

Other Theft

It has already been indicated that other theft and stock-theft were the only property related crimes on the increase. Other theft, has increased by 5,4% between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003. Docket analysis done by the Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC) clearly indicates that in the majority of cases the items stolen are cellular telephones, small amounts of cash, garden tools, food and jewellery, i.e. small items and the type of items which can also easily be misplaced or get lost. In some of these cases the complainants may genuinely believe that lost items had been stolen, while in others they have to report a crime to be able to claim compensation from insurance companies (which boils down to insurance fraud). However, a proportion of the genuine other theft cases are also generated by organised crime. Examples of these are the theft of copper wire, other conductor cables, brass water metres, electrical sliding gates, swimming pool pumps, etc. Where and when this phenomenon occurs, it usually happens on a very large scale and often generates hundreds of cases (as was the case recently in the precinct of Linden, where hundreds of water meters were stolen over a two month period).

Stock-theft

Stock-theft (which contributes 1,8% to the reported serious crime of South Africa) has increased by 10,0% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years. This increase of 10,0% (in the incidence of a crime which contributes relatively little to the overall serious crime figure in South Africa) occurred against the lowest ratio that stock-theft had achieved since the formation of the SAPS in 1994, namely the ratio of 93.4 recorded during the 2001/2002 financial year. If the whole period from 1994/1995 to 2002/2003 is evaluated, the stock-theft trend has actually stabilized during the 2002/2003 financial year.

On the other hand, it should be remembered that stock-theft in South Africa is a very emotional issue which can even lead to murder. Stock-theft is contributing to a belief among commercial farmers (and especially white commercial farmers) that the so-called farm attacks serve as terror tactics designed to drive them off their land, while it is also *inter alia* an underlying factor in many of the clan fights (so-called faction fights) in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. It can also influence farmers' decisions about the keeping of stock and in this way affect the level of food production in South Africa. Its impact should therefore not be underestimated.

CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

These crimes are the following:

- Illegal possession of firearms.
- Drug related crime.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

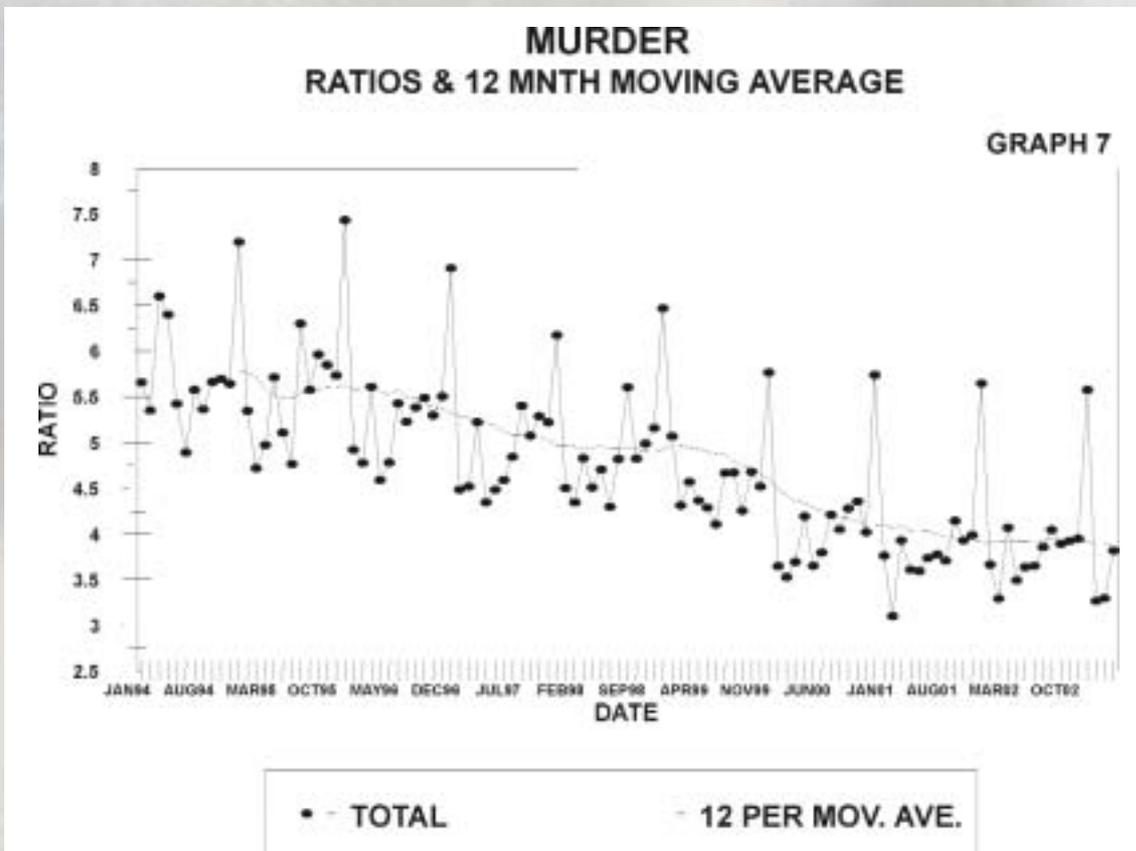
The above crimes are usually not reported to the police by members of the public. These crimes come to light primarily as a result of police actions like roadblocks and searches. An increase in these crimes may actually indicate that the police are more active, whereas a decrease may indicate decreased police activity. There can also be other explanations for decreases and increases observed in relation to these crimes. Decreases may e.g. result from a change in strategy among gun-runners and drug peddlers (e.g. to avoid roadblocks), a real decrease in these phenomena or the impact of previous actions like "arrive alive" campaigns on people.

CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION										
	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	% Increase/ Decrease between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Illegal possession of firearms	28.5	31.2	31.6	32.5	34.9	35.7	33.8	34.8	34.8	0,0%
Drug related crime	119.0	99.6	100.0	103.0	93.7	101.0	102.9	118.7	118.4	- 0,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	66.5	58.4	60.8	69.7	59.6	60.4	58.4	55.1	48.7	-11,6%

Between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years the following occurred:

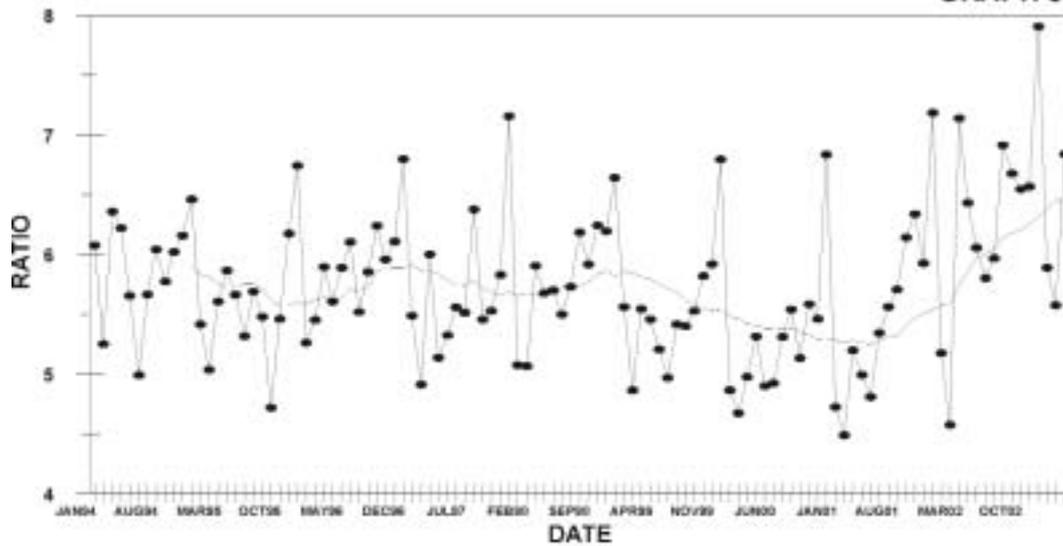
- Illegal possession of firearms remained at exactly the same level, namely **34.8** cases per 100,000 of the population.
- Drug related crime decreased by an insignificant **0,3%**.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs decreased by **11,6%**.

Illegal possession of firearms and drug related crime therefore remained very stable, while driving under the influence actually decreased to its lowest level since 1994/1995. Although an increase would have been positive, the stabilizations and significant decrease in driving under the influence may not necessarily be a result of less police activity. It may just indicate that drug peddlers and gun-runners have become smarter or that simply no growth in these phenomena actually occurred. However, the decrease in driving under the influence (to reach the lowest level ever) is of such a magnitude that it raises doubts as to whether most South Africans nowadays refrain from drinking and driving. This decrease can probably be linked to both less police and traffic police activity and lower levels of transgression.



ATTEMPTED MURDER

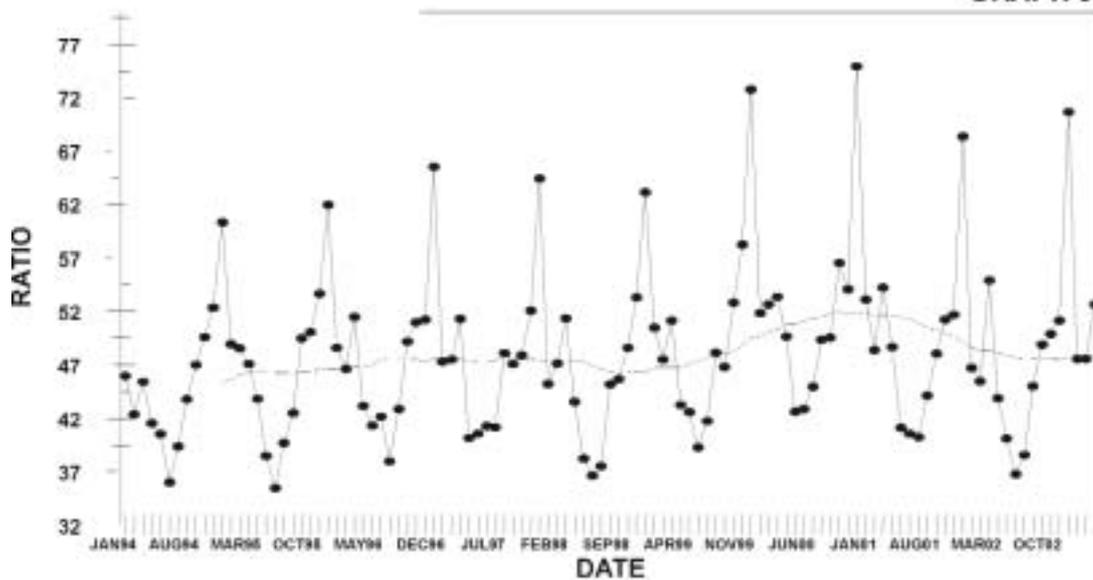
GRAPH 8



• TOTAL — 12 PER MOV. AVE.

ASSAULT: GBH RATIOS & 12 MNTH MOVING AVERAGE

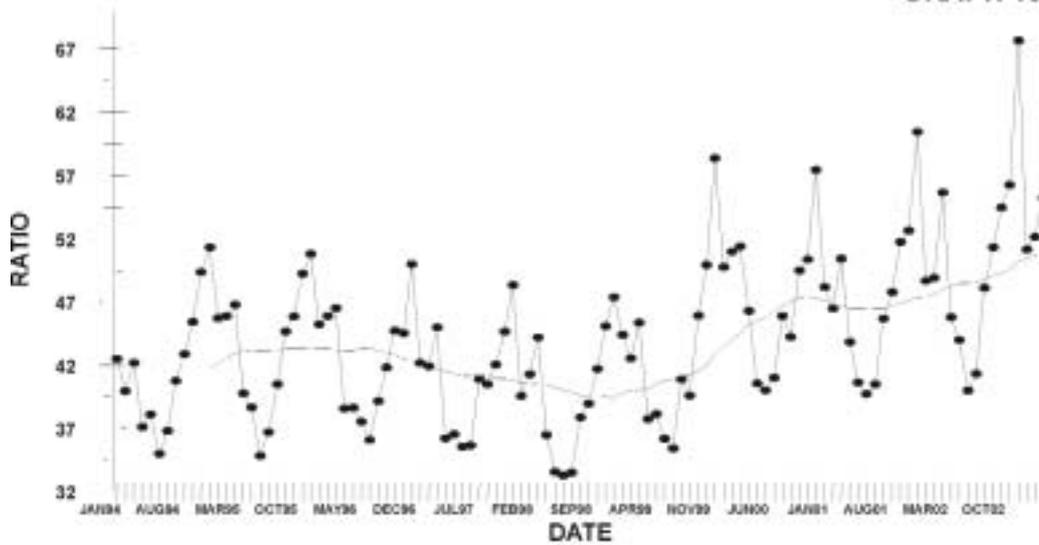
GRAPH 9



• TOTAL — 12 PER MOV. AVE.

