

## 9.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

### 9.3.1 Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

#### (a) Charges to Court, Detection Rate and Conviction Rate for Contact Crimes, Property Crimes and Crimes Dependent on Police Action for Detection

- During the 2009/10 reporting period, Detective Services were evaluated on three performance indicators, namely: charges to court, the detection rate and the conviction rate. Table 25 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and conviction rates achieved from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 regarding contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- The number of charges reported reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is being updated continuously. The charges carried over are the number of charges that had been carried over from previous years, of which the investigation was not concluded at that time.
- The total number of charges of a specific crime that was investigated is determined by the number of charges reported (new charges), as well as charges that are still pending from previous financial years (charges that are still being investigated). The number of charges referred to court is divided by the number of charges which were investigated to determine the percentage of charges referred to court. To determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court, charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded were divided by the total number of charges investigated. To determine the conviction rate, the total number of charges in which the accused was found guilty and charges closed by other means were divided by the total number of charges referred to court and charges previously to court.

#### *Contact crimes (crimes against persons)*

- From table 25 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 7 754 (-1,13%) in comparison with the same period in the 2008/09 financial year. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of common assault with 4 446 charges (2.31%). Charges referred to court increased by 5.92% to 45.86%. However, in the case of murder a decrease of -0.56% to 22.70% and sexual offences with a decrease of -0.20% to 50.68% was noted. The highest increase was in respect of robbery with aggravated circumstances by 0,87% to 12,52% and common assault by 0,83% to 49,02%.
- The detection rate increased by 7,17% to 59,62%. The highest increase was in respect of sexual offences by 4,24% to 66,61%. The conviction rate for contact crimes increased by 2,24% to 23,78%, while common robbery indicated the highest increase of 3,54% to 19,97%.

#### *Property-related crime*

- 21 184 (3,98%) more charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2008/2009 financial year. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicles with an increase of 11 314 (10,33%) more charges. Charges referred to court increased by 1,07% to 12,71%. Theft of motor vehicles indicated an increase of 0,38% and stock theft by 0,21%.
- With regard to the detection rate an increase of 1,56% to 16,97% was noted. Theft of motor vehicles indicated the highest increase of 0,51%. The conviction rate increased with 1,85% to 24,50% with theft out of/from motor vehicles indicating the highest increase of 2,50%, followed by

murder with 2,49%.

*Crimes dependent on police action*

- 24 939 (13,31%) more charges were reported by the police in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes with 17 668 (15,08%) more charges reported. Charges referred to court increased by 1,57% to 97,61% with illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the biggest increase, by 2,23% to 88,49%.
- The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action increased by 1,34% to 98,39%, while the conviction rate decreased by -8,79% to 37,13%.

When contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime are combined, the reported charges increased by 24 644 (1,18%), while charges referred to court increased by 2,95% to 37,08%. The detection rate increased by 3,34% to 46,16%. The conviction rate decreased by -0,45% to 30,36%. (See table 25 for the actual achievements against the targets for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime).

**Note that as from 2010/11 the Detective Services will be evaluated on a new performance indicator: “Court-ready case dockets”. This indicator will provide a more accurate reflection of the work done by the detectives, since the indicator does not entail any outstanding investigation requiring further investigation by a detective and indicates that all the evidence have been obtained. This indicator will therefore replace the present performance indicators: ‘charges to court’ and the ‘conviction rate’.**





