

Acronyms and Definitions



Additional Information

Acronyms

ADRM	Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism
AFU	Asset Forfeiture Unit
AENE	Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure
CARA	Criminal Assets Recovery Account
CCJS	Crime and Criminal Justice Survey
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFM	Court and Case Flow Management
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CPO	Court Preparation Officer
CS	Corporate Services
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DG	Director- General
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Co-operation
DNDPP	Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions
DOJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DV	Domestic Violence
ECMS	Electronic Case Management System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
Exco	Executive Committee
HR	Human Resources
HRM&D	Human Resources Management and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IJS	Integrated Justice System
IMSC	Information Management Service Centre
IMU	Integrity Management Unit
IT	Information Technology
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
LASA	Legal Aid South Africa
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MPTT	Missing Persons Task Team
NDPP	National Director of Public Prosecutions
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee



National Prosecuting Authority Acronyms and Definitions

NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
ORD	Operation Recruitment Drive
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation for Legally Qualified Personnel
OWP	Office for Witness Protection
PCLU	Priority Crimes Litigation Unit
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMO	Programme Management Office
R&PI	Research and Policy Information
S&T	Subsistence and Travel
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFACT	South African Federation Against Counterfeit Theft
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SCCU	Specialised Commercial Crimes Unit
SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit
TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centre
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TSCM	Technical Surveillance Counter Measures
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



Indicator Definitions

Key Concepts

Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism: Alternative dispute resolution encompasses diversion and information mediation as methods of resolution of disputes between the parties.

Diversion: Diversion is one of the alternative ways of delivering justice. It is the process of electing, in suitable and deserving criminal court cases including Child Justice Act matters, a manner of disposing of a criminal court case other than through normal criminal court proceedings. It usually implies the withdrawal of the charges against the accused person, after the accused person participates in particular certified programmes. After the offender has completed the diversion programme, the social worker submits a report to the prosecutor. If it is clear that the offender has cooperated and benefited from the programme, the matter is withdrawn and recorded as a diverted case on the daily statistics. These figures are totalled on the last court date of each calendar month. Separate statistics are recorded for children (younger than 18 years) and adult diversions.

Informal mediation: is the process by which a prosecutor, duly authorised thereto and within the ambit of the restorative justice guidelines, while acting as a mediator between the victim and the offender, resolves the conflict which resulted in the criminal court case or addressed the harm caused in a manner that does not require formal justice but seeks to deliver justice. The matter is withdrawn.

Case: In the NPA a case includes criminal court cases and civil court cases. These concepts are defined as:

Criminal Court Case: A criminal court case is a matter that has been enrolled in a criminal court of South Africa regardless of the forum. At present, excluded from criminal court cases are traffic matters, domestic violence cases, maintenance inquiries, appeals, civil motions, inquests, decision dockets, reviews and ex parte applications. A criminal court case may have multiple counts and or accused and can involve multiple police dockets. A single docket may result in multiple court cases.

Civil Court Case: A civil court case is a civil matter that has been enrolled in a court of South Africa regardless of the forum. This includes ex parte applications or applications on Notice. It includes motion and trial proceedings. Examples are restraint, preservation, forfeiture and confiscation applications. It also includes interlocutory applications relating to living and legal expenses and curators in civil matters.

Walk-offs: Witnesses on the witness protection programme that, during the reporting period, either voluntarily left the programme before testifying, were given notice to leave the programme due to misconduct or left the safe-house without prior notice.



Definitions of Measures/Indicators

Cases finalised (including ADRM)

Number of Criminal Court Cases finalised in the reporting period by verdict, or through the use of alternatives such as diversion or informal mediation, irrespective of the date of enrolment. The Criminal Court Case is measured as finalised on the date on which the verdict of not guilty is given (including stopping of prosecution in terms of section 6(b) of Act 51 of 1977 (CPA)) or sentence is imposed in the case of a guilty verdict, and includes cases dealt with in terms of section 57A of the CPA. Should there be multiple accused, the case is only counted upon conclusion of the case against all accused.

Cases finalised

Criminal Court Cases finalised in the reporting period irrespective of the date of enrolment, by verdict and are measured on the date that the verdict of not guilty is given, or sentence is imposed in the case of a guilty verdict, and includes cases dealt with in terms of section 57A of CPA. Should there be multiple accused, the case is only counted upon conclusion of the case against all accused.

Backlog cases

Number of criminal court cases on the outstanding court roll in which the duration from the date of enrolment in that forum exceeds 6 months in a District Court, 9 months in a Regional Court and 12 months in a High Court.

Conviction rate

Percentage of cases finalised with a guilty verdict (including Sec 57 of the CPA) divided by the number of cases finalised (i.e. excluding ADRM). Conviction rate is measured at the date of sentencing or verdict of not-guilty irrespective of the date when the plea was first entered.

Witnesses harmed or threatened

Number of witnesses that were harmed or threatened during the reporting period by a person or persons from whom they were protected either directly or through an agent, while on the Witness Protection Programme.

Percentage of walk-offs

Percentage of witnesses that walked off the programme against the average number of witnesses on the programme, measured on the last day of the reporting period. The average number of witnesses is calculated by adding the total number of witnesses on the programme each day of the reporting period and dividing it by the total number of days in the reporting period.

New completed forfeiture cases

Number of asset forfeiture cases enrolled in which a final order has been obtained or the court refused to make an order in the reporting period regardless of when the matter was enrolled.



New freezing orders

Number of cases enrolled in which freezing orders were obtained in the reporting period. An order is counted only once for each case, at the time when the initial order was obtained or refused. Return dates and appeals are therefore not counted (they are counted as other orders). When an obtained order is reversed on the return date or on appeal, this is not counted as a negative order for the reporting period in which it occurred. It is reflected in the AFU success rate.

Value of new freezing orders

Total value of assets frozen by court orders obtained in the reporting period, reported in rands and estimated on the best available evidence on the date when the order is obtained. This does not necessarily refer to the value of the freezing order as determined by the court, but to the value of the actual assets frozen. The value of orders that are refused are not counted unless the decision is later reversed. When an order is reversed it is not counted as a negative value for the reporting period in which it was reversed.

Success rate

Number of enrolled cases finally won as a percentage of all cases which were finally won or lost. Cases are finally won or lost when a final order is obtained in favour of or against the NPA, i.e. after all appeal processes have been finalised. It is measured at the date when the case was finally won or lost irrespective of the date when the matter was enrolled. Cases finally lost include cases abandoned after an order was obtained. Cases re-done will be taken into account separately.

JCPS Officials

All the signatories to the JCPS Delivery Agreement and includes persons employed in the following departments:

- Arts and Culture
- Defence
- Finance
- Government Communication and Information Service
- Home Affairs
- Intelligence Services
- Justice and Constitutional Development (including such entities such as: Legal Aid South Africa, Judicial Services Commission etc.)
- National Intelligence Agency
- National Prosecuting Authority
- National Treasury
- Office of the Public Service Commission
- Provincial and Local Government
- Public Enterprises
- Public Service and Administration
- Safety and Security
- South African Police Service
- South African Revenue Service (including Customs)
- Special Investigating Unit



Corruption

Corruption should be understood as the misuse of public or private office or position or resources with a corrupt intent, and may include acts of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft.

Serious crime

Serious is regarded as all criminal court cases prosecuted in the regional and high courts.

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