

Table 23 provides an overview of cases relating to commercial crime.

**Table 23 - Commercial crime cases**

Description of crime	Number of cases reported	Value		1st appearance /arrest*		Convictions*	
		Actual	Potential	SA citizen	Not a SA citizen	Cases	Counts
Internet fraud	322	R55 890 283	R44 678 410	24	0	47	88
Counterfeit credit cards	112	R3 612 208	R61 977	32	2	90	93
Stolen credit cards	286	R76 783 183	R75 817 511	56	5	401	499
Other cards	148	R6 511 590	R6 645 931	21	0	27	366
Offences in terms of the Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	168	R25 793 685	R24 523 269	84	2	9	9
Offences in terms of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989	318	R27 313 887	R7 956 050	45	2	11	180
Stolen cheques	1 852	R547 705 232	R451 683 312	237	7	273	550
Cloned cheques	490	R40 576 388	R16 559 728	59	1	51	40
419 scams (advanced fee fraud)	18	R50 494 552	R548 499	4	2	2	2
Black dollar scams	39	R525 550	R620 000	15	8	1	1
Kiteflying	866	R11 526 615	R44 335 258	28	0	10	28
Other fraud	10 713	R53 096 105 619	R1 015 084 512	1699	12	1 466	3 056
Theft	578	R238 743 160	R69 834 037	169	0	75	490
Forgery and uttering	512	R506 600 102	R23 803 372	293	14	80	494
Offences in terms of the Corruption Act, 1992	109	R77 680 865	R7 510 036	46	0	9	9
Offences in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	19	R5 000 000	0	1	0	0	0
Offences in terms of the Exchange Control Act, 1933	21	R72 922 730	R600 000	2	0	0	0
Offences in terms of the Insolvency Act, 1936	58	R4 259 589	R3 280 538	16	0	6	6
Offences in terms of the Companies Act, 1973	31	R29 924 743	R200 279 000	5	0	0	0
Offences in terms of the Close Corporations Act, 1984	15	R3 562 000	0	2	0	2	2
Offences in terms of the Usury Act, 1968	13	0	R50 000	0	0	0	0
Offences in terms of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944	15	R63 078	R141 575	5	0	6	10
Offences in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	39	R2 030 399	R305 000	5	0	12	14
Offences in terms of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	293	R5 920 689	R33 935 190	44	0	24	172
Other statutes	641	R1 607 902 834	R2 237 486 287	98	0	58	87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 676</b>	<b>R56 497 448 981</b>	<b>R4 265 739 492</b>	<b>R2 990</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>6 196</b>

\* Table 23 reflects the total number of arrests and convictions for the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2003. The arrest and conviction figures include cases reported previously and not only cases reported in the specified period.

## Transnational police operations and investigations

Organized crime occurs worldwide. Therefore, it cannot be countered on a national basis alone - where relevant it must also be addressed through international cooperation. The subregional efforts that have been embarked upon are notable. The Southern African subregion has, through cooperation between the police and the SADC, created a legal framework for police operations and cooperation in two critical areas of organized crime, namely drugs and firearms.

An international and multilateral police cooperation agreement was signed, which supports the spirit of cooperation reflected in the Constitution of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO). The agreement, adopted on 1 October 1997 at the opening of the Subregional Bureau of Interpol in Harare, was signed by 12 countries and has already been put into operation. A number of highly successful cross-border operations have been launched on the basis of the SARPCCO Constitution and the stated agreement. These operations were mainly targeted at motor vehicle theft and trafficking in drugs and firearms.

Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Operation Mangochi were executed in Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and South Africa. The following results were achieved:

- Number of suspected stolen vehicles impounded: 420
- Number of impounded vehicles positively identified as having been stolen: 309
- Number of illegal immigrants arrested: 1 122
- Amount of dagga confiscated: 81 153 kg
- Number of illegal firearms seized: 38
- Number of stolen livestock recovered: 360
- Number of persons arrested for these crimes: 379

Operation Jingle Bells, aimed at vehicle theft, was executed from 18 December 2002 to 24 December 2002 at the Mutare Border Post (between Zimbabwe and Mozambique) and at the Namahaacha Border Post (between Swaziland and Mozambique). A total of 33 suspected stolen vehicles were impounded, of which 30 were identified as having been stolen.

