



2009-2019



Portfolio Committee on Police Induction Workshop

Briefing by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
21 August 2019

Presented by Lieutenant General (Dr/Adv) SG Lebeya

Presentation overview

1. Progress on the establishment of the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime (NBIFCPVC)
2. Progress on the establishment of the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB)
3. The Committee's recommendations that the DPCI's focus on corruption be intensified
4. Engagement with SCOPA
5. Overview of the Proposed Structure
6. Challenges with the number of and payment of informers
7. Key areas for intervention

“Have the illegal firearms and narcotics specialised units within the DPCI been signed-off by the SAPS Human Resources, or were they still in the form of task teams? The Chairperson asked for confirmation that the two specialised units, as announced by the former President three years ago, would be up and running by the end of January 2019.”

- The National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime (**NBIFCPVC**) and the South African Enforcement Bureau (**SANEB**), **are still operating in a form of Task Teams pending the finalisation of the structure and fixed establishment for the DPCI.**
- This presentation will further outline the developments regarding the implementation of the structure and the operational performance by the respective units.
- As an example, Organisational Development (OD) of the SAPS was engaged regarding the current structure and capacity of the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime and has worked in the proposed fixed establishment as follows:

Progress with the establishment of the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime (NBIFCPVC)



*"The Committee recommends that the new DPCI **firearms** and **Narcotics units** be implemented and monitored on a regular basis in Parliament."*



Current Capacity at the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime (NBIFCPVC)

| CURRENT CAPACITY (WORKFORCE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Business Unit | SALARY LEVELS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SAPS ACT | | | | | | | PSA | | | |
| | 13 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | PSA 8 | PSA 7 | PSA 5 | Total |
| HO | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| EC | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 35 |
| FS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| GP | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 55 |
| KZN | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 38 |
| LIM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| MP | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| NC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| NW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| WC | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Total | 0 | 4 | 18 | 60 | 105 | 34 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 232 |

Proposed Fixed Establishment for the National Bureau for Illegal Firearms Control and Priority Violent Crime (NBIFCPVC)

| PROPOSED FIXED ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| BUSINESS UNIT | SALARY LEVELS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SAPS ACT | | | | | | | PSA | | | |
| | 13 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | PSA 8 | PSA 7 | PSA 5 | Total |
| HO | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 47 |
| EC | 0 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 36 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 99 |
| FS | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 85 |
| GP | 0 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 70 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 185 |
| KZN | 0 | 3 | 12 | 26 | 47 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 143 |
| LIM | 0 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 73 |
| MP | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 73 |
| NC | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 30 |
| NW | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 85 |
| WC | 0 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 32 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 106 |
| Total | 1 | 20 | 73 | 149 | 329 | 275 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 40 | 926 |

Progress with the establishment of the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB)



*“The Committee recommends that the new DPCI firearms and **Narcotics units** be implemented and monitored on a regular basis in Parliament.”*

NATIONAL STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT BUREAU (SANEB)

SANEB adopted a threat-based and integrated approach to more effectively and holistically address the entire drug supply chain by focussing on the following core operational areas:

- Drug Outlets
- Illicit Cultivation
- Illicit Production/Manufacturing
- Couriers
- Drug Trafficking Networks
- Chemical Monitoring
- Emerging trends (any threat that we may not be aware of such as new chemicals and new concealment methods)

SANEB CURRENT AND ENVISIONED CAPACITY

An interim capacity has been placed at National and Provincial level. The DPCI together with the Component: Organisational Development is in the process to optimise the capacity of the units.

| DESIGNATED OFFICE | CAPACITY | ENVISIONED |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Head Office | 11 | 38 |
| Eastern Cape | 20 | 147 |
| Free State | 12 | 60 |
| Gauteng | 21 | 163 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 35 | 164 |
| Limpopo | 7 | 75 |
| Mpumalanga | 8 | 64 |
| Northern Cape | 8 | 72 |
| North West | 11 | 71 |
| Western Cape | 10 | 123 |
| TOTAL | 143 | 977 |

The Committee's recommendations that the DPCI's focus on corruption be intensified



“The Committee’s recommendations that the DPCI’s focus on corruption be intensified.”

Section **17A** of the Police Act defines “national priority offence” as:

- Organised crime;
- Crime that requires national prevention or investigation;
- Crime that requires specialised skills in the prevention or investigation thereof, as referred to in section 16(1) of the SAPS Act.