Table 25: Performance of General Investigations

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate		
	08'09	09\10	diff	08'09	09\10	diff	08'09	09\10	% diff	08'09	09\10	% diff	08'09	09\10	% diff
<b>Contact crimes (Crime against the person)</b>															
Murder	18 148	16 834	-1 314	29 521	25 973	-3 548	10 883 (23,26%)	10 950 (22,70%)	-0,56%	12 710 (27,19%)	12 864 (26,57%)	-0,62%	4 818 (12,82%)	5 064 (13,55%)	0,73%
Attempted murder	18 298	17 410	-888	8 228	6 979	-1 249	8 426 (32,22%)	8 372 (32,15%)	-0,07%	10 956 (41,37%)	11 010 (42,00%)	0,63%	2 471 (12,28%)	2 860 (14,29%)	2,01%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	121 392	113 755	-7 637	41 479	28 169	-13 310	15 948 (11,65%)	16 056 (12,52%)	0,87%	18 816 (13,71%)	19 004 (14,77%)	1,06%	3 548 (10,24%)	4 208 (11,40%)	1,16%
Common robbery	59 232	57 537	-1 695	9 562	5 570	-3 992	19 620 (28,55%)	19 402 (29,22%)	0,67%	23 706 (34,32%)	23 636 (35,47%)	1,15%	5 720 (16,43%)	6 723 (19,97%)	3,54%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	203 777	205 293	1 516	27 249	22 443	-4 806	137 154 (60,37%)	143 806 (60,46%)	0,09%	169 780 (74,01%)	175 342 (74,52%)	0,51%	47 837 (22,83%)	55 440 (26,14%)	3,31%
Common assault	192 838	197 284	4 446	29 174	25 631	-3 543	105 439 (48,19%)	114 768 (49,02%)	0,83%	157 207 (71,33%)	166 281 (72,35%)	1,02%	43 857 (30,45%)	51 062 (33,60%)	3,15%
Sexual offences	70 514	68 332	-2 182	18 336	15 727	-2 609	41 495 (50,88%)	40 001 (50,68%)	-0,20%	52 027 (62,37%)	51 182 (66,61%)	4,24%	11 019 (11,53%)	10 778 (14,56%)	3,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>684 199</b>	<b>676 445</b>	<b>-7 754</b>	<b>163 549</b>	<b>130 492</b>	<b>-33 057</b>	<b>338 965</b> <b>(39,94%)</b>	<b>353 355</b> <b>(45,86%)</b>	<b>5,92%</b>	<b>445 202</b> <b>(52,45%)</b>	<b>459 319</b> <b>(59,62%)</b>	<b>7,17%</b>	<b>119 270</b> <b>(21,54%)</b>	<b>136 135</b> <b>(23,78%)</b>	<b>2,24%</b>
<b>Contact related crimes</b>															
Arson	6 846	6 701	-145	1 862	1 481	-381	1 931 (21,84%)	1 918 (22,06%)	0,22%	3 220 (36,47%)	3 248 (37,39%)	0,92%	506 (14,49%)	560 (17,28%)	2,79%
Malicious damage to property	134 261	132 134	-2 127	14 656	12 126	-2 530	46 266 (31,38%)	48 065 (31,65%)	0,27%	67 848 (45,55%)	69 418 (46,23%)	0,68%	16 192 (23,63%)	14 131 (27,13%)	3,50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141 107</b>	<b>138 835</b>	<b>-2 272</b>	<b>16 518</b>	<b>13 607</b>	<b>-2 911</b>	<b>48 197</b> <b>(30,58%)</b>	<b>49 983</b> <b>(32,82%)</b>	<b>2,24%</b>	<b>71 068</b> <b>(45,09%)</b>	<b>72 666</b> <b>(47,71%)</b>	<b>2,62%</b>	<b>16 688</b> <b>(24,76%)</b>	<b>14 691</b> <b>(21,22%)</b>	<b>-3,54%</b>
<b>Property related crime</b>															
Burglary at residential premises	246 616	256 577	9 961	35 757	22 221	-13 536	43 583 (15,76%)	44 891 (15,30%)	-0,46%	55 121 (19,87%)	57 258 (19,48%)	-0,39%	17 105 (23,02%)	19 176 (25,51%)	2,49%
Burglary at non-residential premises	70 009	71 773	1 764	8 997	5 963	-3 034	11 305 (14,52%)	10 838 (13,82%)	-0,70%	13 598 (17,50%)	13 159 (16,69%)	-0,81%	4 438 (23,43%)	4 957 (25,63%)	2,20%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	75 968	71 776	-4 192	46 162	19 338	-26 824	6 364 (5,13%)	6 219 (5,51%)	0,38%	8 465 (6,76%)	8 279 (7,27%)	0,51%	1 926 (13,22%)	2014 (14,11%)	0,89%

