



2009-2019



Briefing to the Portfolio Committee on Police on the Annual Performance Plan:
2019/2020 for the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

Presented by Lieutenant General (Dr/Adv) SG Lebeya

Presentation overview

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2. Mandate of the DPCI
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Introduction

Introduction (1)

The purpose of the presentation is to apprise members of the Portfolio Committee on Police with the following:

- Mandate of the DPCI
- Establishment and Composition of the Directorate
- Background of the Directorate
- Findings made by the National Head of the DPCI since his appointment
- DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20
- DPCI financial information



Introduction (2)

- The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) came into existence through the approval of the South African Police Service Amendment Act No 57 of 2008, which was assented by the President on the **27th January 2009**.
- On the 19th February 2009, the President signed the coming into operation, of the Act with effect from the **20th February 2009**.
- Section 13 of the NPA Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 56 of 2008) *also* came into effect.
- Post the 2009, establishment of the DPCI, the contents of the said amendment act was challenged in court. Resultantly, a Constitutional Court judgement provided for further refinements to be made to the Act with a view to provide **adequate operational independence**.
- The year 2012 saw the promulgation of the South African Police Service Amendment Act 10 of 2012.

Mandate of the DPCI (1)

In terms of **Section 17D** of the Police Act, the mandate of the DPCI is as follows:

- (1) The functions of the Directorate are to **prevent, combat** and **investigate**—
 - (a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the Directorate need to be addressed by the Directorate;
 - (aA) offences referred to in Chapter 2 and Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004;
- (2) If, during the course of an investigation by the Directorate, evidence of any other crime is detected and the National Head of the Directorate considers it in the interests of justice, or in the public interest, he or she may extend the investigation so as to include any offence which he or she suspects to be connected with the subject of the investigation.



Mandate of the DPCI (2)

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:





Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (1)

Section 17C

Establishment and composition of the DPCI

The Directorate consists of—

The National Head of the Directorate at national level, who shall manage and direct the Directorate and who shall be appointed by the Minister in concurrence with Cabinet;

The Deputy National Head of the Directorate at National level;

The Provincial Heads of the Directorate;

Other persons appointed by the National Head of the Directorate at national and provincial level on the basis of the required level of experience, training, skills, competence and knowledge;

An adequate number of legal officers appointed to the Directorate

Officials from any Government department or institution, seconded to the Directorate in terms of laws governing the public service;

Administrative staff appointed to the Directorate

The National Head of the Directorate shall manage and control all members of the Directorate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Chapter 6A of this Act and any other applicable legislation."



Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (2)

Programme 1

Programme 2

**Programme 3:
Detective Services**

Programme 4

Programme 5

The DPCI is currently a sub-programme within Programme 3 Detective Services.

Section 17 (K) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), places an obligation and provides for a separate programme for the DPCI. Such provision is still to be effected.

The current structure of the DPCI comprises of the following operational environments:

- Serious Corruption investigation
- Serious Organised Crime Investigation
- Serious Commercial Crime Investigation



Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (3)

Programme 1

Programme 2

**Programme 3:
Detective Services**

Programme 4

Programme 5

These components provide an operational support and analytical capability to the Operational environments, namely;

Priority Crime Specialised Investigations

- Financial Investigations
- Asset Forfeiture
- Cyber related Crime
- Digital Forensic Investigations

Priority Crime Management Centre

- Present the priority offence threat picture that will direct threat based investigations



Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (4)

Programme 1

Programme 2

**Programme 3:
Detective Services**

Programme 4

Programme 5

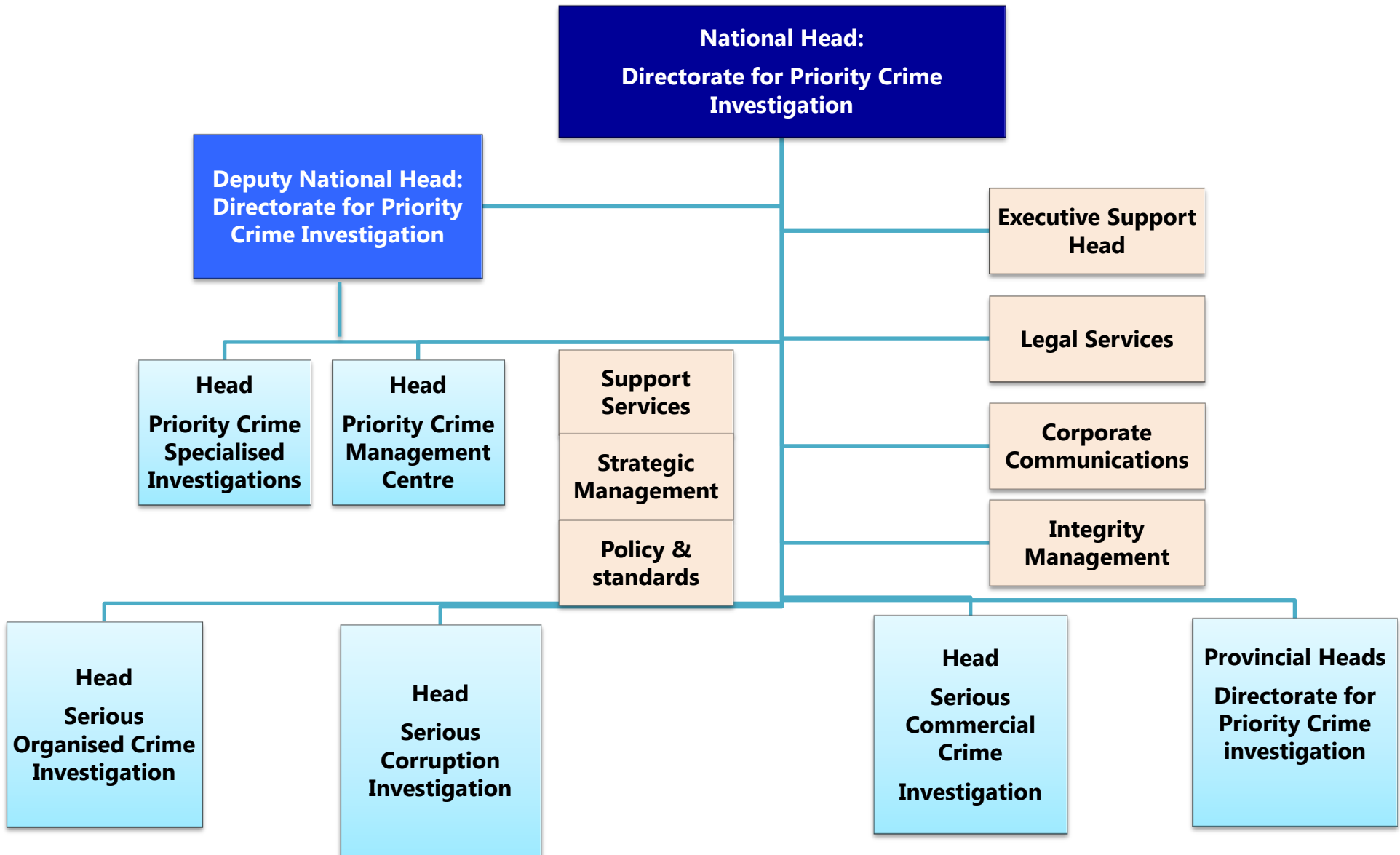
The following sections provide for administrative support as well as other governance related functions for the Directorate, namely;