COMMON ASSAULT RATIOS & 12 MNTH MOVING AVERAGE

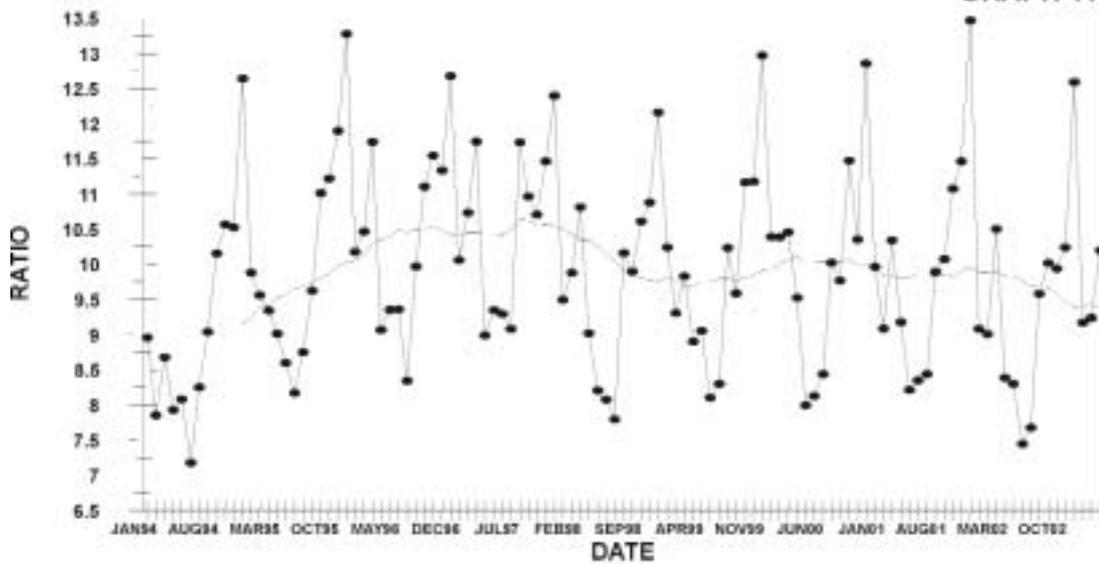
GRAPH 10



TOTAL
 12 PER MOV. AVE.

RAPE RATIOS & 12 MNTH MOVING AVERAGE

GRAPH 11



TOTAL
 12 PER MOV. AVE.

Acts of Violence against the Farming Community

The number of incidents involving acts of violence and murders against members of the farming community are depicted in Tables 11 and 12 respectively. These figures are provided per province from the 1997/1998 financial year to the 2002/2003 financial year. It is clear from the tables that incidents related to acts of violence against the farming community increased from **490** incidents during the 1997/1998 financial year to **1069** incidents during the 2001/2002 financial year. In the 2002/2003 financial year the incidents decreased by **15,5%**, from **1069** during the 2001/2002 financial year to **903** during 2002/2003. Members of the farming community killed during such attacks also markedly decreased between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years, namely by **26,4%** (from **140** during 2001/2002 to **103** during 2002/2003).

The analysis per province indicates that between the 2001/2002 and the 2002/2003 financial years the acts of violence against the farming community decreased in Gauteng by **21,7%**, KwaZulu- Natal by **36,2%**, Eastern Cape by **52,6%** and North West by **37,9%**. Attacks increased by **11** cases in Mpumalanga, **8** cases in the Western Cape, **2** cases in the Northern Cape, **5** cases in Limpopo and **13** cases in the Free State. Murders of members of the farming community decreased in seven of the nine provinces and slightly increased by **2** cases in Limpopo and **1** case in the Free State.

Analysis by the CIAC of the SAPS thus far indicates that more than **90%** of the acts of violence against the farming community are linked to robberies. Farmers (including people living on smallholdings) are probably targeted because the robbers are under the impression that farmers have large sums of cash and firearms in their homesteads, are easy targets because they live out of hearing distance from one another and are older and more vulnerable than the average city dweller.

Unfortunately, the extremely brutal and senseless nature of other crimes (e.g. rape, assault and even murder) committed during these robberies has created a persistent incorrect perception - almost a belief - amongst farmers that these are actually terror attacks aimed at driving them from their land.

Table 11 - Total number of incidents per province

PROVINCE	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Gauteng	73	196	241	243	313	245
KwaZulu-Natal	112	166	185	123	130	83
Mpumalanga	90	136	137	209	280	291
Eastern Cape	58	92	58	81	76	36
Western Cape	7	45	36	49	41	49
Northern Cape	10	18	3	21	10	12
North West	63	55	68	91	132	82
Limpopo	27	53	48	55	59	64
Free State	50	66	47	36	28	41
TOTAL	490	827	823	908	1069	903

Table 12 - Total number of murders per province

PROVINCE	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Gauteng	16	29	42	38	34	24
KwaZulu-Natal	24	44	46	26	24	19
Mpumalanga	12	22	15	21	23	21
Eastern Cape	9	8	10	12	18	1
Western Cape	2	13	10	9	10	7
Northern Cape	0	8	1	4	2	2
North West	11	9	15	17	17	14
Limpopo	4	10	6	6	7	9
Free State	9	10	3	7	5	6
TOTAL	87	153	148	140	140	103

Attacks on and Murders of Members of the SAPS

The number of attacks on members of the SAPS during the 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years stood at **848**, **737** and **906** respectively, while members killed during such attacks during the financial years of

1999/2000, 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 stood at **187, 178, 139** and **150** respectively (see Tables 13 and 14). What actually happened is that while attacks increased by **6,8%**, murders decreased by **15,7%** between the 2000/2001 and 2002/2003 financial years. However, what is quite disturbing is a **7,9%** increase in murders between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years. All of this mainly happened during the last quarter of the 2002/2003 financial year (1 January to 31 March 2003) when murders of police officials steeply increased from **23** during the last quarter of the 2001/2002 financial year to **35** during the last quarter of the 2002/2003 financial year (that is an increase of **52,2%**). A comparison of the number of attacks recorded during the four quarters of the 2002/2003 and the 2001/2002 financial years do not reveal a corresponding increase in attacks during the last quarter (January to March 2003). The single most significant increase in the incidence of attacks occurred during the second quarter of the 2002/2003 financial year (July to September 2002), namely **53,8%** more than during the corresponding quarter of the previous financial year. The increase during the last quarter was the second largest, namely **24,7%**.

Analysis of attacks on police officials clearly reveal that most police officers are attacked while in hot pursuit of criminals and on the point of arresting them or while busy arresting them. There is no research evidence to support the myths that police officers are mainly killed for their firearms and that a relationship exists between police corruption and murders. It was found during analysis that most police officers are attacked while they are on duty, but if only those attacks during which an officer is killed are analysed, most officers are murdered while off-duty. This is quite logical, because off-duty police officials will probably not be wearing bulletproof jackets, be less vigilant and may be visiting social venues where they may become victims of crime.

Table 13 - Attacks on members of the SAPS

PROVINCE	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Gauteng	189	243	291
KwaZulu-Natal	277	84	127
Mpumalanga	32	57	105
Eastern Cape	163	141	86
Western Cape	107	89	173
Northern Cape	17	28	9
North West	24	47	67
Limpopo	14	25	21
Free State	25	23	27
TOTAL	848	737	906

Table 14 - Murders on members of the SAPS

PROVINCE	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Gauteng	62	66	47	54
KwaZulu-Natal	64	50	45	41
Mpumalanga	3	9	5	5
Eastern Cape	29	25	13	19
Western Cape	8	4	15	16
Northern Cape	1	1	0	0
North West	5	8	8	6
Limpopo	5	6	4	5
Free State	10	9	2	4
TOTAL	187	178	139	150

Escapes from police custody

The number of escapes from police custody; the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents; those rearrested and the number of people in SAPS custody during the 1999/2000, 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years are indicated in Table 15. From the table it is clear that although the population of people in police custody increased by **20,0%** between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years, the number of escapes decreased by **11,0%**. The number of escapees involved in these escapes also decreased by **7,4%** between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years. The following becomes evident when the 2002/2003 and 1999/2000 financial years are compared.