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate					
	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	% diff			
<b>Property related crime</b>																		
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	109 548	120 862	11 314	10,33%	10 133	6 331	-3 802	-37,52%	8 860 (7,36%)	9 294 (7,26%)	9 294 (7,26%)	-0,10%	12 606 (10,43%)	13 380 (10,38%)	3 048 (20,37%)	3 439 (22,87%)	-0,05%	2 50%
Stock theft	30 043	32 380	2 337	7,78%	7 267	7 122	-145	-2,00%	4 462 (12,02%)	4 890 (12,21%)	4 890 (12,21%)	0,21%	8 907 (23,81%)	9 610 (23,78%)	1 820 (24,16%)	2 139 (24,63%)	-0,03%	0,47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>532 184</b>	<b>553 368</b>	<b>21 184</b>	<b>3,98%</b>	<b>108 316</b>	<b>60 975</b>	<b>-47 341</b>	<b>-43,71%</b>	<b>74 574</b> <b>(11,64%)</b>	<b>76 132</b> <b>(12,71%)</b>	<b>76 132</b> <b>(12,71%)</b>	<b>1,07%</b>	<b>98 697</b> <b>(15,41%)</b>	<b>101 686</b> <b>(16,97%)</b>	<b>28 337</b> <b>(22,65%)</b>	<b>31 725</b> <b>(24,50%)</b>	<b>1,56%</b>	<b>1,85%</b>
<b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b>																		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 045	14 542	497	3,54%	1 255	854	-401	-31,95%	13 356 (86,26%)	14 182 (88,49%)	14 182 (88,49%)	2,23%	13 818 (89,77%)	14 679 (91,38%)	5 059 (15,55%)	5 106 (15,61%)	1,61%	0,06%
Drug-related crime	117 172	134 840	17 668	15,08%	1 526	897	-629	-41,22%	115 381 (97,11%)	133 028 (98,39%)	133 028 (98,39%)	1,28%	116 306 (97,92%)	133 640 (98,98%)	74 903 (49,42%)	85 026 (49,23%)	1,06%	-0,19%
Driving under the influence of alcohol	56 165	62 939	6 774	12,06%	1 573	1 312	-261	-16,59%	55 402 (95,76%)	62 252 (96,66%)	62 252 (96,66%)	0,90%	55 963 (96,73%)	62 819 (97,53%)	46 576 (28,25%)	29 960 (29,17%)	0,80%	0,92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 382</b>	<b>212 321</b>	<b>24 939</b>	<b>13,31%</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>-1 291</b>	<b>-29,65%</b>	<b>184 139</b> <b>(96,04%)</b>	<b>209 462</b> <b>(97,61%)</b>	<b>209 462</b> <b>(97,61%)</b>	<b>1,57%</b>	<b>186 087</b> <b>(97,05%)</b>	<b>211 138</b> <b>(98,39%)</b>	<b>126 538</b> <b>(45,92%)</b>	<b>120 092</b> <b>(37,13%)</b>	<b>1,34%</b>	<b>-8,79%</b>
<b>Other serious crime</b>																		
Theft (other)	394 124	367 442	-26 682	-6,77%	63 679	39 908	-23 771	-37,33%	94 476 (19,95%)	89 504 (20,76%)	89 504 (20,76%)	0,81%	141 464 (29,82%)	136 318 (31,50%)	36 385 (24,89%)	36 746 (27,66%)	1,68%	2,77%
Fraud	77 474	84 842	7 368	9,51%	35 169	31 592	-3 577	-10,17%	29 649 (26,42%)	24 522 (23,11%)	24 522 (23,11%)	-3,31%	43 487 (38,81%)	39 363 (35,66%)	17 707 (36,71%)	13 189 (33,89%)	-3,15%	-2,82%
Shoplifting	80 773	88 634	7 861	9,73%	585	365	-220	-37,61%	79 885 (97,99%)	87 732 (98,47%)	87 732 (98,47%)	0,48%	80 417 (98,68%)	88 184 (99,04%)	56 855 (54,47%)	65 124 (56,59%)	0,36%	2,12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>552 371</b>	<b>540 918</b>	<b>-11 453</b>	<b>-2,07%</b>	<b>99 433</b>	<b>71 865</b>	<b>-27 568</b>	<b>-27,73%</b>	<b>204 010</b> <b>(31,30%)</b>	<b>201 758</b> <b>(33,20%)</b>	<b>201 758</b> <b>(33,20%)</b>	<b>1,90%</b>	<b>265 368</b> <b>(40,71%)</b>	<b>263 865</b> <b>(43,42%)</b>	<b>110 947</b> <b>(39,31%)</b>	<b>115 059</b> <b>(40,92%)</b>	<b>2,71%</b>	<b>1,61%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above</b>																		
Hijacking of cars	14 915	13 902	-1 013	-6,79%	12 837	8 123	-4 714	-36,72%	1 967 (7,09%)	1 963 (8,91%)	1 963 (8,91%)	1,82%	2 333 (8,41%)	2 354 (10,69%)	414 (8,99%)	487 (9,19%)	2,28%	0,20%
Hijacking of trucks	1 437	1 412	-25	-1,74%	1 566	1 218	-348	-22,22%	138 (4,60%)	130 (4,94%)	130 (4,94%)	0,34%	172 (5,73%)	174 (6,62%)	32 (8,79%)	33 (8,42%)	0,89%	-0,37%
Robbery of cash in transit	386	279	-107	-27,72%	412	309	-103	-25,00%	93 (11,65%)	80 (13,61%)	80 (13,61%)	1,96%	102 (12,78%)	86 (14,63%)	19 (5,52%)	18 (4,83%)	1,85%	-0,69%
Bank robbery	102	79	-23	-22,55%	156	94	-62	-39,74%	47 (18,22%)	24 (13,87%)	24 (13,87%)	-4,35%	48 (18,60%)	26 (15,03%)	10 (5,78%)	10 (6,13%)	3,57%	0,35%