- Human Resources
- Executive Support
- Integrity Management
- Strategic Management
- Corporate Communication
- Policy & Standards



Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (5)

Current Structure-Pending Review



Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (6) New Proposed Structure

The **new structure** and the **APP 2019/20 for the DPCI**, has been developed, keeping in mind the **mandate of the DPCI**, as well as alignment to the goals as outlined in the **National Development Plan: Vision 2030**, and Government's priorities as outlined in the **2019-2024 implementation plan**

NDP:VISION 2030

Chapter 7: Creating a better South Africa, Africa & world

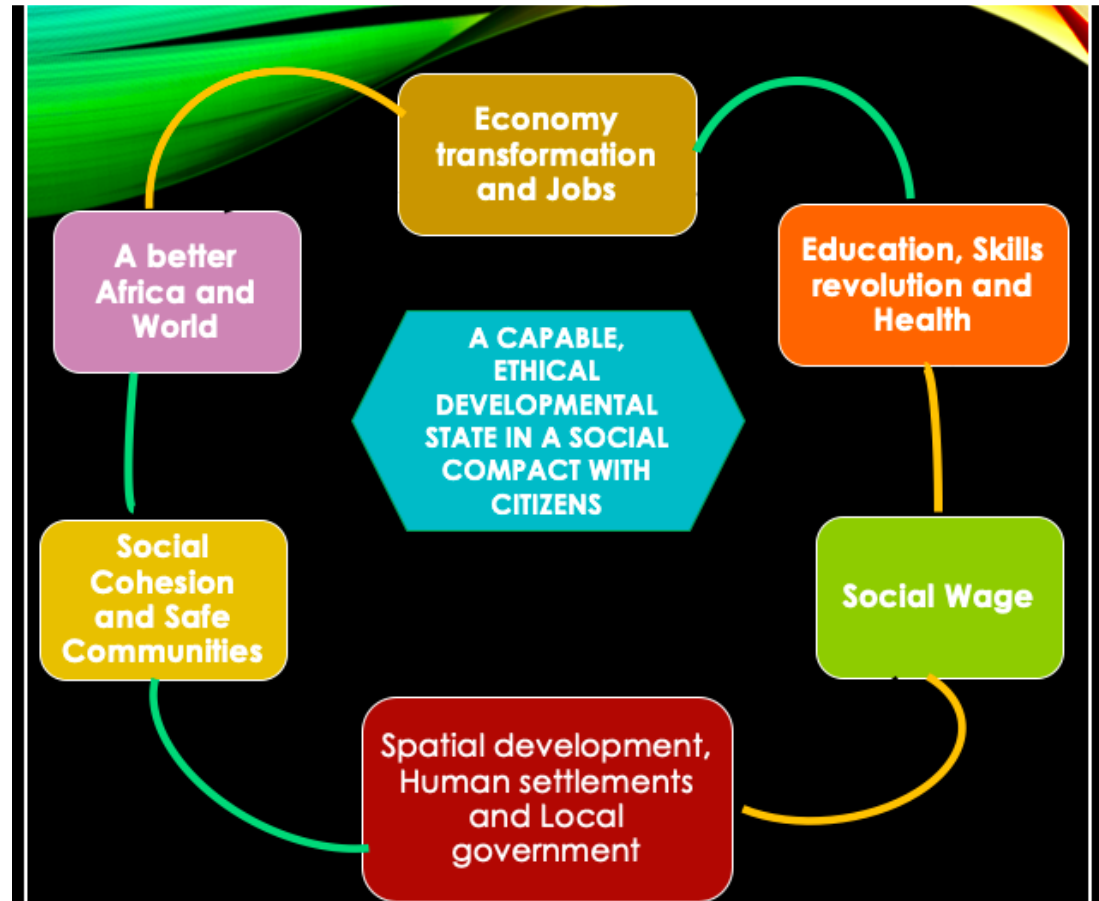
Chapter 12: Building safer communities

Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state

Chapter 14: Fighting corruption

Chapter 15: Nation Building & Social Cohesion

2019-2024 Implementation plan





Establishment & Composition of the DPCI (7) New Proposed Structure

The **new structure** supports the goals outlined in the **NDP, Government's and Governments priorities** as outlined in the **2019-2024 Implementation Plan** as well as the Ministerial priorities. Below is insight into some of the units on the structure:

National Priority Violent Crimes

(Firearms & Explosives)

South African Narcotics Enhanced Bureau

(Chemical Monitoring/Drug-Related, Transnational Organised Criminal Groups)

Government Fraud

(JCPS, Private & Public Sector, Clean Audits, Foreign Bribery)

Economic Protected Resources (Precious metals & diamonds, Wild life, trafficking)

Cyber Crime Investigation

Forensic Accounting Investigation



Background (1)

Subsequent to the closure of the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO), the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) was established on the 20 February 2009. The DPCI was established in terms of Section 17C(1) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995, Act No 68 of 1995.

The staff compliment of the new DPCI **comprised** of personnel from the closed **DSO**, the **entire** Organised Crime, Commercial Crime components as well as the Hi-Tech centre.

Section 16 and 17 of the said Act, determines that the primary objective for the establishment of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences and in particular serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.



Background (2)

The advent of the appointment of the current National Head of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) by the Minister of Police, on the 1st June 2018, demanded a **fundamental assessment** of the Directorate.

To ensure that change and transformation is done in an orderly, pragmatic and sustainable manner to avoid the creation of **systemic risk**, the concept of **"A.I.M"**, was introduced during the 2018/19 financial year.

A.I.M stands for **A**ssessment, **I**mplementation and **M**onitor.



Background (3)

Through engagement with the management and personnel at the coalface of service delivery, the following findings were made and which called for the **re-engineering** of the Directorate:

- Incoherent organisational structure
- High employee turnover rate
- Removal of personnel from DPCI to SAPS
- Failure to implement section 17G of the Police Act regarding conditions of service, remuneration, allowances, and other conditions of service of members of the Directorate
- Outstanding implementation of section 17K of the Police Act regarding the establishment of DPCI as a separate programme as well as the repeated directive by PCOP
- Incorrect placement of members (resulting from the structural arrangements/ system challenges)
- Stagnation in some investigations, with little provided by Commanders



Background (4)

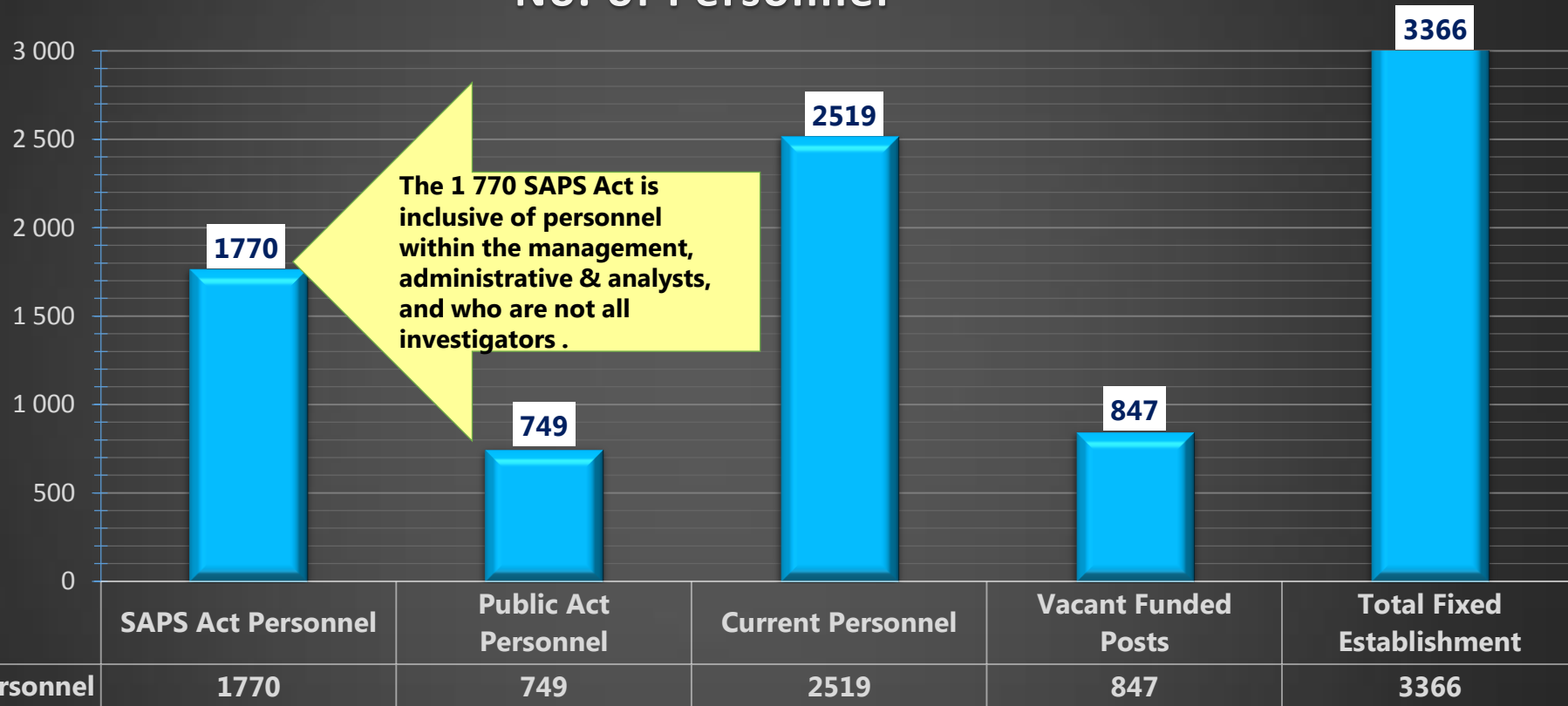
- Accommodation issues (some offices dilapidated and condemned)
- Poor performance management (setting of targets, data integrity, disciplinary and grievances)
- Most policies in draft stage
- Poor and unfair allocation of human and physical resources
- Inadequate storage facilities for exhibits
- Regression of the performance of DPCI (Organised Crime Projects/POCA, including data integrity with regards to performance information, etc.)
- Integrity issues- (Long outstanding and/or no security clearances)
- Nepotistic practices (compromised appointments)
- **Inadequate implementation of the Act**, which has adversely impacted not only on the functioning of the Directorate but on the attrition of skilled personnel

