



**BRIEFING: MANDATE AND ACTIVITIES
DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME
INVESTIGATION(DPCI): 17 SEPTEMBER 2014**



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this presentation is to brief the Portfolio Committee on Police about the Mandate and Activities of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI).



BACKGROUND

- In 2008 a process was embarked upon to establish the DPCI to enhance the capacity of the South African Police Service (SAPS) to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences. It also allowed for transfer of the powers, investigations and resources from the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO) to the SAPS.
- On the 20th of February 2009 the President signed the coming into operations of the SA Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) as well as section 13 of the National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 56 of 2008).
- In response to the SAPS Amendment Act, the DPCI was established.



MANDATE

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences focussing on: Serious Organised Crime; Serious Commercial Crime and Serious Corruption.

MANDATE...

Any offence referred to in:

- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004);
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act No. 27 of 2002);
- Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No. 121 of 1998);
- Section 13(l) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992);
- Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No.87 of 1993);
- Chapter 2 and section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004);
- Regulation of Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1998 (Act No. 15 of 1998), or the Prohibition of Mercenary Activities and the Regulation of Certain Activities in Country of Armed Conflict Act, 2006 (Act No. 27 of 2006);
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 41 of 2002);
- High treason; and
- Sedition

MANDATE...

- Section 17A of the Act defines “national priority offence” as:
 - Organised crime;
 - Crime that requires national prevention or investigation; or
 - Crime that requires specialized skills in the prevention or investigation thereof, as referred to in section 16(1) of the SAPS Act.

MANDATE...

- Organised crime is defined as criminal entities that are designed for the commission of serious National and Transnational crimes geared towards profit achieved through illegal activities.
- They operate within an Organised criminal business system with a structure greater than any individual member and the potential for corruption and/or violence to facilitate the criminal activities and processes.



MANDATE...

- Policy guidelines [DPCI Final Proposed Policy Guidelines.doc](#)

DECLARED PRIORITIES

Further to the mandated priorities, the following types of National Threat problems demonstrate the diversity of problems that were identified and are being addressed by the DPCI:

- Narcotics
- Human Trafficking
- Rhino Poaching
- Illicit Mining
- Non Ferrous Metals
- Specific Violent Crimes
- Vehicles Crimes
- Illicit Cigarettes
- Economic Crimes



DPCI OPERATING MODEL

This concept model is based on the characteristics of the **HAWK** (“Seek, Find, Strike and Succeed **with impact**”)

DPCI OPERATING MODEL...

**INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE BASED
PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL**





DPCI OPERATING MODEL...

INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE BASED
PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL

SEEK

Tactical Threat Analysis

Identify and process current and potential National Priority Crime Threat problems as manifested in a series of organised crime related incidents and cases for prioritization.

DPCI OPERATING MODEL...

INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE BASED
PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL

FIND

Strategic Threat Assessment

Establish a common understanding of the National Crime Threat Problem – Increasing and Defining What We Know, by determining the nature and extent of the Organised Crime Threat.

Problem defined:

Defining the core of the Threat Problem



DPCI OPERATING MODEL...

INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE BASED
PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL

STRIKE

Strategic Threat Based Investigations

*Establish collaborative partnerships by identifying the right multi-disciplinary capabilities and legal instruments to strike at the heart of the criminal business system and/or area of vulnerability as informed by the Criminal Value Chain. This is done by adhering to the various legal pre-scripts/requirements following multi-disciplinary case management and planning methodology
Target the Core of the Threat Problem*



DPCI OPERATING MODEL...

INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE BASED
PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL

SUCCEED WITH IMPACT

Threat Forecasting & Impact Assessment

Disrupting, dismantling, and neutralizing organized criminal entities,

Recovered proceeds of crime and paid into Criminal Asset Recovery Account/ Victim payments

Problem solved:

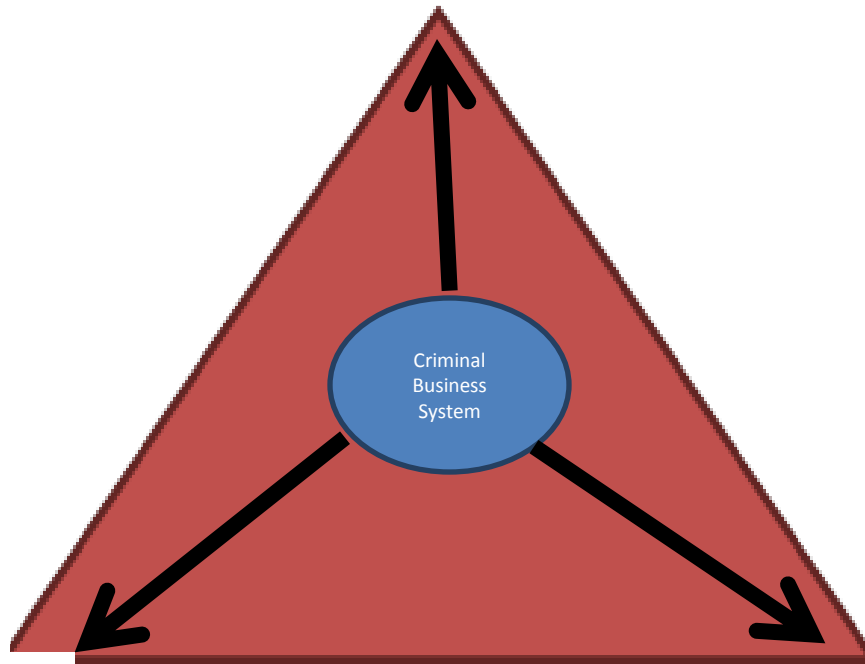
Assess the Resolution of the Threat Problem