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported		Total number of complaints incomplete		% Cases referred to court		% Detection rate		% Conviction rate							
	08\09	09\10	diff	% diff	08\09	09\10	diff	% diff	08\09	09\10	% diff					
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above</b>																
Robbery at residential premises	18 438	18 786	348	1,89%	7 062	6 685	-377	-5,34%	4 095 (16,06%)	4 323 (16,97%)	0,91%	4 578 (17,95%)	4 838 (18,99%)	774 (10,50%)	1 037 (3,59%)	-6,91%
Robbery at business premises	13 920	14 534	614	4,41%	4 075	4 845	770	18,90%	2 787 (15,49%)	3 284 (16,95%)	1,46%	3 124 (17,36%)	3 649 (18,83%)	320 (6,93%)	587 (12,69%)	5,76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 198</b>	<b>48 992</b>	<b>-206</b>	<b>-0,42%</b>	<b>26 108</b>	<b>21 274</b>	<b>-4 834</b>	<b>-18,52%</b>	<b>9 127 (12,12%)</b>	<b>9 804 (13,95%)</b>	<b>1,83%</b>	<b>10 357 (13,75%)</b>	<b>11 127 (15,84%)</b>	<b>1 569 (8,98%)</b>	<b>2 172 (9,36%)</b>	<b>0,38%</b>
<b>All 20 serious crimes combined</b>																
Contact crimes (Crime against the person)	684 199	676 445	-7 754	-1,13%	163 549	130 492	-33 057	-20,21%	338 965 (39,94%)	353 355 (45,86%)	5,92%	445 202 (52,45%)	459 319 (59,62%)	1 192 70 (21,54%)	136 135 (23,78%)	2,24%
Contact-related crimes	141 107	138 835	-2 272	-1,61%	16 518	13 607	-2 911	-17,62%	48 197 (30,58%)	49 983 (32,82%)	2,24%	71 068 (45,09%)	72 666 (47,71%)	16 698 (24,76%)	14 691 (21,22%)	-3,54%
Property-related crimes	532 184	553 368	21 184	3,98%	108 316	60 975	-47 341	-43,71%	74 574 (11,64%)	76 132 (12,71%)	1,07%	98 697 (15,41%)	101 686 (16,97%)	28 337 (22,65%)	31 725 (24,50%)	1,85%
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	187 382	212 321	24 939	13,31%	4 354	3 063	-1 291	-29,65%	184 139 (96,04%)	209 462 (97,61%)	1,57%	186 087 (97,05%)	211 138 (98,39%)	126 538 (45,92%)	120 092 (37,13%)	-8,79%
Other serious crime	552 371	540 918	-11 453	-2,07%	99 433	71 865	-27 568	-27,73%	204 010 (31,30%)	201 758 (33,20%)	1,90%	265 368 (40,71%)	263 865 (43,42%)	110 947 (39,31%)	11 5059 (40,92%)	1,61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 097 243</b>	<b>2 121 887</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>1,18%</b>	<b>392 170</b>	<b>280 002</b>	<b>-112 168</b>	<b>-28,60%</b>	<b>849 885 (34,13%)</b>	<b>890 690 (37,08%)</b>	<b>2,95%</b>	<b>1066422 (42,82%)</b>	<b>1108674 (46,16%)</b>	<b>401 790 (30,81%)</b>	<b>41 7702 (30,36%)</b>	<b>-0,45%</b>

## (b) Charges to Court and the Detection Rate for Crimes Against Women (18 Years and Older) and Children (Under 18 Years)

- Table 26 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and the conviction rate achieved from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 regarding crimes committed against women (persons 18 years and older) and children (persons under the age of 18 years).
- A target of 30% was set for charges referred to court in the 2009/10 financial year for crimes committed against children (under 18 years) and in which the detectives achieved a success rate of 51,57%. In respect of the detection rate a target of 40% was set and a rate of 66,27% was achieved.
- A target of 40% was set for charges referred to court in the 2009/10 financial year for crimes committed against women (18 years and older) and the detectives achieved 56,81%. In respect of the detection rate a target of 42% was set and the detectives achieved a rate of 71,92%.

### *Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS)*

- The Minister of Police has instructed that the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units be re-established during his budget vote speech in May 2010. In order to give impetus to the instruction, the Minister set a deadline that all units should be fully operational by 1 April 2011. The National Commissioner instructing all Provincial Commissioners that members have to be placed for the interim at FCS units, by following the cluster model supported the instruction.
- A task team has been established to assist with the re-establishment of FCS units in the provinces. The existing mandate, defining what FCS-related crimes will be investigated by FCS units, was reviewed by considering new and amended legislation such as the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) and the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008). It is envisaged that Social Workers, specialising in the field of forensic social work, will be utilised to provide expert testimony or assessment that are based on the investigation of persons involved in FCS-related cases, to Courts of Law or to legal authorities (substantive expert testimony) or to provide expert testimony that is not based on the investigation of persons involved to Courts of Law (rehabilitative expert testimony).
- During the 2009/10 financial year 48 721 cases were received by the FCS for investigation (2 089 enquiries and 46 632 dockets), which led to 27 492 arrests. 41 858 cases (400 enquiries and 41 458 dockets) were on hand as on 31 March 2010 (28 801 are court cases).

#### **Modimolle Serial Rapist**

The team comprised members of the Investigative Psychology Unit, the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), the Modimolle detectives, the FCS unit and the Local Crime Record Centre (LCRC). Most of the work was done by Modimolle FCS members. Besides the usual investigative procedures, they perused more than 300 dockets dealing with murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape and indecent assault to analyse and collect information. They held several special operations, monitored all reported cases involving missing children, compiled an identity kit, as well as setting up an operational room displaying and mapping all crime scenes.

Members of the task team were permanently on standby to attend to complaints, follow up information and visit relatives to give feedback.

The accused was arrested, convicted and sentenced to 16 life sentences and 220 years' imprisonment for a series of rapes, murders and kidnapping involving children.

#### **Lephalale Serial Rapist**

The investigating officer received three cases of female security guards and a civilian woman who were raped in September and October 2008. There was no information on the suspects and the modus operandi of the cases were the same.

After a firearm had been recovered in a case of housebreaking, the accused in this case was linked through DNA samples to the rape cases.

The investigating officer managed to arrest the accused and he was found guilty in the Regional Court and sentenced to life imprisonment for rape, 20 years for robbery and another 10 years for rape.

#### **"Barbie Case"**

A male and a female sexually exploited children over a period of time. They were charged and the male fled the RSA. He is currently serving a sentence for robbery in Russia. The female was convicted on 11 charges of indecent assault and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.