Workforce Profile

Overview of the workforce profile since 2009

Fixed Establishment	: 3 366
Actual head count at inception in <u>2009</u>	: 2 663
Head count in 2018	: 2 535
Current Head Count as at <u>2019</u>	: 2 519
<i>Proposed Fixed Establishment</i>	: 5 332

No. of Personnel



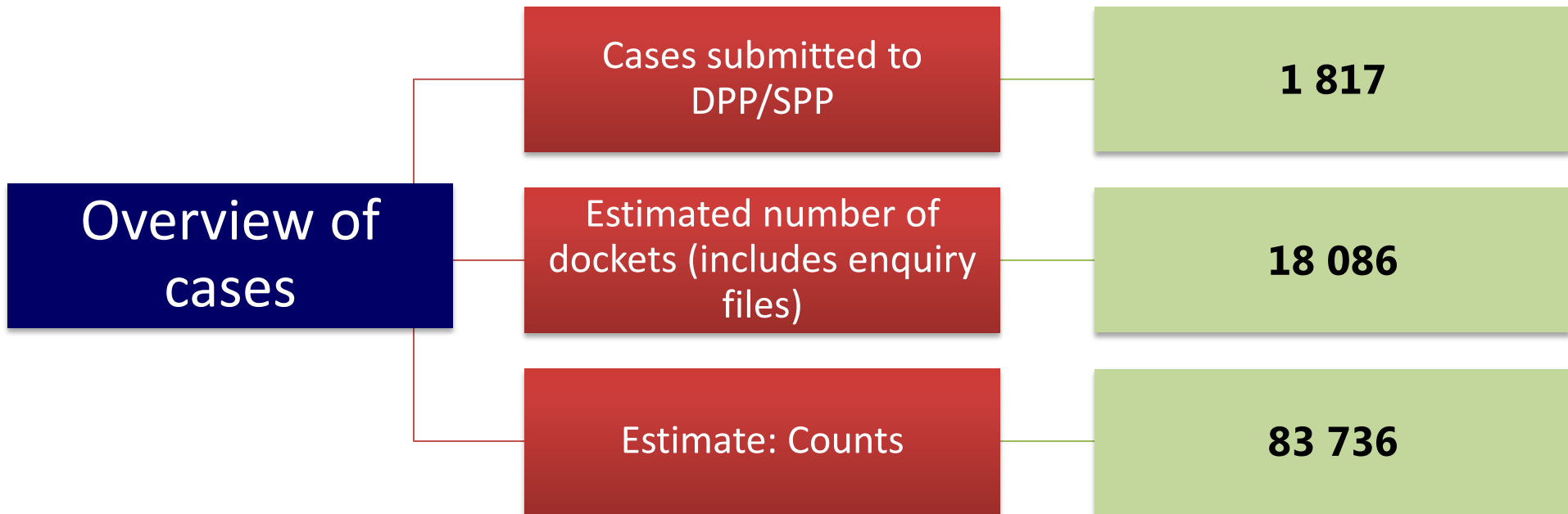


Overview of the workforce profile

- Since its inception, the DPCI has regressed in its attainment of Human Resource capacity targets.
- A fixed establishment of **3 366** was granted to the Directorate in 2009, from which only **2 663** personnel were appointed, a deficit of **20,9** percent.
- Currently this number has further diminished to **2 519**, resulting in a further **4,26** percent decline, against the fixed establishment.
- This has **adversely impacted on the performance** of the Directorate since critical posts remained vacant for some time.
- The **attrition of skilled personnel** has further compromised the speed and quality of investigations. Despite having recently appointed personnel, the replacing of one skilled detective is a skill that is acquired over time.
- Post an evaluation, by the National Head and Organisational Development (SAPS), it was determined that a **fixed establishment** of **5 332** is required, in order to meet the current expectations of the Directorate.

Overview of case workload

Overview of case workload as at 31 March 2019





HAWKS

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

Challenges with regards to accommodation within the DPCI



Challenges with regards to accommodation (1)

- A majority of the buildings which houses DPCI personnel nationally, are **leased**.
- The remainder of the buildings are state-owned (11 buildings). These state-owned buildings the DPCI **co-shares** the facilities with either **SAPS units, external organisations and private business**.
 - Co-sharing poses various concerns for the DPCI such as **security** e.g. the cases the DPCI deals with could be compromised as there are various parties occupying the same building, some are investigations against members within the JCPS cluster.
 - The DPCI has **experienced numerous burglaries** and other interruptions at these co-sharing buildings. These burglaries and interruptions have had a **negative impact on the image of the DPCI** as well as compromising some of the investigations.
 - Some of the buildings occupied have been **condemned due to poor maintenance and not being compliant to safety regulations (SHEQ management)**.
 - Recently in the Free State, several **state-owned vehicles were extensively damaged to** heavy rainfall that flooded an **unsuitable** underground parking.