- Incidents decreased by **23,8%**
- The number of escapees decreased by **29,3%**

- The number of people in SAPS custody increased by **39,2%**

This major improvement during the past few financial years since 1999/2000 in the SAPS's capacity to retain people in custody is further confirmed by the index of escapes as a percentage of people in custody. Whereas during the previous three financial years (1999/2000 to 2001/2002) an average of **30,9%** of the escapees were rearrested, **34,7%** were rearrested during the 2002/2003 financial year.

When the provincial distribution of escapes and number of escapees from police custody is scrutinized, all but one of the provinces experienced decreases. The only exception is KwaZulu-Natal with a **12,1%** increase in incidents and a **15,2%** increase in the number of escapees. In Mpumalanga and the Free State the number of escapees increased by **15,8%** and **4,3%** respectively, while the number of incidents decreased by **9,7%** in Mpumalanga and **9,9%** in the Free State.

The tendencies discussed above clearly indicate that the SAPS's capacity to retain people in police custody has generally shown improvement during the past few financial years.

Table 15 - ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY FOR THE 1999/2000, 2000/2001, 2001/2002 AND 2002/2003 FINANCIAL YEARS

Province	1.Incidents				2.Escapes				3.Re-arrests				4.SAPS custody			
	Financial Years				Financial Years				Financial Years				Financial Years			
	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Eastern Cape	393	418	294	230	772	648	506	466	279	229	205	193	184549	246298	273587	326294
Free State	172	160	141	127	269	274	231	241	87	114	67	90	125155	135819	139028	154694
Gauteng	567	537	464	369	995	891	708	539	181	152	119	98	329854	279722	375152	431562
KwaZulu-Natal	471	497	307	344	954	976	488	562	287	281	176	182	275687	278507	256184	253571
Mpumalanga	211	211	248	224	451	474	411	476	125	68	57	143	93562	65093	70408	142273
Northern Cape	99	108	106	78	165	150	133	89	98	95	61	50	85077	95380	93129	92601
Limpopo	157	171	140	104	258	263	274	181	77	89	45	26	39777	69318	85592	142515
North West	187	215	196	184	316	374	372	339	117	89	216	204	84289	88415	116703	148379
Western Cape	315	343	306	300	431	478	399	367	194	218	176	144	313306	344092	366250	440036
TOTAL RSA	2572	2660	2202	1960	4611	4528	3522	3260	1445	1335	1122	1130	1531256	1602644	1776033	2131925
Legend	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of incidents of escapes from police custody. 2. Total number of escapes who escaped from SAPS custody. 3. Total number of the above escapes re-arrested. 4. Total number of persons held in SAPS custody (prisoner population). 															

Social crime prevention

Social crime prevention in South Africa is informed and guided by national legislation and policy, in particular the National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996 and the White Paper on Local Government, 1996.

These policy documents indicate the following:

- The Government alone cannot deal with crime. All levels of government and civil society must work together to combat crime.
- Law enforcement on its own is not enough to deal with crime.
- Good co-operation between the different departments and role-players who make up the criminal justice system is needed to ensure that the system is effective.
- Crime prevention must focus on victims and must deal with people's fear of crime.

The SAPS has focused on the following programmes in promoting its partnership with various sectors of the community:

* Rural Safety Programme

In order to inform a rural safety strategy and crime prevention programmes in rural areas, two demonstration projects were launched in Driefontein and Bolobedu in January 2003.

The project in Driefontein aims to deal with the high level of sexual victimization of young girls by older men. The ultimate goal of the project is to establish a sustainable multi-agency partnership that can lead key interventions to reduce the incidence of sexual victimization. The key areas of intervention are: enhancing the criminal justice process; addressing community values and education; and improving the environmental design in the area.

At Bolobedu, a multisectoral committee was established to manage and lead key interventions. The key interventions are a moral decay intervention, an alcohol demand/supply intervention, a safer schools intervention and a gender-based violence intervention.

A Victim Support Centre was established at the local police station. The Department of Social Welfare is managing this facility. Various sport events against crime and Captain Crime Stop campaigns have been held. Police officials have been trained to participate in the Adopt a Cop programme in which schools 'adopt' police officials.

* Victim Empowerment Programme

In the past financial year, 1 776 SAPS members were trained in victim empowerment. To date, 32 619 members of the SAPS have been trained in victim empowerment nationwide. The training focused on giving members the necessary skills to handle all victims of crime in a sensitive manner when, for instance, they take down statements, including intimate accounts of violence. They were also trained in referring victims to institutions that offer professional help, for example, trauma counselling, legal advice and medical assistance.

* Victim-friendly facilities

In 2002, an audit was carried out regarding police stations that needed victim-friendly facilities. These stations were prioritized in the available budget at the time. The stations included the presidential stations, stations where 50 per cent of the rapes in South Africa had been reported and stations that had been prioritized by provincial commissioners.

In 2002/2003, 78 victim-friendly facilities were established at stations, including the following presidential stations: Alexandra, Khayelitsha, Mitchells Plain, Thohoyandou, Kanyamazane, Thabong and Mdantsane. The only presidential station without a victim-friendly facility is Motherwell. However, a new station is being built, which will make provision for such facilities.

* Violence Prevention Programme

The SAPS, recognizing the importance of early intervention in changing criminal behaviour, supported the Safe Schools Programme of the Department of Education. The partnership culminated in the joint production of a workbook to assist schools and others involved in the management of safe schools in dealing with a range of social issues involving school pupils. These issues include bullying, gang involvement, gun usage, substance abuse and sexual abuse.

Preventive projects were implemented at the 20 stations that had the highest reported incidence of gender-based violence, which includes rape and domestic violence. These projects, among other things, raised awareness among members of the public on factors that contribute to repeated victimization and issues relating to substance abuse and firearms. The public was also given a profile of the range of services available in specific areas to reduce domestic violence and rape.

Following the preventive projects at the 20 stations, the focus shifted to implementing the responsibilities of the police in terms of the interdepartmental anti-rape strategy. Every province formulated action plans in this regard. The European Union funded the strategies of two provinces, namely Limpopo and the Northern Cape. A key aspect of the provincial action plans is that they are based on factors that make people vulnerable to victimization.

The community-based victim support programme of Business Against Crime (BAC) is running at 141 police stations in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal. The programme recruits, trains and manages volunteers to render practical and emotional support to victims as an extension of the VEP.

Police members held 735 shows of Captain Crime Stop nationwide for children at primary schools, shopping centers and community events. They also made appearances at 1 431 crèches. The aim is to raise awareness amongst children in crime prevention measures and to encourage them to report crimes.

PROGRAMME 3: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES

Aim

Operational Response Services provides operational services to maintain public order, to secure South Africa's borders, and to contribute to the prevention of crime.