Table 26: Investigation of crimes against women and children

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% cases referred to court			% detection rate			% conviction rate		
	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	% diff
<b>Crimes against children under age of 18 years</b>															
Murder	843	965	122	14,47%	2 652	837	-1 815	-68,44%	947 (27,10%)	678 (37,62%)	1 147 (32,82%)	742 (41,18%)	524 (11,90%)	342 (15,80%)	3,90%
Attempted murder	782	1 113	331	42,33%	555	301	-254	-45,77%	636 (47,57%)	508 (35,93%)	830 (62,08%)	608 (43,00%)	231 (13,71%)	185 (16,77%)	3,06%
Common assault	14 544	14 982	438	3,01%	3 315	2 436	-879	-26,52%	11 119 (62,26%)	8872 (50,94%)	16 774 (93,92%)	12 920 (74,18%)	5 512 (36,37%)	4 586 (39,39%)	3,02%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	12 422	12 062	-360	-2,90%	2 961	1 682	-1 279	-43,19%	12 925 (84,02%)	8 812 (64,12%)	16 062 (104,41%)	10 645 (77,45%)	5 475 (26,92%)	4 073 (30,67%)	3,75%
Sexual offences	20 141	27 417	7 276	36,13%	6 304	6 119	-185	-2,93%	13 998 (52,93%)	16 155 (48,17%)	17 147 (64,84%)	20 091 (59,91%)	3 750 (11,01%)	4 237 (12,28%)	1,27%
Total	48 732	56 539	7 807	16,02%	15 787	11 375	-4 412	-27,95%	39 625 (61,42%)	35 025 (51,57%)	51 960 (80,53%)	45 006 (66,27%)	15 492 (20,48%)	13 423 (21,41%)	0,93%
<b>Crimes against women: persons 18 years &amp; older</b>															
Murder	2 436	2 457	21	0,86%	2 796	2 794	-2	-0,07%	1 592 (30,43%)	1 559 (29,69%)	1 820 (34,79%)	1 754 (33,40%)	794 (16,52%)	862 (17,45%)	0,93%
Attempted murder	2 966	3 008	42	1,42%	1 100	1 074	-26	-2,36%	1 469 (36,13%)	1 497 (36,67%)	1 796 (44,17%)	1 832 (44,88%)	529 (16,22%)	650 (19,95%)	3,73%
Common assault	91 390	94 176	2 786	3,05%	9 979	10 529	550	5,51%	54 142 (53,41%)	60 581 (57,86%)	74 601 (73,59%)	81 089 (77,45%)	22 679 (32,07%)	27 714 (36,16%)	4,09%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	61 509	62 143	634	1,03%	6 098	6 364	266	4,36%	42 978 (63,57%)	46 150 (67,37%)	51 420 (76,06%)	54 379 (79,38%)	16 710 (27,15%)	19 474 (30,39%)	3,24%
Sexual offences	30 124	36 093	5 969	19,81%	6 183	7 780	1 597	25,83%	14 705 (40,50%)	18 835 (42,93%)	18 185 (50,09%)	23 779 (54,20%)	3 225 (10,61%)	4 372 (11,55%)	0,94%
Total	188 425	197 877	9 452	5,02%	26 156	28 541	2 385	9,12%	114 886 (53,54%)	128 622 (56,81%)	147 822 (68,89%)	162 833 (71,92%)	43 937 (25,74%)	53 072 (28,41%)	2,67%

### 9.3.2 Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) was established on 6 July 2009 in terms of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences and any other offences or category of offences referred to DPCI by the National Commissioner. This relates to the investigation of organised crime, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption. The DPCI comprises 2 633 members.

A total of 287 Directorate of Special Investigations (DSO) projects were transferred to the DPCI. These projects were subjected to an evaluation in determining the nature of each project, the status of each project, the resources that are required to finalise investigations and the allocation of the projects within the DPCI for finalisation. The result of the allocation process was as follows: 17 cases transferred to be investigated in terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation (OCPI) approach; 164 cases transferred to the Commercial Crime units for completion of the investigation; 48 cases transferred to the Organised Crime units for completion of the investigation; 55 cases were found to be ready for closure and 3 cases awaited approval for closure during the transfer process. To date, 261 suspects were arrested during the investigation of these cases resulting in 38 convictions.

The following is reported on the activities of the DPCI (the Hawks) in accordance with the provisions of section 17K(2) of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008).

#### (a) Organised Crime-Related Charges <sup>2</sup>

- Organised crime spans a wide area: illegal drugs and substances; smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods; plundering mineral and marine resources; smuggling firearms; human and child trafficking; car and truck hijacking; aggravated robberies; cable theft; money laundering and fraud, to mention a few.
- In terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation process (OCPI), 121 organised crime groups (projects) composed of 630 targets were identified and investigated. 43 of these targets were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 450 suspects. Organised crime follows the principle that a project investigation is only registered once the usual investigative methods had failed to address the organised criminal group and the threat it represents. This is done through the Organised Crime Secretariat. Most of these criminal groups specialise in drug-related crime; motor vehicle theft; hijacking motor vehicles and trucks; fraud; corruption; trafficking in non-ferrous metals and precious metals and stones.
- The mandate of organised crime includes the investigation of specific violent crime that can, in the majority of instances, not be investigated by means of an OCPI. During the reporting period, 1 498 arrests were made and 188 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as the hijacking of cars and trucks, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, house and business robberies. There were 3 850 arrests and 573 convictions for project and non-project investigations. In addition 28 suspects on the 'most wanted list' were arrested for armed robberies, cash-in-transit robberies and bank robberies.