Angola, Namibia and South Africa executed Operation Scorpion in Angola during 2002. The following results were achieved:

- Number of stolen vehicles impounded: 137
- Number of illegal firearms seized: 193
- Amount of dagga seized: 60 kg
- Number of persons arrested: 46

SARPCCO serves as an operational arm through which the small-arms policies of the region are executed. A series of operations code-named Rachel were launched to locate and destroy uncontrolled firearm caches in Mozambique.

Table 24 provides a list of weaponry and explosives that were destroyed from 1995 to 2002.

**Table 24 - Operation Rachel: Comparative figures on destroyed firearms**

Type of weapons/ explosives	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
HANDGUNS	8	13	79	353	453	18	372	238		1 534
SUB-MACHINE GUNS	91	68	980	735	1 874	126	467	445		4 786
RIFLES	981	355	4 345	3 183	8 864	2 205	2 943	2 929	33	25 838
LIGHT/HEAVY MACHINE GUNS	47	52	279	467	845	66	148	136		2 040
MORTARS	15	44	35	21	115	70	32	11		343
LAUNCHERS	36	37	60	72	205	55	57	22		544
CANNONS/GUNS	6	5	9	1	21	8	2	64		116
SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION	23 153	136 639	3 000 000	155 314	3 315 106	83 276	486 000	6 504 018	84 600	13798106
CANNON/GUN AMMUNITION	1	209	1 457	847	2 514	17 233	139	3		22 403
MORTAR BOMBS	178	48	2 693	2 557	5 476	185	1 060	251		12 448
PROJECTILES/ ROCKETS/ MISSILES	197	49	797	5 039	6 082	422	37	425	9	13 057
BOOSTERS/ ROCKET MOTORS	17	17	90	923	1 047	39	58	168		2 359
INITIATORS/FUZES	416	589	1 186	555	2 746	522	398	227		6 639
GRENADES	438	66	492	5 201	6 197	496	537	76		13 503
PERSONNEL MINES	95	577	362	410	1 444	129	96	47		3 160
DEMOLITION MINES/CHARGES	1				1	1				3
VEHICLE MINES	3	4	4	77	88	3		6		185
EXPLOSIVES PER KG	35,75	55	15	65	170,75	36,9	12	86,5		476,9
FUSE 7 CORD, MTS	700	100		500	1 300	7 733				10 333
DETONATORS		230	604	58	892	40	244	1 452		3 520
MAGAZINES	401	636	3 674	1 317	6 028	1 290	558	12 079	15	25 998

#### FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (FSL)

The FSL provides technical support to investigators through the analysis of physical evidence for court cases. The analysis of physical evidence is conducted by means of technologically advanced systems such as the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS), the National Drug Intelligence Database and the DNA Database.

##### Ballistic Unit

The Ballistic Unit is responsible for examining firearm and tool marks to link a specific firearm to a shooting incident. The IBIS was installed at the Ballistic Unit in September 1997 and has since then linked cases with each other in more than 2 000 cases. The Unit receives more than 100 weapons per day. The weapons are submitted to test-firing and compared with weapons registered on the open-case database.

During the period under review, the Unit handled a total of 49 899 cases in connection with which 14 570 bullets, 35 324 cartridges, and 26 390 firearms were placed on the IBIS for identification.

##### Drug Section

The Drug Section is part of the Chemistry Unit and is responsible for the analysis of illegal substances in terms of the Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992). The illegal substances which the Drug Section analyses are listed in Table 5.

### Questioned Document Unit

The Questioned Document Unit examines and analyses handwriting, ink and counterfeit banknotes.

During the period under review, the Unit analysed South African banknotes to the value of R33 939 990 and American banknotes to the value of \$871 290.

### DNA analysis

DNA analysis is conducted to obtain biological evidence.

The FSL handled a total of 45 537 DNA cases. Of these cases, 59 per cent was positively linked to a particular suspect or a specific case.

**To summarize: The FSL received 155 728 entries (exhibits) for analysis. The analysis of 152 442 entries has been completed. This represents a turnaround time of 98 per cent in 35 days. Thus, the original target, that is, a turnaround time of 92 per cent in 35 days, has been achieved.**

### **CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE (CRC)**

The CRC consists of two units, namely the National CRC and the Local Criminal Record Centres (LCRCs). The National CRC is responsible for identifying and confirming previous convictions. The LCRCs are responsible for investigating crime scenes by taking fingerprints, taking photographs, making video recordings and drawing plans of crime scenes. They also specialize in etching, facial identification and the scientific collection of crime scene exhibits.