The sub-programmes in this programme are -

- Border Policing which provides for the policing of South Africa's borders; and
- Public Order Policing which provides for specialized policing services to maintain public order, to manage crowds, and to support the high-risk work of the Special Task Force.

Expenditure trends

The total adjusted budget allocation for Operational Response Services is R1 203 906 000.

Graph 12: The budget of Programme 3 in relation to the total budget

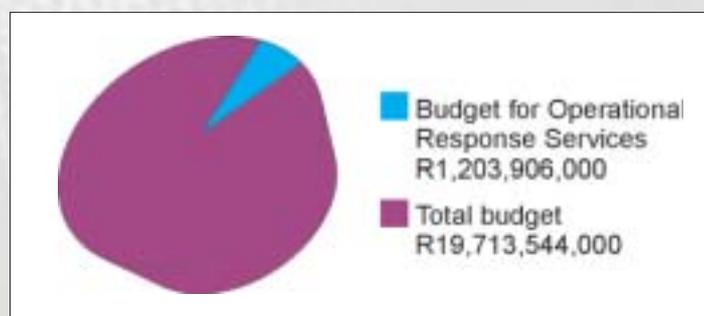


Table 16 - The budget allocation per sub-programme for the 2002/2003 financial year

Sub-programme	Adjusted budget (R'000)	Revised allocation (R'000)
Crime Prevention		
Border Policing	152 286	145 283
Public Order Policing	1 051 620	1 083 646
TOTAL	1 203 906	1 228 929

The budget of Operational Response Services accounts for about six per cent of the budget of the Department. The Public Order Policing sub-programme takes up 88 per cent of the programme budget. Spending in this sub-programme essentially covers the costs relating to the duties performed by the Special Task Force, the management of gatherings, events, incidents of unrest and, as a secondary function, crime prevention in high-risk areas.

Expenditure on Border Policing is expected to increase over the medium term by an average of 5,5 per cent per year. Increased expenditure in this sub-programme is attributable to the higher number of police officials who perform detached duties at border posts.

Personnel expenditure is projected to remain the largest component of the programme budget, as it is expected to comprise an average of 81,5 per cent of the programme budget in the medium term. In 2003/2004, spending on capital assets is projected to increase by 125 per cent, and spending on equipment should increase by 81,8 per cent, which is mainly attributable to the acquisition of one helicopter in that year to support crime prevention and detection activities.

Policy developments

The SANDF has been directed to employ its capacity to defend South Africa against foreign aggression and to support the NEPAD strategy. The SANDF has accordingly embarked on a process of disengaging from duties such

as borderline control, which it did for some years on behalf of the SAPS. The SAPS is to prepare an entry strategy and plan to take over the responsibility for borderline control from the SANDF over a six-year period.

The SAPS established a National Intervention Unit which -

- intervenes in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective;
- deals with medium-risk and high-risk operations to stabilize volatile situations; and
- renders specialized operational support to other sections, units and stations.

The National Intervention Unit will, in future, be the only unit that will be deployed nationally in extreme situations. Area Crime Combating Units will, on the other hand, be responsible for combating serious and violent crime, policing public gatherings, and rendering specialized operational support in the areas where they are situated.

Key outputs and service delivery trends

Table 17 - Key outputs and indicators

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output measure/indicator	Target
Border Policing	Arrests and seizures carried out	Arrests made for possession of narcotics, illegal firearms and stolen goods Stolen goods and contraband seized	Maintain or increase number of arrests and seizures
Public Order Policing	Crowds are managed in accordance with regulations	Number of persons arrested for public disorder	Maintain or increase number of arrests for public disorder Maintain or reduce number of people injured during public demonstrations
	High-risk operations	Number of operations carried out	Maintain or increase number of operations

Deterrence of illegal activities at ports of entry and exit

The Border Police covers 53 land border posts, 10 air border posts and nine sea border posts.

Table 18 reflects comparative statistics for the period 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2003 (that is, a three-year period) relating to arrests and seizures the Border Police carried out at ports of entry and exit.

Table 18 - Comparative statistics regarding arrests and seizures performed by the Border Police: 2000/2001/2002/2003

STOLEN/HIJACKED VEHICLES			
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	863	1 022	699
NUMBER OF SEIZURES	1 159	1 407	1 326
VALUE	R87 919 673	R120 760 566	R103 871 137
FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION			
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	139	96	93
NUMBER OF SEIZURES	306	403	433
VALUE	R470 910	R775 815	R931 830
NARCOTICS			
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	690	633	605

QUANTITIES SEIZED			
Dagga/Cannabis	14 454 kg	52 008 kg	20 921 kg
Hashish	11 532 kg	4,179 kg	0,087 kg
Mandrax tablets	836	302 204	31288
Mandrax	144 kg	0 kg	0 kg
Mandrax bottles	40	0	0
Extasy tablets	131	94 468	250 237
Extasy	0 kg	0	10
Heroin	3,3 kg	0,23 kg	11,165 kg
Cocaine	5 kg	407	241
Methaqualone	1 970 kg	11,007 ton	70 kg
VALUE	R1 280 233 627	R1 071 261 706	R98 016 181
STOLEN GOODS/PROPERTY			
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	21	17	32
VALUE	R601 422	R1 756 745	R5 980 061
CONTRABAND/COUNTERFEIT GOODS AND PRODUCTS			
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	415	86	39
VALUE	R52 653 553	R30 640 529	R102 671 590

From Table 18 it is clear that there was an increase in the number of seizures of firearms, stolen goods and contraband/counterfeit goods and products. This increase can be attributed to new technology (for example, the movement control system, mobile luggage scanners, x-ray scanners, body scanners and the traffic flow system) and improved co-ordination between the SAPS and other departments (for example, the Department of Home Affairs, the SANDF and the South African Revenue Service).

The Institute for Human Rights and Criminal Justice Studies at the SA Technikon conducted an assessment study on security measures at sea and air ports of entry, with specific reference to firearm trafficking. The study reveals that the overall security measures at all three levels - perimeters and building safeguarding, passenger and baggage screening, and cargo inspection - at three of the airports studied conform to international standards, mainly as a result of the implementation of new structures, procedures and equipment. The level of security at sea and air ports of entry has improved vastly since the US Assessment Report of December 1996 and the NIDS Report on Recommended Practice of April 2000.⁸

Big events

Operational Response Services, together with the SAPS VIP Protection Services, played a key role in the operational planning for big events such as -

- the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg;
- the Cricket World Cup (CWC);
- the Inter-Congolese Dialogue at Sun City; and
- the AIDS Conference in Durban.

During these events, SAPS members were part of the counter-assault teams (which provided security for VIPs), provided air support, provided medium- to high-risk security, secured venues, screened people and goods, and managed crowds.

The SAPS managed to preserve its international reputation as a leader in the field of major event security. This is the result of the fact that the Kenyan government requested the assistance of the SAPS with the security of the CWC match played in Nairobi. Observers from other countries also came to South Africa to evaluate the security measures the SAPS implemented at these events.

8. Minnaar A: An Assessment of Security measures at sea and air ports of entry in South Africa with specific reference to the trafficking of firearms: SA Technikon, 2000.

