

BACK TO BASICS

TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



**Responses to Concerns/Questions Raised During the Portfolio
Committee on Police Engagement on 15 November 2017**

Division Crime intelligence

1 December 2017

#CrimeMustFall



What happened to the Ministerial Directives - What is the progress?

- Based on the Directives issued by the Minister, the Division Crime Intelligence has developed an Action Plan which will focus on short- (6 months), medium- (12 months) and long-term (24 months) strategies/actions to address deficiencies within the division. The Action Plan has been approved by the then Acting National Commissioner and the Minister, on 18 October 2017.
- This Action Plan consists of 70 related taskings, emanating from the directives and sets out how the Division: Crime Intelligence intends to develop Crime Intelligence and its members, leaders and senior management to become a high performing business unit, and a recognised and respected leader in the broader South African Police Service (SAPS) environment.
- The implementation of the Action Plan started on 19 October 2017 and progress, to the National Commissioner and the Minister, will be provided on a monthly basis.
- From the 70 taskings, 11 taskings have been finalised or implemented and 10 are in process of implementation, and a due date has been set for each tasking.



The Chairperson is concerned about the cut-backs planned for the SAPS and the impact it is going to have on the operational units of SAPS to fight crime in SA. How will Crime Intelligence be able to increase it's footprint in the provinces and clusters?

- It needs to be mentioned that despite the cut-backs that are planned, the Division Crime Intelligence, with the assistance of the Minister and the National Commissioner, has been allocated 102 entry level constable posts and 181 additional posts on post levels 5, 8, 10, 12 and 13.
- The majority of these posts have been allocated to fill critical commanders, vetting and cybercrime posts, at provincial level, as well as critical analyst and gatherer posts, at cluster level.



What is the plan of Crime Intelligence for the Festive Season - Known to be open season for criminals?

- The plan of Crime Intelligence for the upcoming Festive Season, has been included in the SAPS overall plan, which will be presented to the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP), by the National Commissioner, on 29 November 2017.
- Due to the sensitive and sometimes covert nature of the Division Crime Intelligence planning documents, especially for the upcoming Festive Season, it is respectfully requested that these plans not be discussed in an open forum, such as the PCoP, to prevent the exposure of our assessments done and actions (methodologies) that will be undertaken.



Dealing with Uber threat and Taxi Violence (hit squads) - How did CI prepare - Are we prepared to handle this threat – Why are there so few arrests?

→ **Background/current situation:**

- The introduction of Uber into the South African market was met with strong opposition, from metered and other taxis.
- The fact that Uber is not bound by routes or ranks, has created conflict.
- As more commuters opt for the use of Uber vehicles as a means of transport, metered taxis see a steady decline in turnover and subsequently a profit margin.



General matters

Dealing with Uber threat and Taxi Violence (hit squads) - How did CI prepare – Are we prepared to handle this threat - Why are there so few arrests? (2)

→ Way forward/solution:

- Continuous updating of threat assessments, relating to Uber, Taxify and meter taxis for registration of national and provincial intelligence operations/progress to neutralise threat.
- Ensure the recruitment of sources and undercover agents to infiltrate.
- Short term → Re-align and refocus current analysis and intelligence gathering capacities to focus on taxi violence and related matters (prioritise most affected provinces).
- Long term → Establish a dedicated Transport Violence Intelligence Analysis Centre at National and Provincial levels.
- Determine feasibility to access databases from Taxify, Uber and the Department of Transport, for proactive intelligence purposes.
- Advise the Department of Transport with regard to legislation and also provide them with intelligence estimates and assessment, to assist with regulation processes.



General matters

Concern about shortage of analysts at cluster level

- With the assistance from the Minister and the National Commissioner, the Division Crime Intelligence, has identified 41 critical posts for advertisement, for Intelligence Analysts at cluster level.
- These posts will be advertised at the top crime contributing clusters in the country with Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, receiving the majority of the posts.



Concern about repeat offenders receiving bail - Corruption within SAPS and Justice system - Known organised criminals and drug-lords getting bail while they have cases pending.

- In supporting the Detective Service, a collaborative task team consisting of Crime Intelligence, Detective Service, DPCI, Forensic Services, Visible Policing and Operational Response Services, has been established to identify, track, locate and apprehend wanted suspects.
- Multi-disciplinary task teams, under the command and control of provincial commissioners, are busy tracking, locating and arresting specific wanted suspects, for whom warrants of arrest (J50 and J165) were issued for identified serious crime categories.
- These task teams also engage with the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), with regard to the consolidation of cases for the purpose of opposing bail during bail application processes.