#### *Drug-related crimes*

- An analysis of the threats emanating from organised crime groups over the past decade identified drug threats as accounting for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling as an organised crime usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling, as well as vehicle hijacking. Dependency on drugs can become so expensive that drug users must commit crime to feed their habit (e.g. all kinds of theft, including

<sup>2</sup> Section 2 of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) defines organised crime as a person, group of persons or syndicate acting in an organised fashion or in a manner which could result in substantial financial gain for the person, group of persons or syndicate involved.



motor vehicle theft and armed robbery). Furthermore, some drugs may lead to violent crime such as murder, attempted murder, rape and all kinds of assault. Drugs such as cannabis, mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and Tik-Tik pose major threats to South Africa.

- During the reporting period 31 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, in comparison to 20 clandestine drug laboratories in 2008/09. In support of the investigations into clandestine laboratories, the chemical monitoring programme responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of the chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs dealt with 397 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. A further 1 805 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities.
- The following quantities of narcotics were seized during the investigation of organised crime cases: 265,632kg cocaine; 518,393kg crack cocaine; 179 613,813kg cannabis; 3 461 Ecstasy tablets; 83 923 Mandrax tablets; 59,143kg Tik-Tik; 12 890,314kg heroin; 200,570kg Cat and 3 136,672kg chemicals.

#### *Precious Metals and Diamonds*

- During the reporting period, 856 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals, in comparison to 452 arrests in 2008/09. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash seized was R11,6 billion.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). The Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 141 suspects for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals. 26 convictions were secured during the reporting period (117 arrests and 23 convictions in 2008/09).

#### *Seizure of Assets*

- To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime Units and Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), the Organised Crime Component made members available to the AFU for conducting investigations to trace the assets of organised criminal groups. The Assets Forfeiture task teams achieved the following successes in the investigation of 468 cases:

<b>Orders Obtained:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
Restraining orders	32	R 198,8 million
Preservation orders	106	R 25,7 million
Forfeiture orders	103	R 5,9 million

#### *Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1988 (Act No. 121 of 1998) (POCA)*

- An initiative between the Organised Crime Unit and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) resulted in an increase of the number of prosecutions in terms of the above Act which had been implemented in 2007.
- The NPA appointed dedicated Organised Crime prosecutors to deal with organised crime-related cases. Since this initiative commenced, up to 31 March 2010 a total of 136 prosecutions were instituted for contravening the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. Of these cases 32 prosecutions were approved in terms of the POCA for prosecution between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. Convictions for racketeering were obtained in six of these cases.

#### *Cross-border crime operations*

- In order to establish better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes, improved cooperation between SARPPCO countries in addressing cross-border crime, including illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling and stolen/hijacked vehicles was emphasised.
- The following operations in which South Africa participated were held within the region: Operation Kalahari involving Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Angola; Operation Hornkranz involving South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique; Operation Namutoni involving the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania and Mauritius and Operation Limpopo involving Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa and Mozambique. 651 vehicles were impounded, 6 firearms were seized, 606 illegal immigrants were arrested, 29 suspects were arrested for various crimes, and 81kg and 94 bags of cannabis were seized. Various SAPS Divisions were involved in these operations including Visible Policing, Detective Services and Crime Intelligence.

#### *Endangered Species*

- During the reporting period 83 persons were arrested for the illegal possession of abalone, the illegal possession of cycads, illegal hunting/possession/dealing in/of specially protected animals or animal products, the illegal possession/dealing in elephant ivory and illegal possession/dealing in rhino horn. The total value of items seized amounted to R88,9 million.

#### *Human Trafficking*

- For the reporting period two projects were registered: Operation Look-out in July 2009 and Operation Wolahoop in January 2010. 72 victims were rescued from brothels or the control of traffickers and repatriated to their countries. 14 arrests were made and two convictions secured.

### **(b) Charges Relating to Commercial Crime <sup>3</sup>**

- Commercial Crime is responsible for policing 58 Acts of Parliament, including the following:
  - Theft of trust monies by any person who is legally obliged to keep a separate trust account
  - Theft by persons employed in a fiduciary capacity, committed over a period of time by manipulating the accounting records of banks, building societies, insurance companies and businesses
  - Fraud arising from intercompany or close corporation transactions
  - Fraud by the double discounting of instalment sale agreements
  - Fraud arising from transactions on the stock exchange
  - Computer-related fraud, only if the computer itself has been manipulated and expert evidence in this regard is required
  - Fraud by persons employed in a fiduciary capacity, committed over a period of time by manipulating the accounting records of banks, insurance companies and businesses.