Crowd management

In terms of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993) and the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 everyone has the right to air their views in public, provided that their actions are peaceful. During the period under review, a total of 6 925 peaceful marches/gatherings and unrest marches/gatherings took place, compared with 7 409 in 2001/2002.

The following marches and gatherings took place in the 2002/2003 financial year:

Peaceful marches/gatherings

In general, all assemblies, gatherings, meetings, demonstrations etc are classified as crowd management (peaceful) incidents. However, certain restrictions are placed on assemblies in terms of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 which states that at least seven days' notice must be given of an intended meeting or march, or if this is not possible, at least 48 hours' notice.

Spontaneous gatherings for which prior notification was not given do not necessarily turn into incidents of unrest. In the event of a spontaneous gathering, a case docket must be registered in terms of section 12 of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993. In 2001/2002, 6 840 peaceful marches and gatherings took place, compared to 6 347 in 2002/2003.

Unrest marches/gatherings

These are gatherings, barricades etc during which violence erupts, forcing the SAPS to take action to restore peace and order. In the event of this type of incident, a case docket must be registered for possible legal action against the organizers and the reimbursement of the SAPS or other institutions involved. Incidents of this kind usually relate to labour disputes, dissatisfaction with town councils over service fees and flat rates, and dissatisfaction with the actions of security forces. The arrest of a suspect could, for instance, cause the crowd to attack (that is, throw stones or shoot at) the SAPS members to free the suspect. In 2001/2002, 569 marches and gatherings took place, compared to 578 in 2002/2003, where the SAPS took action to restore peace and order.

Unrest incidents (other)

Unrest incidents (other) are, for example, taxi violence, gang violence, ideologically, ethnically and racially motivated violence, revenge attacks and damage to property by small groups of persons. These incidents generally involve various types of actions such as shooting, the detonation of explosive devices, stone throwing, petrol-bomb attacks, arson, and malicious damage to property. In 2001/2002, 926 unrest incidents of a violent nature occurred, compared to 556 in 2002/2003, where the SAPS took restorative measures.

High-risk operations

The SAPS conducted various high-risk operations involving, among other things, the Special Task Force, the National Intervention Unit, the Area Crime Combating Units and the Air Wing. Examples of high risk operations were operations conducted at Richmond and KwaMashu to combat serious and violent crime and to stabilize the situation for local policing to continue. Operation Lancer/Slasher was carried out to combat urban terrorism in the Western Cape and the threat posed by gangs. Specialized operational support was also provided during crime prevention operations. The results of all of these operations are reflected in Table 5.

PROGRAMME 4: DETECTIVE SERVICE AND CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Aim

The Detective Service renders the services required to effectively conduct investigations and facilitates the activities of detectives at all police stations and specialized units.

The sub-programmes of this programme are:

- General Investigations relates to detectives at police stations, who investigate a broad range of crimes that do not require specialized skills.
- Organized Crime manages the investigation of the Serious and Violent Crime Units, the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units and the Organized Crime Units, which are specialized units.
- Commercial Crime investigates complex commercial crimes.
- The Criminal Record Centre manages criminal records.
- The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) provides specialized technical support to investigators.
- Crime Intelligence co-ordinates the management of crime intelligence, the analysis of crime information, and the provision of technical support for crime prevention and investigation.

Expenditure trends

The total adjusted budget allocation for Programme 4 is R3 989 369 000.

Graph 13: The budget of Programme 4 in relation to the total budget.

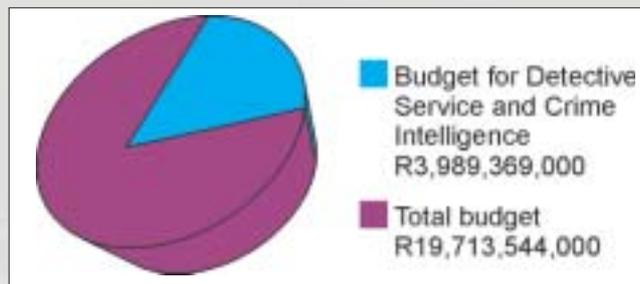


Table 19 reflects the budget allocation per sub-programme.

Table 19 - The budget allocation per sub-programme for the 2002/03 financial year

Detective Service and Crime IntelligenceSub-programme	Adjusted budget (R'000)	Revised allocation (R'000)
General Investigations	1 880 503	1 947 630
Organized Crime	942 240	814 260
Commercial crime	152 244	119 899
Criminal Record Centre	350 469	344 721
Forensic Science Laboratory	147 193	141 922
Crime Intelligence	516 720	570 210
TOTAL	3 989 369	3 938 642

The budget of the Detective Service and Crime Intelligence accounts for about 20 per cent of the budget of the Department. The General Investigations sub-programme takes up 50 per cent of the programme budget. Spending on this sub-programme essentially covers the functions performed by investigators at local level.

Reprioritization is evident in this programme with the continued rationalization of the specialized units. Consequently, spending on the budget of the Organized Crime sub-programme is expected to decrease by 5,2 per cent in 2003/2004.

Increases in the budget of this programme in the medium term largely provide for the enhancement of the functions of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, which have been prioritized since 2002/2003.

AFIS is financed under the Criminal Record Centre sub-programme. Seeing that AFIS was fully implemented nationwide in 2002, the increases in expenditure of this sub-programme in the medium term are smaller in relation to the previous financial year. In 2003/2004, the increase in expenditure was 13,3 per cent, but in 2003/04 the increase is expected to be only be 8,3 per cent.

The Crime Intelligence sub-programme, which will become a separate programme in the 2003/2004 Budget, reflects the fastest growing sub-programme (programme in the medium term) in the Safety and Security Budget. Increases are at an average of 13,5 per cent annually between 1999/2000 and 2005/2006.

The prominence and restructuring of Crime Intelligence necessitated the enhancement of capacity over the MTEF period, which is reflected in the increases of 16,6 per cent, 8,3 per cent and 7,4 per cent. The additional allocations provide the resources required to meet the increased demand for crime intelligence for police operations.

Policy developments

The SAPS has continued to restructure its specialized investigation units. To date, 288 units have been closed down. It is envisaged that some units, such as those dealing with child protection and sexual offences, will retain their autonomy to deal with crimes that require their specialized skills. Thus far, the following priority specialized units have been established to give effect to the new approach: 27 Serious and Violent Crime Units with 677 detectives, 24 Organised Crime Units with 723 detectives, 17 Commercial Crime Units with 626 detectives, one Serious Economic Offences Unit with 24 detectives and 46 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence Units with 755 detectives.

The SAPS has developed three indicators, which will be used for reporting the achievements of the Detective Service. The first indicator is the detection rate - the proportion of cases that is concluded in a specific period. The second indicator is the disposal rate - the number of cases investigated compared to the total caseload. This indicator includes solved and unsolved cases, that is, the number of cases dealt with in proportion to all cases, including those carried over from previous periods. The third indicator is the number of cases taken to court. The conviction rate also depends on the input of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and therefore this is not a suitable indicator of the performance of the Detective Service.