Challenges with regards to accommodation (2)

- **Landlords** lock or terminate power supply to the building where rental fees have **not been paid by Department of Public Works (DPW)**.
- Resistance by the landlords in ensuring compliance to **Occupational Health and Safety regulations**.
- Fire detection systems, escalators and other facilities are not attended to by the landlords.

The most common faults at the buildings are, but not limited to:

- Cracked and flaked walls in the buildings
- Malfunctioning/faulty fire detection and suppression system
- Roof leakages and falling or sagging ceiling

Stakeholder engagement with regards to challenges with accommodation

- The **Parliamentary Monitoring Group**, dated 10 October 2018 as well as the **Budget Review and Recommendation Report**, dated 17 October 2018, highlights the accommodation challenges and risks faced by the DPCI, citing the Pinnacle and old SARS buildings.
- The minutes of the Parliamentary Monitoring Group, dated **8 March 2017** (pages 14-20) shows the extensive discussion between DPW, DPCI and the PCOP with regards to challenges with accommodation
- Continuous liaison with DPW was held post the abovementioned date however, since those meetings, **none of the dilapidated buildings** the DPCI is situated in has been upgraded or relocated.
- The Directorate ought to be adequately resourced to be able to carry out its mandate.

- The following proposals have been considered:
 - The DPCI **Promat building to be expanded** by means of erecting an additional building structure on site which will allow for the accommodation of all the DPCI Head Office personnel in one environment, which will also enhance service delivery.
 - The DPCI, by the nature of establishment, is to be **accommodated in buildings that are exclusively for the DPCI** not co-shared.
 - The DPCI to be accommodated in state-owned buildings . This will enable the Directorate to ensure proper maintenance of the DPCI facilities and also to ensure the availability of all the security features that are necessary for the DPCI in the execution of daily functions.

- **Ensure commitment by the NDPW in prioritising the DPCI** in terms of Capital works and allocation of accommodation.
- In order to implement all the proposals, the **DPCI will require sufficient budget** to ensure that all the projects are executed timeously and successfully.
- The structure of the DPCI is under review. Once it has been approved and implemented, appointment of members in accordance with the structure shall commence.
 - **Office space to accommodate** these new members will be required to optimise the efficiency of the Directorate as well as service delivery.

Status of accommodation Free State

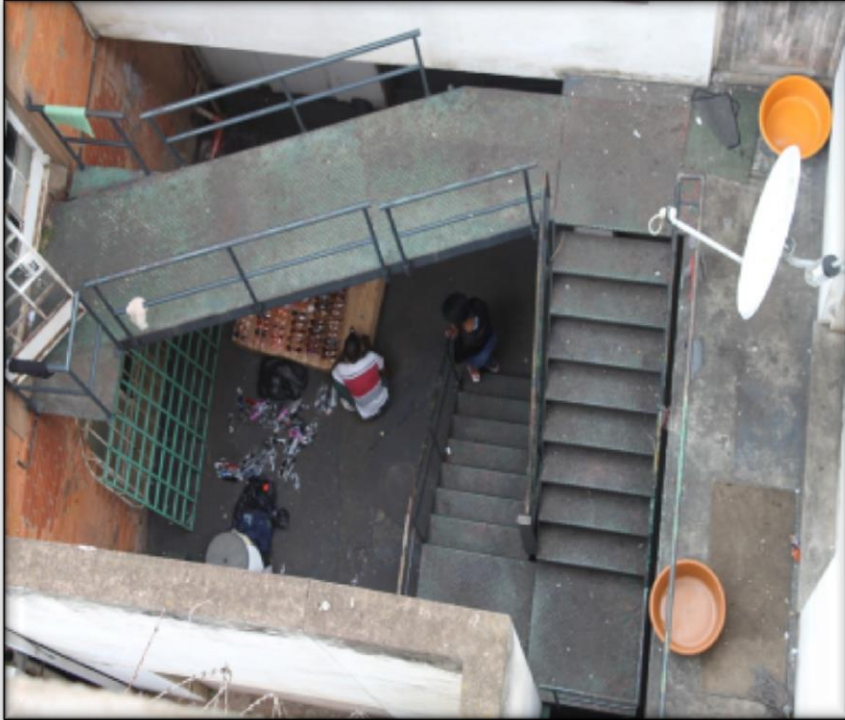


Entrance to the **undercover parking lot** which **consistently floods** during the rainy season



The building is located amongst various **external businesses and private schools**

Status of accommodation KwaZulu-Natal



The building is **co-shared** with **foreign nationals** as tenants as well as **informal businesses**



Crack walls and flaked paint

Status of accommodation Limpopo



Damaged ceiling due to
blown off roof during rain
storm



Flooded offices and
damaged state items



Damaged IT equipment
and furniture

Status of accommodation (Eastern Cape)



Relatively old building which **has leaks on the 7th floor**. The landlord neglects to maintain the facility i.e. replacement of **hazardous floors**



One-way stair access to the building which is a safety hazard to members and clients. **Not in compliance to the O.H.S standards.**

Setting the Strategic Direction for the DPCI

Re-engineering the DPCI (1)

- Having noted the inputs by personnel within the DPCI, the National Head decided to **re-engineer** the Directorate through the implementation of short, medium and long-term solutions, with the objective of ensuring that the Directorate evolves to become the **primary leader in the fight of the scourge of serious corruption**.
- The process of re-engineering includes the setting of **clear strategy**, designing a **responsive structure**, securing **suitable accommodation**, enhancing **skills** levels and **retaining** personnel which are **beyond reproach**.
- Strategically, the current **operational mandate sets a demarcation threshold that is too low** and which shall be purified, within the legislated mandatory framework, to distinguish that **which satisfies the elements of serious**, in organised crime, corruption and commercial crime. The purification process shall eliminate competition and encourage a complimentary approach.
- The **budgetary process** shall be sensitised, to the areas that have lagged in the last ten years of the existence of the Directorate.
- These processes shall ensure that the **National Development Plan: Vision 2030**, the new **Medium-Term Strategic Framework**, the relevant **Constitutional** and **legislative prescripts**, are given effect to.