DPCI OPERATING MODEL

Organised Criminal Entity

Organised Criminal Entity



Criminal Capability
and practice

National and
Transnational market

Criminal Threat Level - Organised Criminal entity and its criminal practice (what and how) The Nature of the Organised Criminal entity. The level of sophistication of its criminal practices (methods and actions that is meant to conceal or disguise) and capabilities (assets, domain knowledge and expertise within the organised crime entity) to expand and cause harm

Criminal predicate - Operating illicit market (where): Location, scope and nature of the organised criminal markets and its nexus with the legal market – exploiting the vulnerabilities within the legal economy (market) for criminal benefit/profit



ACTIVITIES

The Component Serious Organised Crime (SOC) is mandated to prevent, combat and investigate the following offences:

- Narcotics and chemical monitoring
- Environmental crimes
- Vehicle related crimes
- Human Trafficking
- Serious Violent Crime
- Non Ferrous Metals
- Illicit Mining/ Precious Metals and Diamonds
- Crimes Against the State (CATS)



ACTIVITIES...

The Component Serious Commercial Crime: (SCC) is mandated to prevent, combat and investigate the following offences:

- Serious fraud
- Cyber and electronic crimes
- Intellectual property rights crime
(counterfeiting and trading in counterfeit goods)
- Serious banking related crimes
- Specific serious commercial related statutory offences
- Serious Procurement and related corruption at local government level

ACTIVITIES...

The Component Serious Corruption(SC) is mandated to prevent, combat and investigate serious fraud and corruption within the:

- JCPS Cluster
- Other Government Departments
- Private Sectors, and

The Anti Corruption Task Team (ACTT) was established to focus on individuals involved in serious fraud and corruption where the threshold exceeds R5 million.

ACTIVITIES...

In order to realise the DPCI mandate, the following capabilities were established:

- Financial and Assets Forfeiture Investigations (FAFI)
- Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC)
- Digital Forensic Laboratory (DFL)
- Integrity Management Unit (IMU)
- Corporate Support (CS)

ACTIVITIES...

The Component Financial and Assets Forfeiture Investigations (FAFI) is mandated to:

- Conduct asset based investigations and to identify possible proceeds of crime in priority offences, thereby contributing to the confiscation of such property.
- Conduct successful financial investigations by gathering and analysing evidence to support money laundering charges, including lifestyle audits and the investigation of suspicious transaction reports.

ACTIVITIES...

The Component Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC) is mandated to:

- Conduct National threat assessment to present the Priority Offence picture that will direct threat based investigations focussing on the criminal business system and targeting:
 - Criminal Entity
 - Criminal Market
 - Criminal Capability

ACTIVITIES...

The Digital Forensic Laboratory is mandated to:

- provide digital forensic and technological operational support to extract evidence from digital equipment

ACTIVITIES...

The Integrity Management Unit is mandated to ensure that the integrity of the DPCI personnel is beyond reproach by:

- Preventing, detecting and investigating all integrity related issues to maintain an acceptable ethical culture.
- Conducting integrity testing.
- Ensuring the disclosure of financial and other interests.

ACTIVITIES...

The Corporate Support is mandated to provide support in terms of the following:

- Human Resource Management
- Finance and Administration Services
- Supply Chain Management
- Management Information and Strategic Planning
- Corporate communication (to be capacitated)



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2010/11	Actual achievement 2011/12	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual achievement 2013/14
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster	New Indicator in 2011/12	35.4%	63.46% (+28.06%)	68.58% (+5.12%)
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	68.4%	65.2% (+3.2%)	86.1% (+20.9%)	89.7% (+3.6%)
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	25.6%	50% (+24.4%)	56.5% (+6.5%)	54.9% (-1.6%)
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations	New Indicator in 2011/12	52.27%	44.07% (-8.2%)	41.67% (-2.4%)
Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready cases where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption	New Indicator in 2011/12	24	34 cases (+10 trial ready cases)	73 trial ready cases (+39 trial ready cases)
Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases	New Indicator in 2011/12	R 588 822 438.05	R1 024 885 250.16 (+R436 062 812.16)	R1 381 351 333.45 (+356 466 083.29)



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION ...