The DPCI, through a multi – disciplinary approach, conducts major case and project driven investigations that are based on threat assessments in the following three strategic focus areas:



Focus areas in the Fight against corruption

Fighting Corruption & Enhancing Accountability

Reduce levels of fraud and corruption in the public and private sector, thereby improving investor perception, trust in and willingness to invest in South Africa

Percentage of **trial-ready case dockets** and **conviction rate** for fraud and corruption within the **JCPS Cluster**.

Percentage of **trial-ready case dockets** and **conviction rate** for fraud and corruption within the **Public Sector. (Clean Audits-Municipalities)**

Percentage of **trial-ready case dockets** and **conviction rate** for fraud and corruption within the **Private Sector**.

Percentage of **trial-ready case dockets** where persons are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases of R5 million and above. **(AOP)**

From a **proactive** perspective the following will be focus areas; **Deterrence; Prevention and Education,**

“The Committee’s recommendations that the DPCI’s focus on corruption be intensified.”

Revitalising of the Operational Committee

- Having revitalised the DPCI Operational Committee, in terms of Section 17J of the SAPS Act, it is essential to provide the necessary support to the structure.
- The **Anti-Corruption Task Team**, an implementation arm of the Operational Committee, shall continue to be enhanced by mobilising of stakeholders to support the mandate of the DPCI and the priorities of government.
- The Operational Committee, will also support the newly established Investigating Directorate, through the continued multi-disciplinary approach in our fight against corruption.

Performance indicators and targets as set out in the
SAPS Annual Performance Plan: 2019/2020 for
Corruption-related cases

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020

Objective Statement: Reduce levels of **fraud** and **corruption** in the **public** and **private sector** thereby **improving investor perception**, trust in and willingness to invest in South Africa

| Strategic Performance Indicator | Audited/Actual Performance | Medium-Term Targets | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2017/18 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption within the JCPS Cluster | 74, 15% (436 from a total of 588) | 77% | 77% | 77% |
| Conviction rate for fraud and corruption within the JCPS Cluster | New performance indicator | 70% | 70% | 70% |

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020

Objective Statement: Reduce levels of fraud and **corruption** in the **public** and **private sector** thereby **improving investor perception**, trust in and willingness to invest in South Africa

| Strategic Performance Indicator | Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018 | Medium-Term Targets | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Conviction rate for fraud and corruption within the Public Sector | New performance indicator | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| | | | | |
| Annual Performance indicator | Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018 | Medium-Term Targets | | |
| | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption within the Public Sector | New performance indicator | 70% | 70% | 70% |

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020

Objective Statement: Reduce levels of **fraud** and **corruption** in the **public** and **private sector** thereby **improving investor perception**, trust in and willingness to invest in South Africa

| Strategic Performance Indicator | Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018 | Medium-Term Targets | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Conviction rate for fraud and corruption within the Private Sector | New performance indicator | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| | | | | |
| Annual Performance indicator | Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018 | Medium-Term Targets | | |
| | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption within the Private Sector | New performance indicator | 66% | 66% | 66% |

ENGAGEMENT WITH SCOPA

An orientation workshop was convened on **Tuesday, 20 August 2019** between DPCI, members of the Operational Committee (Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) and the Select Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)

At this meeting, the DPCI was directed by SCOPA to investigate **thirty (30) municipalities**

In our drive to rid provincial and local government of corruption, corrupt officials and corrupt practices, the Directorate through a multi-disciplinary approach will work closely to coordinate investigations with audit teams responsible for auditing local government, metropolitan councils and municipalities .

Currently and due to capacity constraints, task teams have been established and have been capacitated through secondments .

The aim of the task teams are to root out corruption within the provincial and local government sphere.

In response to the directive by SCOPA, we will be focussing on that resolution **but implementation of the proposed structure is critical** as Task Teams are **not suitable or sustainable for this** purpose.

Overview of the Proposed Structure

The proposed structure makes provision for the establishment of the following units to investigate the following national priority crimes, namely:

- SA Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
- National Prioritised Violent Crimes (investigation of cash-in –transit robberies)
- Government Fraud
 - Public Sector and Private Sector Corruption
- Economic Protected Resources
- Counter Terrorism
- Serious Banking Crimes
- Cyber-related crimes

Challenges with the number of and payment of informers

The remuneration of informants is an ongoing process but due to the short notice we were unable to access the systems in order to provide the total for the 2018/2019 financial period.

From the limited data extracted, thirty (30) informers were paid a total amount of R1 242 000.

Due to the sensitive nature of the cases, details are not divulged as this will endanger the lives of the informant and further pose a risk to the investigations.



Key areas for intervention

- The funding of the DPCI proposed structure to enhance capacity, ultimately combatting national priority offences.



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Thank you