What is the total need for personnel for CI - Do we have the figure - Is there a plan to capacitate CI fully? – Keep on saying there is a shortage of CI personnel?

- The Minister has instructed that the feasibility study on the organisational-, functional- and post-structure of the Division: Crime Intelligence, must be finalised by 31 December 2017.
- Concerns raised by the Acting Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence, to the Minister included the absence of Crime Intelligence capacity at police station level and the current unsatisfactory ratio of Crime Intelligence members versus detectives and visible policing members, especially at cluster level.
- The feasibility study is currently being done by the Head: Organisational Development, in conjunction with a National Crime Intelligence Restructuring Committee, under the chairmanship of the Acting Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence.
- The feasibility study will include a fixed establishment for the Division Crime Intelligence, at national-, provincial-, cluster and possibly police station level.
- It needs to be mentioned that the ideal post structure, determined for the Division Crime Intelligence during 2010, amounted to a personnel-need of 10 839 (additional personnel need of approximately 3 000 posts is projected).



Captain Mdluli - Is he still at Tracking and Locating?

→ No – Captain Mdluli was transferred from Tracking and Locating Head Office, to Physical Surveillance Head Office, during September 2017, by the Acting Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence.



Is Major General Ngcobo happy with the current procedures followed with the generating of Early Warnings by the Division - To whom is it submitted?

- The Crime Intelligence Early Warnings, include crime threats and early warning intelligence, based on intelligence gathered and analysed at cluster and provincial level.
- To ensure a comprehensive Early Warning identification process, all information on key threats, key assessments and gathered intelligence of a serious nature, received from clusters and provinces, are interpreted, collated and consolidated at the 24/7 Nodal Point, at Crime Intelligence Head Office, before distribution to clients via secure e-mail and SMS.
- Early Warnings are disseminated to all relevant Operational Divisions and Units (Duty Officers) for immediate operationalisation, the NATJOC, the National Commissioner, the Deputy National Commissioner: Policing and NICOC. Early Warnings of a serious, covert or critical nature is personally reported to the National Commissioner and the Minister, by the Acting Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence.
- 15 209 Early Warnings have been generated by Crime Intelligence, from 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017.



Performance issues

Feedback by operational units of SAPS on products they receive from CI - Why is this a problem? - It should be a standard practice

- In the past, feedback on the products provided by Crime Intelligence was not compulsory, which lead to various concerns regarding the quality and impact of these products.
- With the appointment of Lt Gen Phahlane as the previous Acting National Commissioner, he instructed that feedback to Crime Intelligence must be compulsory and must be demanded by Crime Intelligence, at all times.
- Due to the fact that this was a new Key Performance Indicator (KPA), which was implemented on 1 April 2017, certain problems with the implementation and interpretation of this key performance indicator emerged, which will have to be resolved with the assistance of the National Commissioner.
- Operational Units, not complying, will be reported to the relevant Divisional- and Provincial- Commissioners, to ensure consequence management. Progress in this regard will also be monitored during the quarterly National Management Forum (NMF) meetings, which are chaired by the National Commissioner.



Performance issues

What do Physical Security Assessments entail?

Indicator title	Percentage of physical security assessments finalised as per Physical Security Annual Assurance Schedule
Short definition	Physical security assessments means a security assessment that is performed to identify the current security posture of relevant facilities of the SAPS.
Purpose/importance	The assessment provides recommendations for improvement to the security structure of buildings, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches.



Performance issues

What is meant with re-active intelligence products?

Indicator title	Percentage of re-active intelligence reports (profiles and intelligence analysis reports) that were operationalised
Short definition	The percentage of re-active intelligence reports that led to either, the arrest of suspects, disruption of criminal activities or the neutralisation of a crime threat. In other words, all reports that led to a positive reaction by the SAPS.
Purpose/importance	To assist with the determination of the quality, impact and value for money which a reactive intelligence report has on the investigation of crime

Re-active intelligence products is mostly provided for investigation/detection purposes (after the fact).



Performance issues

Explain cross-border operations by INTERPOL?

Indicator title	Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received
Short definition	The facilitation of requests for assistance and participation in crime operations between SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement agencies.
Purpose/importance	Cross-border operations are conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to physically reduce transnational crimes, committed in the countries of the participating law enforcement agencies.



Performance issues

What is meant by arrests of transnational criminals (INTERPOL)?

Indicator title	Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received
Short definition	The facilitation of requests received from other National and International Law Enforcement agencies for the arrest of a transnational crime suspects, hiding in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant/s of arrest has been issued.
Purpose/importance	To ensure that perpetrators are brought to book for crimes committed in the requesting country by arresting them in South Africa and extraditing them to stand trial in the requesting country.