#### The Criminal Record Centre

The next table reflects the total number of fingerprint enquiries the CRC has processed and the number of previous records that have been positively identified.

Activities	Total number of enquiries received	Positively Identified
Crime-related fingerprint enquiries	22 5598	114 573
Enquiries (not relating to crime)	162 013	7 714
Firearm applications	109 212	7 092
Applicants for SAPS posts	67 707	4 341
Clearance certificates	66 209	764
Total	630 739	134 484

#### Local Criminal Record Centre

The next table reflects the activities of and the success achieved by the LCRCs during the year under review.

Activities	Total
Cases recorded and investigated	356 203
Cases in which fingerprints were found on the crime scene	105 080
Cases in which fingerprints were positively linked to the cases	16 859
Cases in which suspects were positively linked to fingerprints at crime scenes	18 539
Fingerprints sets classified	143 552
Crime scenes photographed	56 077
Plans drawn (as part of crime scene reconstruction)	24 474
Etches	8 758
Exhibits dispatched	14 195
Facial compositions (facial reconstruction)	5 056

#### Automation of the CRC

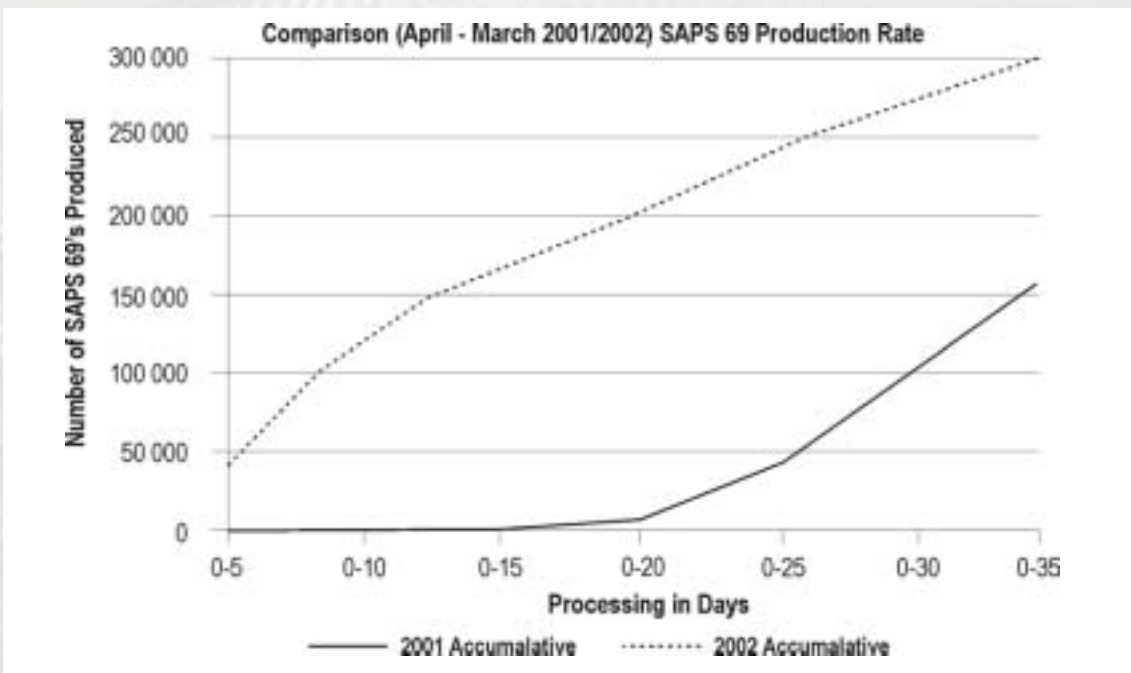
The automation of the Criminal Record Centre by the implementation of AFIS, as indicated in the SAPS Annual Report for 2001/2002, has had the following advantages:

- Automated fingerprint searches speed up the identification of perpetrators of crimes. This reduces the time that awaiting trial prisoners spend in the cells before they are sentenced, thereby saving the taxpayers' money.
- Bail-opposing reports are produced more speedily, resulting in hardened criminals being less likely to receive bail.
- Applications for fingerprint searches for the issuing of firearm licences, clearance certificates and public driver's licences, and applications for pre-employment fingerprint searches for, among others, the Security Officers Board and other institutions that make use of the system are processed faster.