The table below provides the budget performance information (*which represents the final expenditure outcomes*) for the period 2010 – 2014.

YEAR	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	%
2010/2011	R 215,271	R 250,430	116.33%
2011/2012	R 212,247	R 235,478	110.95%
2012/2013	R 316,272	R 321,562	101,67%
2013/2014	R 291,403	R 310,611	106,59%

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION ...

The following commentary regarding Finances & Financial Accountability of the DPCI, in terms of section 17H & K of the SAPS Amendment Act, 2012 of is submitted:

- The DPCI must be included as a distinct programme in the Vote: Police.
- Further, the National Head of the DPCI shall have control over the monies appropriated by Parliament, for the expenses of the DPCI.
- The National Commissioner of the SAPS, has in 2014, submitted a request to the National Treasury of SA for consideration of the DPCI to be included as a distinct programme in the Vote: Police in the 2015/16 financial year. Progress in this regard is awaited by the DPCI.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

The Directorate has achieved the following successes but not limited to:

Serious Organised Crime

Period	2009/10 FY	2010/11 FY	2011/12 FY	2012/13 FY	2013/14 FY
Arrests	3 850	1 415	3 415	1 256	1 218
Convictions	573	375	876	523	828



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

- In January 2010 the Tactical Operations Management Section (TOMS) was established with the task of tracking the 50 most wanted suspects in the country who were involved in cash-in-transit, ATM bombings, armed robberies, murder, etc. The DPCI apprehended all 50.
- A Canadian Citizen falsified documents relating to Kimberley Process Certificates thereby managed to launder a diamond worth R50 million out of South Africa via Geneva to USA. He was later arrested through multidisciplinary approach between the SA, US customs and FBI. He was fined R1 million and the diamond was recovered. The Canadian has been declared *Persona non grata*.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

- Investment fraud

Three Free State businessmen appeared in court on charges of fraud, theft and money laundering. The accused, as trustees and financial advisor of a construction development scheme, recruited investments from members of the public to develop a conference centre in Bloemfontein. Approximately R4 million was invested and the victims later became aware that no construction work was done.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

Endangered Species

The DPCI investigations focused on species such as abalone and rhino poaching. During the reporting period 104 persons were arrested and 46 convicted. Various operations/projects were conducted and the following successes were archived. 1872 charges of racketeering and R 55million worth of assets were restrained.

Seizures of 20 rhino horns and 5,5 tons of ivory, 630 400 US dollars and 1 120 000 Vietnamese Dong, 10 years, imprisonment for a rhino poacher from Zimbabwe.

A total of 46 years, imprisonment for five accused who smuggled abalone from the Eastern Cape to Mozambique (accused 1:18 years; accused 2:7 years; accused 3: 8 years; accused 4:18 months and accused 5: 3 years)



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

Clandestine laboratories dismantled = 124

Value of seizures:

Vehicles	=	R 44 314 505
Vehicle parts	=	R 22 000 000
Cash	=	R 26 681 028
PMD's	=	R 11 664 456
Firearms	=	R 70 000
Property	=	R248 500 000
Drugs	=	R 78 120 430
Illicit cigarettes	=	R 22 531 600



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

Serious Commercial Crime

Period	2009/10 FY	2010/11 FY	2011/12 FY	2012/13 FY	2013/14 FY
Arrests	8 186	9 180	8 347	5 358	3 888
Convictions	4 960	5 961	5 616	3 965	2 133

With regard to clean audit investigations 627 cases were received; 404 persons appeared in court on various charges and 186 persons were convicted.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

Serious Corruption

As at the end of March 2014 a total of 52 persons were convicted in cases where more than R 5 million were involved.

The AFU obtained preservation and restraint orders to the value of R 1,381 billion by the end of March 2014.

By 31 March 2014 a total of 435 individuals within JCPS Cluster were processed through criminal investigations whilst a total of 254 personnel have been convicted



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

- Members of the SAPS arrested a suspect for being in possession of R20 200.00 cash that he could not explain. The money was booked into the SAP13. The case was later withdrawn. A Detective Group Commander was instructed to deposit the money at the S.A. Reserve Bank. He later returned with a receipt and the file was closed.

The accused's attorney on enquiry was referred to the SARB. The Detective was later charged with theft, fraud, forgery and uttering.

He was convicted on all counts and sentenced to fifteen (15) years imprisonment without the option of a fine.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION...

TOTAL ORDERS	=	651
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ORDERS	=	R6,314,621,484.65
Total CARA deposit+ Victims paid	=	221
Value of CARA deposit + Victims paid	=	R88,951,606.67



THANK YOU