<sup>3</sup> *Crimes committed in the commercial sphere include common-law offences, as well as statutory offences and regulations. Corporate, organisational or business crimes form part of the total commercial crime spectrum. Commercial crimes are sophisticated crimes (in contrast to street crimes or conventional crimes), committed by an individual or an organisation, which require planning and skill, as well as concealment and fraud; it is committed with purpose and intent.*

- Advance fee fraud (4-1-9 letter scams)
- Given the mandate described above, Commercial Crime (excluding the Serious Economic Offences Unit) has operational groups within its structures that are responsible for the investigation of specific kinds of crime:
  - **Banking Crime Group**  
The Banking Crime Group attends to offences relating to, among other things, cheques, cards, motor vehicle finance fraud, application fraud and counterfeit currency.
  - **Counterfeit Goods Group**  
The Counterfeit Group concentrates on matters relating to intellectual property rights, revenue and trade and industry.
  - **Statutes and Fraud Group**  
The group deals with matters relating to statutes, fraud (general), advance fee fraud (4-1-9 letter scams) and other fraud scams.
  - **Serious Cases, Financial Crimes and Corruption Group**  
The group deals with matters relating to serious and high-profile cases, financial crimes and corruption.
  - **Electronic-Related Crime Group**  
The group concentrates on matters relating to crimes that have been committed by electronic means.
- Commercial crime investigated the following crimes in 2009/10:

#### *Banking Crime*

- During the reporting period, 10 569 new cases relating to banking crime to the value of R191,8 million were received. 787 arrests were made. In respect of the counterfeiting of credit cards, 2 906 new cases were reported compared to 1 780 cases registered in the previous financial year - an increase of 63%.
- With regard to other counterfeit bank card fraud, 8 366 new cases were reported during 2009/10 in comparison with 5 160 cases reported in 2008/09 - an increase of 62%.

#### *Counterfeit Goods*

- The violation of intellectual property rights is an international problem. Commercial Crime has been mandated to investigate these violations in South Africa in terms of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997). As a result of the extent of the problem, several operations were held in the provinces. During these operations large amounts of counterfeit goods were seized from flea markets, street vendors and shops.
- During the reporting period 398 cases were investigated and 317 arrests were made. The value of the counterfeit goods seized amounted to R16,5 million.

#### *Cyber Crime*

- Although Cyber crime in South Africa is mostly bank-related, it provides a medium to conduct an array of crimes, which include the unlawful access to information, laundering of funds and exchanging, publishing and trading of illegal material. The nature of cyber crime clearly reflects elements of Transnational Organised Crime and has evolved in a sophisticated crime phenomenon,



with specific reference to cyber-related fraud scams. Organised crime syndicates utilise these fraud scams to finance other and diversified organised crime operations such as the international drug trade, prostitution and human trafficking. Banks have expanded their internet banking client base and have vigorously promoted internet banking, mobile banking and related products and services. Various methods are used to commit cyber crime including:

- *Internet-related fraud.* In 2009/10, 2 533 new cases relating to internet fraud were reported in comparison to 1 426 cases reported in the previous financial year.
- *Phishing.* This crime phenomenon is the most prevalent modus operandi to steal personal information. False websites are created by criminals to con users into submitting such information which are later used in internet banking fraud.
- *Key loggers and spyware* including fraud and skimming devices. With regard to fraud (Basic Accounting System (BAS)), a number of incidents have occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Perpetrators who had access to computers placed key loggers on computers in government departments. Bank account information and passwords were acquired by means of key loggers and government bank accounts were accessed by the fraudsters and funds transferred to beneficiary accounts. Different types of skimming devices such as ATM devices and point of sale (POS) skimmers are used by criminals to commit fraud. Between September 2009 and April 2010, 132 devices were seized in 163 cases and 217 arrests were made. Increased use of wireless technology together with the use of electronic devices to perpetrate cyber crime is prevalent.

#### *Corruption - Section 34 reports*

- The new Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) came into operation on 27 April 2004. The Act repealed the Corruption Act, 1992 (Act No. 94 of 1992). One of the most important provisions of the Act is contained in section 34. According to section 34(1), persons who hold positions of authority (defined in section 34(4) of the Act), who know (intention) or ought reasonably to have known (indirect intention) or suspected that another person has committed an offence in terms of a forged document involving an amount of R100 000,00 or more, must report such knowledge or suspicion or cause such knowledge or suspicion to be reported to any police official.
- During the reporting period, 93 new reports were received for analysis and investigation. 45 suspects were arrested.

#### *Operation Clean Audit to address Corruption within Local Governments*

- The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) has taken decisive action in combating corruption within government and against corrupt officials and corrupt practices. Measures were implemented to combat corruption and to investigate corruption cases flowing from the actions of corrupt public officials and members of the public, focusing on provincial and local government level. Investigators from Commercial Crime have been appointed to investigate all corrupt activities and allegations of corruption, to cooperate and to coordinate investigations with audit teams responsible for auditing local government, metropolitan councils and municipalities.
- During the reporting period 238 new cases were reported and 48 cases were taken to court. 19 public officials and 31 members of the public were arrested for contravening the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004); the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999); the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003); the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No. 121 of 1998); and fraud and theft.

Table 27 reflects a summary of the investigation of commercial crime criminal cases. 30 114 cases were received in 2009/10 in comparison with 28 683 in 2008/09. 9 855 persons were arrested or made their first appearance in court compared to 11 668 in 2008/09. 6 451 persons were convicted compared to 8 058 in 2008/09. The amounts involved in these convictions totalled R811,2 million. (See table 3 for the actual achievements against the targets for commercial crime-related cases).