In the graph below, a comparison is made between the production rate of the CRC in 2001/2002 (before the implementation of AFIS) and in 2002/2003 (after the implementation of AFIS).

**Graph 14: Production rate before and after implementation of AFIS at the CRC**

It is clear from the graph that the CRC produced more previous conviction reports in 10 days in 2002/2003 than produced in 30 days in 2001/2002.



## CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Crime Intelligence deals with organized crime through overt (open) and covert (undercover) operations.

The Organized Crime component of the Detective Service keeps a record of the results of all overt operations. Crime Intelligence provides the results of terminated undercover operations. Although the intelligence leg of an undercover operation can be terminated in a certain financial year, the success (in terms of the number of arrests and convictions) may only be achieved two or three years after the detectives have completed their investigation.

A total number of 184 615<sup>9</sup> intelligence products originating from informers, desk functions or operative activities (for example, informer reports, threat reports) were produced. These reports were analysed and disseminated to either Crime Prevention or the Detective Service, or were used as crime intelligence to conduct open or undercover operations.

9. This figure must be interpreted in the context of the functions of Crime Intelligence. So, for example, more than 200 reports can be aimed at a specific syndicate.

There are currently 33 undercover operations registered at Crime Intelligence. These operations concentrate on the following threats: drugs, corruption, multidimensional crime, vehicle-related crime, smuggling of gold, diamonds and precious metals, firearm-related crime, stock theft and right-wing extremism.

During the financial period under review, a number of terminated undercover operations yielded the following successful results: 43 suspects were arrested for dealing in uncut diamonds, 42 suspects were arrested for dealing in drugs, 387 suspects were arrested for corruption (for example, fraud and theft) and 77 suspects were arrested for dealing in false identity documents.

The Crime Intelligence Division is a leading role-player in cross-border, intelligence-driven operations such as Operation Rachel and Mangochi that assist neighbouring states in locating and destroying illegal arms and ammunition and confiscating vehicles and drugs. Further, this division was involved in three key intelligence-driven open operations aimed at vehicle-related crime, bank robberies and cash-in-transit robberies, which led to 34 arrests for vehicle crime and the recovery of 78 stolen trucks, trailers and engine blocks to an estimated value of R151 945 400.

Crime Intelligence performed intelligence-based checks on delegates and other persons who attended the Organization of Africa Union meeting in Durban, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Sandton and the International Cricket World Cup tournament.

Intelligence indicated that a group of right-wing extremists (who later took on the identity of the "Boeremag") was planning a military coup and had a detailed plan to overthrow the Government. Various intelligence-driven operations (namely Operations Hopper I, II, III, IV and Operation Puzzle) led to the arrest of a number of prominent members of the "Boeremag". Of the arrested members, 23 were later charged with high treason and 31 were charged with the unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition, tear gas, explosives etc.

## PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION SERVICES

### Aim

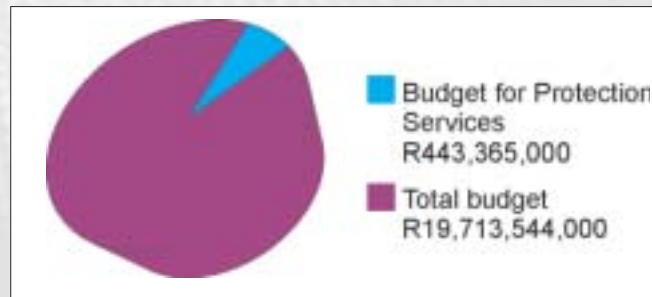
SAPS fulfils its responsibility to protect prominent persons, both local and foreign, using resources allocated to Protection Services. The programme has the following two subprogrammes:

- The Presidential Protection Unit provides protection for the President, Deputy President, and former presidents and their spouses.
- Static and In-Transit Protection protects local and foreign VIPs.

### Expenditure Trends

The total adjusted budget allocated to this programme is R443 365 000.