Performance issues

What is meant by person of interest (INTERPOL)?

Indicator title	Number of persons of interest reports generated for SAPS operations
Short definition	The compiling, examining and dissemination of all available information concerning persons of interest, in other countries, who have or may have fled to South Africa and who pose a potential threat, that may impact on the safety and security of South Africa and its inhabitants, for operationalisation or further analysis by SAPS.
Purpose/importance	The purpose of persons of interest reports is to make SAPS operational divisions aware of any transnational criminals/suspects who may possibly flee/or has fled to South Africa, in order to put measures in place to track, locate and apprehend such criminals.



What happens to a SAPS member whose security clearance is denied?

- The supervisor of the applicant will be informed of the negative outcome.
- The supervisor must discuss the negative outcome with applicant and agree to appeal to the Minister, via the National Commissioner or the Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence.
- A Personnel Security Review Board will be convened, chaired by the Component Head: Counter and Security Intelligence, or a chairperson appointed by the Minister.
- The Component Head: Counter and Security Intelligence will defend the negative outcome by advancing reasons.
- The appellant will defend, by advancing reasons for the appeal.



What happens to a SAPS member whose security clearance is denied? (2)

- The Chairperson and board will thereafter recommend their findings to the Minister.
- The Minister may either vary or approve the recommendation by the board.
- The Minister's decision is final.
- Thereafter, a decision will be taken regarding the redeployment of the members, whose appeal have not succeeded.



What is a “confidential” security clearance - What does it mean?

→ Confidential definition:

- The classification **confidential**, should be limited to information that may be used by malicious/opposing/hostile elements, to harm the objectives and functions of an individual and/or institution.

→ Test:

- Intelligence/information must be classified **confidential** when the compromise thereof, can lead to:
 - the frustration of the effective functioning of information or operational systems;
 - undue damage to the integrity and/or reputation of individuals;
 - the disruption of ordered administration within an institution; and
 - adverse effect on the non-operational relations between institutions being harmed or delayed, but not bringing functions to a halt.



What is a “confidential” security clearance - What does it mean? (2)

→ **Confidential** is used when compromise of information results in:

- undue damage to the integrity of a person or institution, but not entailing a threat of serious damage. The compromise of such information, however, can frustrate everyday functions, leading to an inconvenience and bringing about the wasting of funds;
- the inhibition of systems, the periodical disruption of administration (e.g. logistical problems, delayed personnel administration, financial relapses, etc.) that inconveniences the institution, but can be overcome; and
- the orderly, routine co-operation between institutions and/or individuals being harmed or delayed, but not bringing functions to a halt.



Is the vetting of Counter Intelligence members a priority?

- All SMS members and Colonels (PL12) of Counter and Security Intelligence, have already been prioritised to be concluded, by 31 January 2017.
- All Lt Col's and downwards of Counter and Security Intelligence have to apply on the E-vetting system, before 31 December 2017, where after the vetting investigations (secret and top secret environments will be prioritised), will start within the new year (2018).



DFO's should also receive priority

→ SAPS Designated Firearm Officers, together with Internal Auditors, and Procurement- and Service Termination-officials have been prioritised for vetting, during 2018/2019 (to start 1 April 2018).



Is there a “vetting master plan” - Do we realise the seriousness of vetting? - Too many bad apples in the SAPS - Lack of trust in SAPS and CI by community

- Although not referred to as a master plan – there is a “vetting revamp strategy” currently being implemented within SAPS by the Division: Crime Intelligence.
- This Strategy includes the following:
 - The short term sub-strategy will focus on addressing the vetting backlog at the Vetting Evaluation- and Polygraph- Sections and Security Vetting Panel (SVP) of the Division Crime Intelligence.
 - The medium term sub-strategy will focus on interventions pertaining to the vetting of prioritised environments such as the Ministry, All SMS members of SAPS, O.R. Tambo International Airport and all Crime Intelligence personnel. The development of policies and standardised operational procedures for vetting and addressing the critical human and physical resources needed to achieve “quick wins”, will also be done during this phase.
 - The long term sub-strategy will focus on interventions with regard to the functional, organisational and post structure of the vetting function of the Division on National, Provincial and Cluster level as well training, physical resources and the retention of skilled and experienced vetting personnel.



Are there other processes to ensure protection of sensitive information (in the absence of a security clearance)?

→ In line with the provision of Sections 70 and 71 of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), members who work in sensitive environments are required to take/sign an Oath of Secrecy before assuming their responsibility.

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Thank You

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