The Minister for Safety and Security has formally introduced counter-terrorism legislation, which contains a provision on bail in respect of terrorist offences. In view of this provision, Schedule 6 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977) applies to terrorists also. This provision is in line with the recommendations of the Law Commission, as approved by Cabinet. A parliamentary committee is attending to the draft legislation at present.

Key outputs and service delivery trends

Table 20 - Key outputs and indicators

Sub-programme	Output	Output measure/indicator	Target
General Investigations	General crime is investigated	Number of cases to court in relation to reported crimes	Maintain or increase
Organized Crime	Criminal organizations are investigated	Number of cases relating to organized crime syndicates in relation to cases investigated	Maintain or increase
Commercial Crime	Commercial crime is investigated	Number of cases involving forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement to court in relation to cases investigated	Maintain or increase
Criminal Record Centre	Criminal record reports are generated and managed	Automation of the Criminal Record Centre	Roll-out of Automated Fingerprint Identification System
Forensic Science Laboratory	Forensic evidence is obtained	Turnaround time of requests for evidence	Complete 92% of entries within 35 days of assignment
Crime Intelligence	Analyses of crime pattern, threat, profiles and linkages	Number of intelligence products to different clients. Number of National Crime Threat Analyses reports compiled	Maintain or increase Maintain or increase

Investigation of general crime

Table 21 reflects the percentage of cases referred to court and the detection and disposal rates achieved over the period April 2002 to March 2003 regarding the different categories of crime.

The percentage of cases referred to court is calculated as follows: Add up the reported cases and the cases that were carried over. From this total, subtract the cases that were withdrawn before they were referred to court, cases that were closed as unfounded and unfinished cases. Express the total as a percentage of the number of cases referred to court. The detection rate is calculated as follows: Add up the cases that were disposed of as referred to court, withdrawn or unfounded. Express the total as a percentage of the total number of cases under investigation. In calculating the disposal rate, the total number of cases disposed of as referred to court, withdrawn, undetected or unfounded is calculated as a percentage of the total number of cases under investigation. Cases under investigation include all cases that were reported during a given period and unfinished cases that were carried over to the period under review for investigation. Thus, the rates refer to cases that were investigated during a given period and not only to cases that were reported during that period.

From Table 21 it is evident that the number of cases referred to court fluctuates between the different categories of crime. The percentage of theft of motor vehicles (5,8 per cent) is the lowest, while the percentage of driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol (97,6 per cent) is the highest. The cases that rely on police action and direct arrests have relatively higher rates, because the perpetrators, for example, people who drive under the influence of drugs/alcohol, are arrested at the scene. The percentage of cases referred to court will be relatively lower regarding cases where the perpetrator is unknown at the time of the crime and the case can only be solved by means of investigative techniques.

It is also evident that the detection rate fluctuates between the different categories of crime. The percentage of theft of motor vehicles (6,4 per cent) is again the lowest, while the percentage of shoplifting (93,7 per cent) is the highest. The detection rate is considerably higher regarding those categories of crime in which the perpetrator is likely to be known to the victim, or crimes such as murder, rape and assault, which are more likely to be committed in the presence of eyewitnesses who know the perpetrator's identity. The same applies to crimes that are heavily dependent on police action for detection, or in cases where the perpetrator is caught red-handed such as in drug-related crime, the illegal possession of firearms, driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol and shoplifting. On the other hand, the detection rate is considerably lower regarding those categories of crime such as vehicle theft and housebreaking where the perpetrator is most likely to be unknown to the victim.

The disposal rates also vary between the different crime categories. The disposal rate regarding murder is the lowest at 41,4 per cent, in comparison with the disposal rate of shoplifting at 97,0 per cent. The more serious crimes such as murder or the more complicated crimes such as commercial crime tend to involve more time-consuming investigations, which accounts for the difference in disposal rates. If perpetrators are apprehended in the act of committing a crime or if a crime is of a "less serious" nature, the case tends to be disposed of speedier.

The crime that showed the biggest decrease regarding the detection rate is murder, with a decrease of 2,8 per cent. Illegal possession of firearms showed the biggest increase, namely 11,7 per cent. Because the crime of illegal possession of firearms is dependent on police action, more police actions are conducted and more intelligence-driven operations are held when perpetrators are known to the police.

The disposal rate regarding murder showed the biggest decrease, namely 4,1 per cent. Illegal possession of firearms showed the biggest increase, namely 8,3 per cent. In cases where the suspects are known to the victims or to the police, or cases are reported due to police action, the disposal rate is higher. When the suspect is unknown to either the police or the victim, the disposal rate is automatically lower.

Table 21 - Investigation of crime

Crime categories	Percentage of cases referred to court		Percentage Detection rate			Percentage Disposal rate		
	2001/2002	2002/2003	2001/2002	2002/2003	Diff	2001/2002	2002/2003	Diff
Murder	*	53,9	24,7	21,9	- 2,8	45,5	41,4	- 4,1
Attempted murder	*	47,1	38,4	40,6	2,2	67,3	72,1	4,8
Robbery under aggravating circumstances	*	13,1	15,1	12,8	- 2,3	79,5	78,1	- 1,4
Common robbery	*	24,2	27,4	28,6	1,2	85,1	88,7	3,6
Rape	*	64,1	49,2	52,5	3,3	70,3	74,1	3,8
Assault GBH (serious)	*	66,0	59,2	63,5	4,3	79,9	84,2	4,3
Common assault	*	57,2	62,2	63,3	1,1	81,7	84,6	2,9
Burglary - business premises	*	16,3	17,3	17,3	-	88,3	89,1	0,8
Burglary - residential premises	*	16,3	17,9	18,9	1,0	87,1	89,3	2,2
Stock theft	*	20,5	21,9	24,9	3,0	74,6	80,3	5,7
Shoplifting	*	96,4	89,4	93,7	4,3	93,8	97,0	3,2
Theft - motor vehicles	*	5,8	6,7	6,4	- 0,3	83,7	79,7	- 4,0
Theft - out of/from motor vehicles	*	6,0	8,3	8,5	0,2	93,3	94,1	0,8
Other theft	*	22,4	28,7	30,1	1,4	86,7	88,3	1,6
Arson	*	27,8	30,9	33,3	2,4	74,1	79,9	5,8
Malicious damage to property	*	29,7	39,4	40,04	1,0	85,1	88,2	3,1
All types of fraud, forgery, misappropriation, embezzlement etc	*	34,9	34,4	36,6	2,2	59,7	66,4	6,7
Drug-related crime	*	93,4	83,3	87,8	4,5	88,6	93,8	5,2
Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol	*	97,6	82,3	87,9	5,6	84,9	89,9	5,0
Illegal possession of firearms	*	94,8	68,6	80,3	11,7	76,1	84,4	8,3
TOTAL	*	32,4	34,6	36,8	2,2	83,2	85,3	2,1

* The percentage of cases referred to court regarding the different crime categories was introduced for the first time during the financial year under review. Therefore, these figures cannot be compared with corresponding figures of previous years. However, the figures reflected in the table serve as a basis for future comparisons in evaluating the performance of the SAPS in this regard.