*Graph 15: The budget of programme 5 in relation to the total budget.*



The budget allocations per sub-programme are reflected in table 25.

**Table 25 - The budget allocations per sub-programme for the 2002/03 financial year.**

Protection Services Sub-programme	Adjusted budget R'000	Revised budget R'000
Presidential Protection	64 057	85 863
Static and In-transit Protection	379 308	361 815
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>443 365</b>	<b>447 678</b>

The budget for the Protection Services programme accounts for about 2 percent of the budget of the Department. The Static and In-transit Protection sub-programme consumes 80 percent of the programme budget. Spending on this sub-programme essentially covers the expenditure in relation to the core business of protection of very important persons. The security provided during the 2002 World Summit on the Sustainable Development was funded from this programme.

Reprioritization in this programme shifts funds towards maintaining and upgrading the armoured vehicle fleet used by current and former presidents. This accounts for substantial increases expected in 2003/04 in the Presidential Protection Unit sub-programme and on equipment. The Department started replacing and upgrading the presidential vehicle fleet in 2001/02 and this will continue in 2003/04. The maintenance costs will be reduced once it has been upgraded.

Additional expenditure is also foreseen during the next MTEF cycle with the establishment of the fully fledged new Division: Protection and Security Services.

### Policy Developments

The Cabinet approved the mandate, functions and structure of the proposed components within the Protection and Security Division as well as the transfer of functions related to the National Key Points Act from the South African National Defence Force to the SAPS in relation to strategic installations.

Further, the following pilot projects for the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 financial years were approved:

- (i) Land Border (Beitbridge);
- (ii) Airports (Johannesburg International Airport);
- (iii) Courts (all High Courts);
- (iv) Harbours (Durban Harbour); and
- (v) Rail Transport (Cape Town Train Station)

**Key outputs and service delivery**

**Table 26 - Key outputs and indicators**

Subprogramme	Output	Output measure/indicator	Target
Presidential Protection Unit	Protection service to President, Deputy President and former presidents	Security breaches Number of complaints lodged by President, Deputy President and former presidents	Zero Zero
Static and In-Transit Protection	Protection service to prominent people	Security breaches	Zero

Protection Services has provided protection to 184 foreign and local dignitaries and 97 Heads of States and Heads of governments. Further protection was provided for multiple Very Important Persons at 288 special and major events.

No incidents of security breaches were reported. Seven complaints were lodged against members of the Protection Services. Investigations into the complaints revealed that it was not necessary to take departmental steps against the members involved. The situation was rectified by means of in-service training.





## REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE



## Report of the Audit Committee of the South African Police Service in respect of the year ended 31 March 2003

The Department has an appointed Audit Committee as prescribed by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1/1999). The Audit Committee has an established charter to guide the Committee's approach. The objective of this charter is also to provide guidance to the Accounting Officer and Executive Management in carrying out their functions as prescribed in the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1/1999).

The members of the Audit Committee are Ms J Kathan (Chairperson), Dr L Konar, Mr Z Sithole (resigned 8 August 2002), Mr M Nkonki (appointed 31 July 2003), the Accounting Officer represented by Deputy National Commissioner L J Eloff and the Chief Financial Officer, Divisional Commissioner K L Craemer. Persons in attendance included the Head of Internal Audit and representatives of the Office of the Auditor-General.

The Audit Committee has met 4 times in the current financial year on the following dates:

- 18 July 2002
- 28 October 2002
- 27 January 2003
- 27 March 2003

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 77 of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10.

The Department's risk assessment, strategic internal audit plan and the annual internal audit plan for the financial year was tabled and approved by the Audit Committee. However, due to internal capacity constraints within the Department's Internal Audit function, the Audit Committee concurred with management on their decision to co-source the Internal Audit function with a consortium of internal audit service providers in December 2002 for a period of 3 years. Due to the limited extent of work performed by Internal Audit, the Audit Committee could not place full reliance on their work in evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls.

The Committee has reviewed and discussed the annual financial statements audited by the Office of the Auditor-General and is satisfied that these statements are fair and reasonable in all material respects.

The Audit Committee concurs with the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the financial statements and is of the opinion that the financial statements can be accepted when read together with the report of the Auditor-General.



**CHAIRPERSON OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
19 AUGUST 2003**