other limitations apply to the individual. The duration of a basic LVA test ranges between five and 15 minutes, depending on the circumstances surrounding the incident and the complexity of the incident that is being investigated. EOH Forensic Services (Pty) Ltd has an international team of qualified and certified LVA analysts that can speak all the vernaculars. Although the technology doesn’t depend on language to provide successful outcomes, it is vital that both the interviewer and interviewee speak the same language, enabling them to understand each other.

LVA technology is becoming ever more popular as the veracity testing tool of choice in various sectors due to its versatility. It is applied in labour-related matters, forensic investigations, pre-employment screening, general company integrity surveys and during the segmentation process of insurance claims.

For more information about this technology, visit EOH Forensic Services’s website at www.eoh-fs.co.za/services/veracity-analytics/ or send an e-mail to: info@eoh-fs.co.za.

Editor’s note:
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One only has to think about the frenzy about the “lenient” sentence handed down in the Oscar Pistorius murder case to know that a lot of education needs to happen regarding why presiding officers hand down the sentences that they do after an accused has been found guilty.

LexisNexis South Africa has now updated a third edition of A Guide to Sentencing in South Africa, which serves to be a definitive and comprehensive guide to the law of sentencing. The new edition, authored by Prof S S Terblanche, Research Professor at Unisa’s Department of Criminal and Procedural Law, deals with the substantial changes which have taken place since the second edition was published. Some examples include the following:

- The Child Justice Act 75 of 2008 has made substantial changes to the law on child justice and several judgments by the Constitutional Court have highlighted certain legal aspects relating to children and child offenders.
- Various changes were made to minimum sentences, mostly due to the passing of the Criminal Law (Sentencing) Amendment Act 38 of 2007 and various judgments by the Supreme Court of Appeal and the high courts.
- The Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998 has been subjected to various amendments affecting sentencing since 2007.

New or amended legislation has been included in the new edition, such as the South African Judicial Education Institute Act 14 of 2008, Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008, and the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013.

The new edition also contains a new chapter on the execution of sentences and considers the development of South Africa’s human rights law which remains in its infancy.

A Guide to Sentencing in South Africa 3rd Edition is an invaluable guide for criminal defence attorneys, advocates, magistrates, judges, prosecutors, subject specialists and others interested in the details of sentencing law.

The content covers penalty clauses, minimum and mandatory sentences, pre-sentence procedures, the discretion with regard to sentence, the general principles of sentencing, sentencing more than one crime at a time and mitigating and aggravating factors. Also covered are imprisonment, fines, correctional supervision, sentencing child offenders, committal to a treatment centre, suspension of sentence and related matters, caution and discharge, forfeiture, suspension and other punitive measures, compensation as civil judgment and post-sentence procedures.

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