to Washington, DC, as the Naval and Assistant Defence Attaché at the Embassy of South Africa, in December 2000. During this period he was elected as the Chairperson of the Naval Attaches' Association, a job which further raised the profile of both South Africa and the SA Navy in the international military and diplomatic environment of Washington, DC. He returned to South Africa in July 2003 and assumed the post of Senior Directing Staff National Security Theory at the SA National Defence College in Pretoria.

R Adm (JG) Christian was appointed as the 17th Commandant of the Military Academy in April 2006 and promoted to R Adm (JG) with effect from May 2006. He was transferred to Navy Headquarters in a project-related post in April 2009, assessing the Navy's training and qualification processes for its sea-going personnel. He was appointed to his current post as Director Naval Logistics at Navy Headquarters in January 2011.

R Adm (JG) Christian's further qualifications include an MBA from the University of Cape Town and an MA in International Relations from Salve Regina University in Newport, RI. He is also a graduate of the Executive National Security Programme (ENSP) of the SA National Defence College.

R Adm (JG) Christian has had papers presented at both local and international conferences. Academic awards that he has received include the following: the Sanlam Centurion prize for the best Commandant's Research Paper during his ENSP course – SA National Defence College, 2000; an Honourable Mention in the Robert E. Batemans International Prize Essay Competition - US Naval War College, 1997; the SA Naval Staff College Book Prize for Research and Literature Skills for his winning treatise - SA Naval Command and Staff Course, 1994; the Andersen Consulting Prize for Best Information Systems Group Project - MBA, 1991/92; the Admiral Sir Bertie Packer Memorial Shield for Leadership and Scholastic Achievement - SA Navy, 1985; and the United States Naval Institute Prize for Outstanding Scholastic Achievement - SA Navy, 1983.

R Adm (JG) Christian's medals include the Military Merit Medal and the medal for thirty years loyal service in the National Defence Force. He has also been awarded the Legion of Merit from the United States for his services as an attaché in that country.

R Adm (JG) Christian's interests include current affairs, history, reading, sport and travel. He is married to Jeannette and they have two adult sons.

THE ARMS PROCUREMENT COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL (JUNIOR GRADE)
DEREK JOHN CHRISTIAN**

I,

DEREK JOHN CHRISTIAN

hereby say that:

1. I am currently the Director Naval Logistics at Navy Headquarters, Pretoria, a post I have held since January 2011.
2. In January 1996 I was promoted to the rank of Captain (SA Navy) and appointed as the Navy's Senior Staff Officer Maritime Strategy at Navy Headquarters. I held this post until June 1996, and then again from July 1997 to September 2000. In the period from July 1996 to June 1997 I was a student at the US Navy War College in Newport, Rhode Island, United States.
3. A copy of my CV is attached marked "DJC-1".
4. Concerning the rationale for the current Force Design, I was one of the Navy's representatives involved with the discussion and compilation of the 1996 White Paper on Defence, and the 1998 Defence Review, in my capacity as the Senior Staff Officer Maritime Strategy. The basis for the White Paper and subsequent Defence Review, then and now, lies in Section 200(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which states that the "primary object of the defence force is to defend and protect the Republic, its territorial integrity and its people".
5. Taking this Constitutional requirement into account, the White Paper and Defence Review listed the functions and tasks that the SANDF had to be able to carry out. There were a total of nineteen tasks, ranging from providing "core defence capabilities ... against external military threats", to providing "hydrographic services to South African mariners", amongst others. Of course, the Navy was, and still is, involved to a greater or lesser role in most of these tasks. For example, the Navy

continues to play a vital part in countering a possible military threat, and is the sole agency involved in hydrographic work.

6. The functions and tasks mentioned in the Defence Review were developed and analysed by a group within the Department of Defence, chaired by the Director Strategy for the Department, and included representatives from all Services and Divisions within the SANDF and the Secretariat. Different scenarios and possibilities were considered for each task, covering as many options and variations as possible. For example, scenarios were developed for conducting search and rescue missions close to South Africa's coast, as well as hundreds of miles out to sea. Scenarios were developed dealing with potential threats to South Africa's maritime trade by a generic naval force from a medium size power from outside of Africa. Scenarios were developed to deal with peacekeeping operations, and what would happen if these escalated into open conflict, and so on. It will be appreciated that the list of possibilities was virtually endless.
7. A "mini" force design was then compiled to deal with each scenario, with each and every stage of this process being fully "joint". In other words, the generation of the scenarios involved all Services, as did the discussion concerning the possible outcomes and solutions. Finally, the best combination of naval, air and land forces was considered in solving, or dealing with, each scenario.
8. After considering as many options and variations as possible, as well as providing generic costing for each of the elements and forces involved, data concerning these mini force designs was fed into a computerised model that "optimised" the overall size of the force design - for the entire SANDF - for the amount of money available. This part of the exercise was known as Project OPTIMUM and was facilitated by Deloitte and Touche, as management and operational research consultants to the Department of Defence. As these force designs developed and evolved, they were periodically presented to the Defence Staff Council for comments, approval or modification, as well as to the respective Services' Staff Councils.
9. As this process continued, scenarios were updated, potential budgets modified and operating costs re-appreciated on a continuous basis to confirm that the planned force designs remained relevant. This process continued to be fine-tuned, until the force designs as given in the Defence Review were decided on.

10. It is worth mentioning that both the White Paper and Defence Review process involved constant interaction with the broader public and interested parties, such as academics, NGOs, church representatives, think tanks, private individuals, etc. Finally, both documents were fully debated, and unanimously approved, by all political parties present in Parliament at the time.
11. Concerning the utilization of the ships and submarines since their acquisition, it must be highlighted that operating a modern, albeit small, navy such as the South African Navy is a complex business. In this we are no different to most other navies, especially those of a similar size and nature. Professional navies that have been operating submarines for years, for example, have had their share of major setbacks in recent times, with accidents and operational availability issues being reported involving several navies. All these, as tragic as they are, help put the operation of our submarines into perspective, and indicate how challenging the submarine warfare and underwater environment is.
12. I attach, marked "DJC-2" a copy of a presentation that I shall give during the course of my evidence.

Signed at Pretoria on 26 August 2013.

**DEREK JOHN CHRISTIAN
DIRECTOR NAVAL LOGISTICS:
REAR-ADMIRAL (JUNIOR GRADE)**