Table 27: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions			Value (R)		
	Number	Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Number	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual
Internet fraud	2 533	234 408 959	860 016	168	9	20 144 543	632 000	61	349	58	14 028 773	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	2 906	101 820 788	9 172 659	259	28	54 458 646	462 016	107	471	106	14 883 352	7 996 908
Fraud with stolen credit cards	526	19 109 180	12 156 137	164	9	9 082 222	137 002	109	218	79	13 099 188	38 523
Fraud with other cards	7 137	191 893 497	233 682	312	15	11 557 244	2 632	193	344	130	1 800 755	0
Prevention of counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	170	163 300	1 131 500	12	1	258 720	870 000	0	0	0	0	0
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	48	1 384 910	123 400	36	7	978 400	150 900	6	6	6	30 400	400
Fraud with stolen cheques	1 164	103 922 298	34 512 003	189	12	20 556 004	996 048	81	151	63	12 266 513	1 292 052
Fraud with cloned cheques	539	59 365 105	1 095 347	83	5	6 189 532	413 473	32	183	32	2 925 452	146 356
419 scams (Advance fee fraud)	243	19 129 394	5 125 000	7	9	234 558	0	2	2	2	75 873	0
Black dollar fraud scams	22	8 433 676	0	10	2	3 679 000	0	7	7	8	239 000	0
Kite-flying	1	345 641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	10 082	5 492 690 641	992 729 639	5 764	78	750 609 323	10 793 402	4 286	9 551	4 269	452 115 380	42 371 637
Theft	1 152	1 074 802 991	47 688 668	447	11	238 755 982	2 029 030	162	2 362	167	181 247 348	34 998
Forgery and uttering	511	321 797 978	134 121 189	110	2	19 130 553	750 000	44	112	46	23 836 012	540 000
Corruption Act, 1992/Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	93	526 181 829	0	44	1	58 948 706	0	2	3	3	0	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	2	4 019 119	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	676 702	0
Exchange Control Act	16	10 985 590	52 925	7	2	21 614 737	93 130	2	2	3	107 990	73 130
Insolvency Act, 1936	8	1 020 640	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Companies Act, 1973	36	46 062 567	5 000 000	2	0	600 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporation Act, 1984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Usury Act, 1968	8	90 000	0	3	0	0	0	2	252	2	12 550	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	3	25 000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	398	16 506 695	793 019	215	102	82 111 308	1 958 735	167	4 948	144	21 889 054	309 200
Other crime	2 515	332 542 780	23 136 918	1 648	82	278 968 736	17 544 122	1 297	3 840	1 327	71 975 563	15 771 515
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 114</b>	<b>8 566 702 578</b>	<b>1 267 932 102</b>	<b>9 480</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1 577 878 214</b>	<b>36 832 490</b>	<b>6 566</b>	<b>22 808</b>	<b>6 451</b>	<b>811 209 905</b>	<b>68 574 719</b>



### 9.3.3 Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre

#### (a) Time Taken to Generate Reports of Offenders' Previous Convictions

- The Criminal Record Centre (CRC) is responsible for the identification and/or confirmation of any previous convictions of persons suspected of having been involved in criminal activities that have/ or are being investigated by the SAPS.
- During the 2009/10 financial year, the CRC received 1 181 797 crime-related fingerprints for possible identification and/or confirmation. Of the enquiries received, 564 143 (47,73%) were enquiries that resulted in previous convictions being identified and/or confirmed.
- During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 929 297 non-crime-related enquiries. These enquiries are made in order to determine whether or not persons applying for a firearm and professional drivers' permits, etc have had any previous convictions.
- In addition to the above, the CRC performed 5 160 palm-print; 9 835 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) fingerprint identifications; 688 manual palm-print and 1 351 manual fingerprint identifications. A total of 15 599 Morpho Touch operations were held during which 155 479 persons were tested and resulted in 6 867 wanted persons being identified.
- The following information provides an overview of the work performed by the fingerprint laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres during the 2009/10 financial year:
  - Number of exhibits processed by fingerprint laboratory: 81 676
  - Number of cases processed by fingerprint laboratory: 16 973
  - Number of positive cases processed by fingerprint laboratory: 7 539
  - Number of MicroViper investigations undertaken: 147
  - Number of positive MicroViper investigations: 159
  - Number of shoe-print investigations: 192
  - Number of positive shoe-print investigations: 142
  - Number of objects etched: 1 282
  - Number of objects etched (positive): 666

### 9.3.4 Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)

#### (a) Exhibits Analysed

During the 2009/10 financial year, the Forensic Science Laboratory received 207 660 entries for analysis. Analysts analysed 221 337 entries (including entries from previous years), of which 190 349 (86%) entries were analysed within 35 days. Table 28 provides a summary of entries received and the analysis thereof within 35 days.

*Table 28: Exhibits analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory*

Section	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed within 35 days
<b>Ballistics</b> (Examination of firearms and tool marks as well as etching processes to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms)	87 581 entries	90 963 entries (98% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Biology</b> (Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, e.g. body fluids, human tissue and hair with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison (the latter exclusively on hair))	54 042 entries.	41 787 entries (64% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Scientific Analysis</b> (Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substances e.g. plastics, synthetic fibres, fuels, vegetable medicines/ poisons, soil, gold, metals, and primer residue)	5 230 entries.	4 943 entries (96% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Chemistry</b> (Analysis of substances e.g. powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs)	38 634 entries.	20 294 entries (89% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Questioned Documents</b> (Analysis of questioned documents e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes)	22 158 entries.	31 582 entries (89% analysed by analysts within 35 days).