

**FOR2601  
SECOND PAPER**

May/June 2018

**Forensic Methods and Techniques II (Module A)**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS**

FIRST	MR SJ BIERMAN
SECOND	DR BC BENSON
EXTERNAL	MISS M TSHISHONGA

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**Closed book examination**

**This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue**

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This exam question paper consists of 6 pages

Answer all 10 questions

**Question 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the number (1-4) next to the question number.

- 1 1 Under which of the following conditions can an Anton Piller order be obtained?
- 1 The actual or potential damage must be calculated
  - 2 The applicant must be a member of a law enforcement agency
  - 3 The actual or potential damage must be very serious for the applicant
  - 4 Clear evidence must exist that the respondents have incriminating evidence in their possession, although it is not possible to destroy such material (2)
- 1 2 Indicate the branch of law that regulates the relations between individuals in the community
- 1 Criminal law
  - 2 Common law
  - 3 Constitutional law
  - 4 Private law (2)
- 1 3 Which one of the following is a Chapter 9 institution?
- 1 Department of Home Affairs
  - 2 South African Police Service
  - 3 Public Protector
  - 4 Eskom (2)

- 1 4 Which section of the Constitution deals with the rights of arrested, detained and accused persons?
- 1 Section 10
  - 2 Section 28
  - 3 Section 205
  - 4 Section 35 (2)
- 1 5 Identify the law of natural justice for the right of both parties to be heard
- 1 *ad litem*
  - 2 *consensus ad idem*
  - 3 *amicus cunae*
  - 4 *audi alteram partem* (2)
- 1 6 The abbreviation PAIA refers to which act
- 1 Public Administration of Information act
  - 2 Promotion of Access to Information act
  - 3 Public Access to Information act
  - 4 Prohibition of Access to Information act (2)
- 1 7 Which one of the following is not a requirement of a good investigative report?
- 1 Completeness
  - 2 Subjectivity
  - 3 Accuracy
  - 4 Factuality (2)

**Question 2**

There are several public entities in South Africa. Use the acronyms below to provide the full titles of the public entities concerned [10]

- 2.1 SABS
- 2.2 SALGA
- 2.3 NIA
- 2.4 NSFAS
- 2.5 RAF

**Question 3**

What are different means that can be utilized to detect crime and transgressions in an organization? [4]

**Question 4**

Define the following concepts

- 4.1 Method
- 4.2 Technique
- 4.3 Tactic
- 4.4 Tact
- 4.5 Private body [10]

**Question 5**

The investigation process follows a series of sequential actions. What are the six main events of the investigation process? [6]

**Question 6**

Explain the establishment and the powers of the Public Protector. The explanation should be given in paragraph format and divided into the following topics,

- The legislative mandate of the Public Protector
- Matters that can be investigated by the Public Protector
- The powers of the Public Protector on receipt of a complaint
- The powers of the Public Protector to search for and seize items

[20]

**Question 7**

The forensic investigators work environment includes the investigation of public entities. Briefly discuss what is meant by the term public entity or national public entity.

[5]

**Question 8**

The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) 2 of 2000 distinguishes between "private bodies" and "public bodies" provide a definition of both bodies as defined by the act.

[6]

**Question 9**

Every investigator should be aware of the dangers inherent in an investigation. The investigator should not only be aware of the "rules of engagement" but also the rights of the individuals whom the investigation is targeting. Briefly discuss five (5) of the dangers that you regard as important for the investigator to keep in mind.

[5]