Policing of organized crime

As stated earlier, the specialized units were restructured into three specialized components that focus on organized crime, serious and violent crime and commercial crime. The restructuring of the Organized Crime Unit is based on a multifaceted approach (for example, organized crime relating to firearms and vehicles) and a single faceted approach in terms of which the focus is placed on a specific organized crime threat, for example, drug dealing. Since the establishment of the three specialized components, the following results have been obtained:

Criminal organizations

According to the Organized Crime Threat Analysis (OCTA) for the period ending in December 2002, 226 organized crime groups with a combined number of 2 842 primary suspects are currently known to operate in South Africa. The majority of these criminal groups specialize either in drug-related crime, motor vehicle theft, fraud, theft other, armed robbery, stock theft, hijacking of motor vehicles and trucks, illegal weapons and ammunition and offences relating to diamonds and gold. At least 40 of the 226 organized crime groups operate provincially, 58 operate nationally, 25 operate on the African continent and 48 operate internationally. Of these groups, 78 operate mainly at station and area level. Investigations have led to the arrest of 425 leaders of syndicates/organized crime groups and 1 971 runners (syndicate members).

Drug-related crime

The chemical monitoring programme, responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs, dealt with 203 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. A further 542 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities. In the

period under review, visits were paid to 25 chemical companies.

In November 2002, an investigation revealed that gamma hydroxyl lactose (GHL) would be exported to South Africa for the manufacture of gamma hydroxyl butyrate (GHB). GHB was used in a number of reported cases of date rape in South Africa. A control delivery was carried out, which led in the detection of an illicit narcotics laboratory.

In the period under review, 36 clandestine narcotics laboratories were detected and dismantled. The dismantling included the disposal of large quantities of different chemicals used for the production of illicit drugs. In June 2002, a methaqualone laboratory was dismantled and the following chemicals were seized:

- 26 856 kg of sodium acetate
- 3 500 kg of diphenhydramine
- 15 625 kg of anthronillic acid
- 1 200 litres of 3,4 MDP2P
- 1 600 litres of 0 - toluidine
- 35 600 litres of acetic anhydride

The reported drug seizures (as reflected in Table 5) reflect statistics submitted by the FSL. Only a small percentage of cannabis cases are forwarded to the FSL for analysis, seeing that South African legislation does not require an analysis report in cases where the defence does not dispute the substance involved (that is, cannabis). Consequently, statistics of cannabis seizures are found in reports drawn up by the Organized Crime Units.

Illegal drugs to the value of R451 767 939 were seized.

Vehicle-related crimes

In an attempt to reduce the cycle of vehicle theft and hijacking, the SAPS instituted special measures. In terms of these measures, unidentified vehicles that are forfeited to the State and cannot be used by the SAPS, and redundant police vehicles must be compacted. By compacting these vehicles, criminals are no longer able to duplicate the identification numbers of stolen vehicles with vehicles that have been sold at auctions, nor fraudulently utilize registration documents. More than 7 000 vehicles have been compacted across the country to date.

As stated in the SAPS Annual Report for 2001/2002, the Vehicle Circulation System of the SAPS and NaTIS of the Department of Transport were interfaced with each other to enable various stakeholders to share information of vehicles in order to combat vehicle-related crime. The two departments are investigating the possibility of implementing the so-called Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) pattern analysis. Each VIN consists of a 17-character alphanumeric algorithm, which is as unique as a fingerprint. The interfaced system is expected to be programmed with the VIN pattern algorithm to ensure that no one can manipulate the VIN in order to facilitate vehicle crime, which is the current method used by syndicates.

The total number of vehicles reported stolen during the period under review was 111 528, of which 45 152 (40,5 per cent) were recovered (as Table 5 indicates).

Diamond-related and gold-related cases

In 2002/2003, 1 665 persons were arrested for theft of, possession of, and dealing in uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals.

The total value of the diamonds and precious metals recovered amounts to R24 561 691. Forty-five persons were arrested for fraud when they attempted to sell worthless objects as precious metals with a potential value of R1 984 340.

Non-ferrous metals

In the 2002/2003 financial year, 21 operations were held and 24 tons of non-ferrous metals (such as copper and aluminium) were recovered with a value of approximately R21 000. During these operations, 109 persons were

charged and admissions of guilt fines to the value of approximately R3 million issued.

Endangered wildlife investigations

Over the period April 2002 to March 2003, 50 cases of wildlife crime were investigated. These investigations led to the arrest of 62 people. The total value of the seizures carried out was R23 947 139,86.

Stock-theft related crimes

The Organized Crime Unit handled 44 222 stock theft cases in 2002/2003, which resulted in 7 980 court cases. Altogether 24 417 cattle and 23 016 sheep/goats to the value of R135 894 600 were recovered.

Crimes against women and children

The Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units, among other things, investigate crimes against women and children.

The role of the FCS Units in preventing the crimes in question is very limited, because these crimes occur mostly within the family circle to which the police cannot easily gain access. However, the FCS Units play an important role in educating the members of the public. Their primary goal is to make the public aware of the existence of these crimes, and the role of the public in preventing and combating these crimes. They use meetings, articles in the media, lectures and talks to create awareness of this issue at schools, universities, youth organizations and church organizations. Lectures are presented to people of all ages.

The 828 members of the FCS units handled 41 124 cases (comprising 8 118 enquiries and 33 006 case dockets) during the period under review, which led to 15 861 arrests. The following number of cases were concluded in court. Table 22 provides an overview of the outcome of these cases as from 2000.

Table 22 - Outcome of family violence and sexual offences cases

Convictions sentences	Crimes against children under the age of 18 years			Crimes against adults (persons 18 years and older)			TOTAL		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Number of cases concluded in court (convictions)	1 551	2 112	1 672	369	378	471	1 920	2 490	2 143
Number of years' imprisonment	9 848	14 812	11 517	2 703	2 784	3 401	12 551	17 596	14 918
Fines imposed	R404 440	R439 675	R464 180	R613 000	R106 040	R159 450	R465 740	R575 715	R623 630
Life imprisonment	60	97	87	1	6	11	61	103	98
Number of years' correctional service	-	74	128	-	17	17	-	91	145
Declared President's patient	-	10	13	-	-	1	-	10	14
Compensation to be paid to victim	-	R18 000	R5 550	-	-	-	-	R18 000	R5 550

Commercial crime

The Commercial Branch of the SAPS is responsible for investigating mainly fraud, forgery and uttering and theft (mostly theft of trust money or funds that have been manipulated to the extent that the services of a chartered accountant are required). In addition to these crimes, the Commercial Branch is responsible for policing 56 Acts which include, among others, the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No 69 of 1984), the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936), the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No 17 of 1941), the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997), the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990) and the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No 90 of 1989) which deals with counterfeit currency and the investigation of corruption in State departments and the private sector.