Re-engineering the DPCI (2)

Structurally, the Directorate shall be designed to effectively respond to national priority crime in the country. This shall cater for the fixed establishment and geographical setting.

The current inadequacies within the **three main operational legs**, in the fields of serious corruption, serious commercial crime and serious organised crime, shall be catered for.

The structure shall also create room for **growth and the retention of skilled personnel** within the Directorate.

It is envisaged that **implementation of the organisational structure** for the Directorate, shall be approved at legislated level and implemented in the 2019/2020 financial year.

Appreciating that a strategy requires a structure that is appropriately staffed, the current high turnover rate of staff, which had shrunk the Directorate, **needs to be reversed**.

In order to address this, the process of designing of Regulations on the implementation of **Section 17G (conditions of service/salary remuneration)**, has been initiated and is receiving attention.

Re-engineering the DPCI (3)

In line with the State of the Nation Address (**SONA**) and as set out in the strategic direction of the **Minister of Police**, the selection of personnel shall be **professional** and **merit-based**.

A process shall be embarked upon to recruit personnel who are already trained but who have pursued careers outside the Directorate. This will allow for **proper matching and placing** in the Directorate that will fill the skills gaps and reverse the “**brain drain**” that impacted negatively on the environment.

Adequate capacity is necessary to ensure a **team approach**, as opposed to individuals, which affect the speedy finalisation of investigations.

Such capacitation will assist in a move, to **regain the confidence** that has been eroded.

In **ensuring business continuity** and a continuous level of skilled personnel, formal training, content-specific workshops, mentoring and in-service training by skilled personnel to new recruits, shall be prioritised.

A guideline is being developed to serve as a reference library

This process shall give effect to the **skills audit** that has already been initiated.

Secondment, will be ongoing to bolster the Directorate’s capability, as provided for in the SAPS Act.

Re-engineering the DPCI (4)

Operationally, the Directorate has noted that most criminals have adopted the “**mob operational**” method of perpetrating their criminal business, which renders the conventional methods of “**one-member-one-docket**” approach ineffective, in that it does not match syndicated criminal activities.

The **working methodology** must, therefore, be wholly inclined to **multi-disciplinary team work, as opposed to an individual approach.**

The more complex cases must be investigated by teams, led by senior managers, which will ensure that senior officers are also at the service delivery level of production.

A **multi-disciplinary approach** shall, therefore, form the foundation of the basic operational approach of the Directorate.

Re-engineering the DPCI (5)

Integrity Beyond Reproach

Understanding the **impact of integrity** on the work of the Directorate, and having internalised a shared vision, the personnel in the Directorate should command respect.

They should be beyond and be seen to be beyond reproach. We shall be guided by Section 195(1) of the Constitution, and Section 17 (B)(b) and Section 17 (E) of the SAPS Act, which makes provision for a standard of **professional ethics** and a **moral compass** for all members in the Directorate.

We heed to the call by the Honourable President, Dr Ramaphosa, in his recent State of the Nation Address to build a **capable** and **ethical state**.

We have implemented the signing of an **oath of office** as is required by the Act.

Re-engineering the DPCI (6)

Revitalising of the Operational Committee

- Having revitalised the DPCI Operational Committee, in terms of Section 17 (J) of the SAPS Act, within the first 100 days of the National Head in office, it is essential to provide the necessary support to the structure.
- We shall continue to strengthen the operational mechanisms as envisaged by law.
- The **Anti-Corruption Task Team**, an implementation leg 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 Linked to SAPS Annual Performance Plan: 2019/2020



Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities

The DPCI, took the following into consideration when developing its Performance indicators and targets for the Annual Performance Plan 2019/2020:

- Chapters from the NDP: Vision 2030- focussing on **fighting corruption** and **building safer communities**
- The call by the Honourable President, Dr Ramaphosa, in his recent State of the Nation Address (SONA), to Fight Corruption, work towards a **capable, ethical and developmental state, reduce violent crime and grow the economy**
- Governments priorities as outlined in the **2019-2024 Implementation Plan**
- Ministerial priorities
- Stakeholder engagements (e.g. Operational Committee, Anti-Corruption Task team etc.)

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,

Performance indicators and Targets as set out in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan: 2019/2020

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%

Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities



Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities

In support of the NDP, **Chapter 12-Building safer communities** and following the call by the **Honourable President**, Dr Ramaphosa, in his recent **State of the Nation Address** (SONA) to **reduce violent crime**, the DPCI will focus on investigating the following:

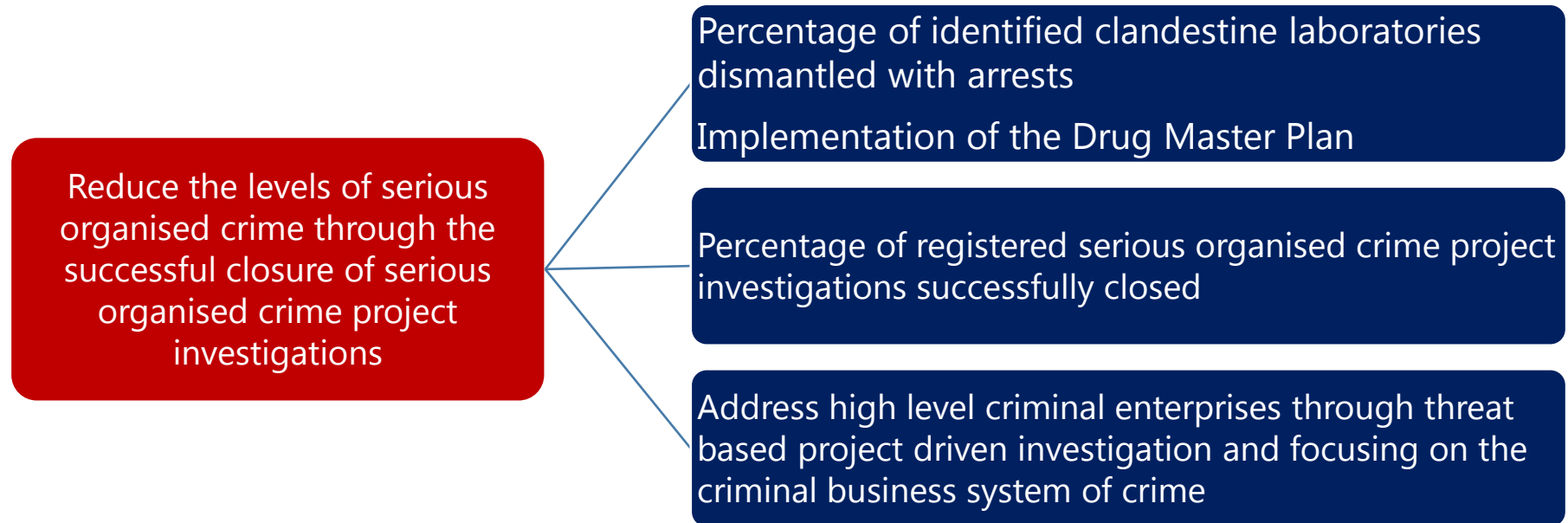
- Criminal groups engaged in **Serious Organised Crime**, *cash-in transit robberies, illicit mining, human trafficking, police killings, protection of environmental resources and crimes against the state*, illicit financial flows, etc.
- Dismantling, disrupting and neutralising established and emerging criminal networks (projects)
- Collaborating extensively with international policing agencies on **threats facing the globe, transnational organised crime** (this includes investigation, operations sharing of intelligence).



Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities

Ctd....

The DPCI will focus on investigating the following:



Performance indicators and Targets as set out in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020

Objective Statement: Reduce the levels of **serious organised crime** through the successful closure of serious organised crime project investigations

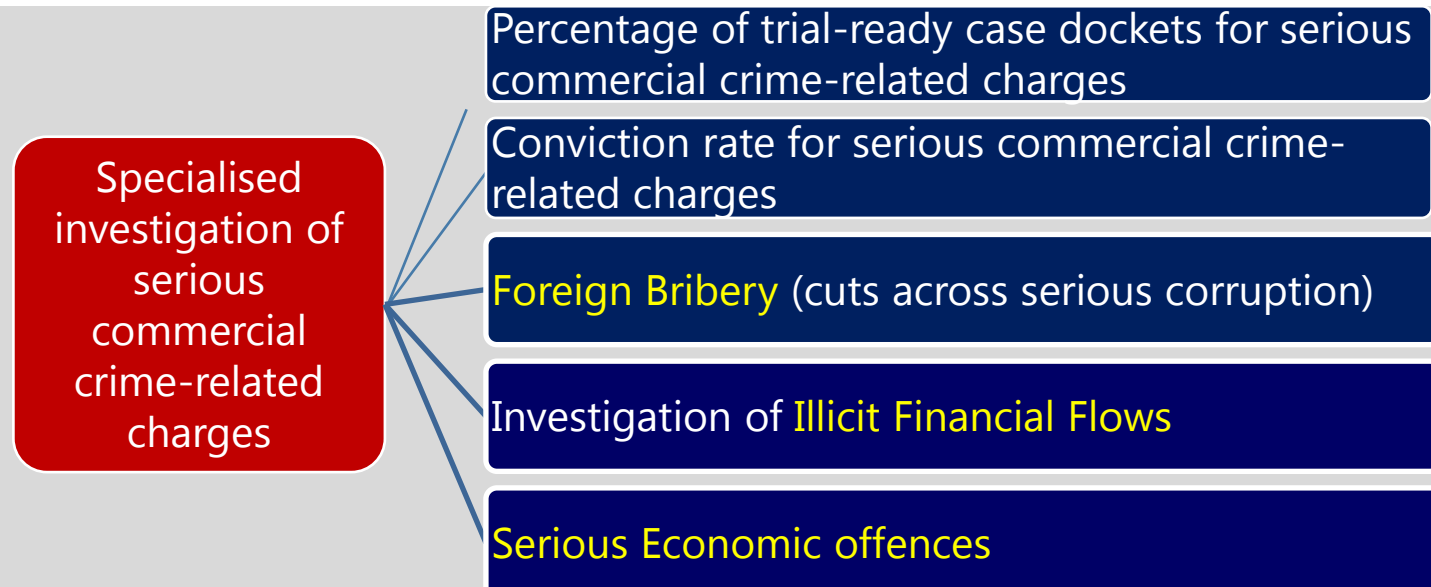
Strategic Performance Indicator	Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018	Medium-Term Targets		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed.	Revised performance indicator	72%	72%	72%

Annual Performance Indicator	Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018	Medium-Term Targets		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests.	Revised performance indicator	90%	90%	90%

Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities

Investigating of Serious Commercial-Related Crime (SCC) will be addressed and measured as follows:

- Address criminal groups engaged in serious commercial crime, including **serious economic offences; banking crime and cyber-related crime.**
- Dealing with Criminal Networks: Dismantle, disrupt and neutralise established and emerging criminal networks in the SCC space through implementation of projects.
- The investigating of these cases often require specialised skills. Currently, Forensic Chartered Accountants are acquired on a consultancy basis-This will be addressed in the new structure of the DPCI



Performance indicators and Targets as set out in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020

Objective Statement: Specialised investigation of serious commercial crime-related charges

Strategic Performance Indicator	Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018	Medium-Term Targets		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Conviction rate for serious commercial crime-related charges.	New performance indicator	97%	97%	97%

Annual Performance Indicator	Audited/Actual Performance 2017/18	Medium-Term Targets		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges.	70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241)	65%	65%	65%

Performance indicators and Targets as set out in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan

Alignment of the DPCI Annual Performance Plan: 2019/20 to Government's priorities

- Enhance successful investigations of cyber-related crime investigations through the locating and tracing of cyber investigation disciplines; such as online investigation, open source and social media investigation, digital forensic investigation and intrusion and unauthorised access investigation.

Providing specialised investigative support to prevent, combat and investigate cyber-related crime

Percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated

To support the development of a cybercrime strategy, policy and implementation framework

Performance Indicators and Targets: 2019/2020



Objective Statement: Providing specialised investigative support to prevent, combat and investigate **cybercrime**

Strategic Performance Indicator	Audited/Actual Performance 2017/2018	Medium-Term Targets		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	Revised performance indicator	55%	58%	60%

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Programme 3: Detective Services
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation





Overall Analysis: DPCI Estimated Budget

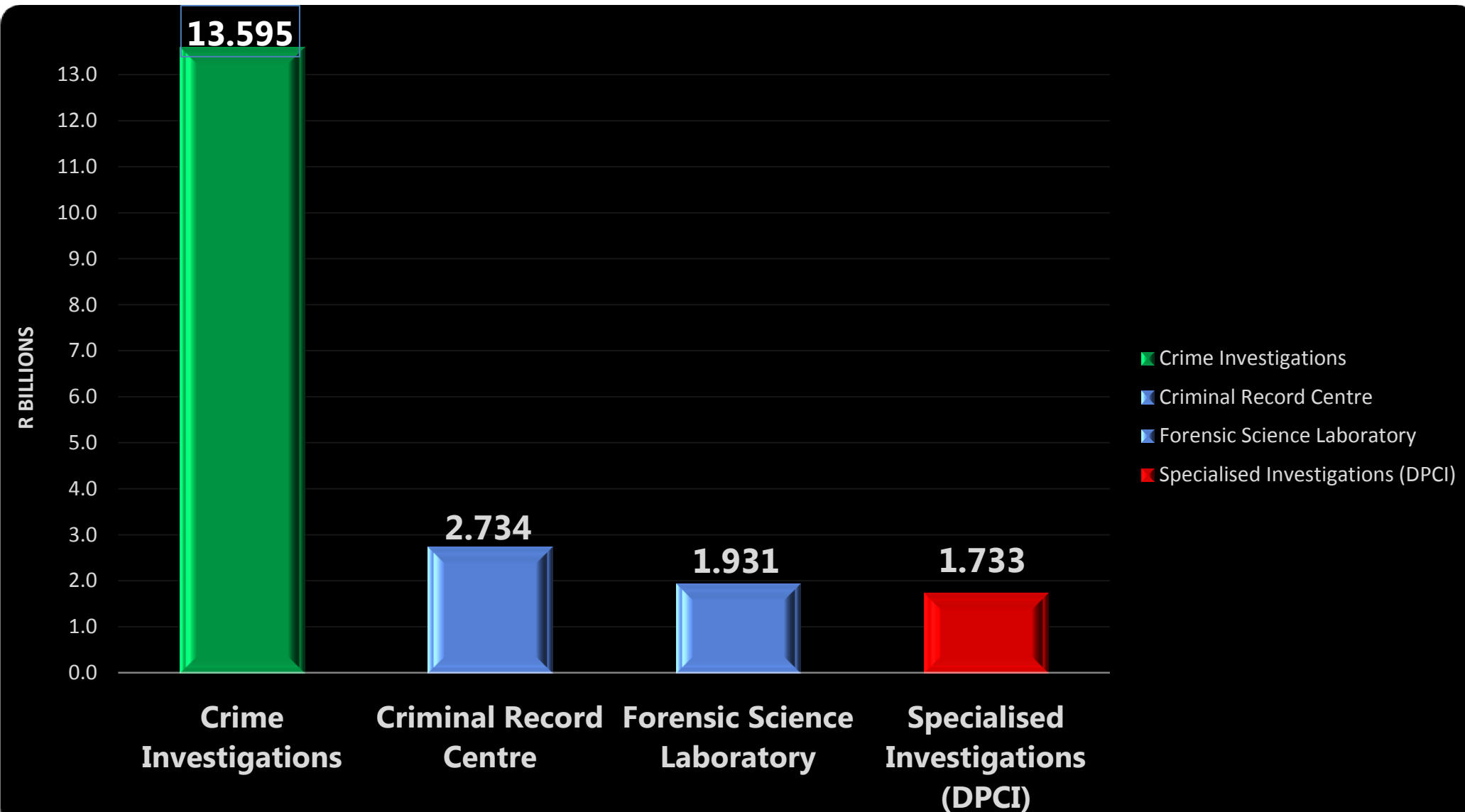
- For the **2019/2020** financial year, the DPCI received a total of **R1.733 billion** which is 8.5 per cent from the total of **R19.994 billion allocated to Programme 3, Detective Services.**
- There is **an increase of 7.1 per cent** from the previous 2018/19 allocation of R1.617 billion to R1.733 billion for the 2019/20 financial year.



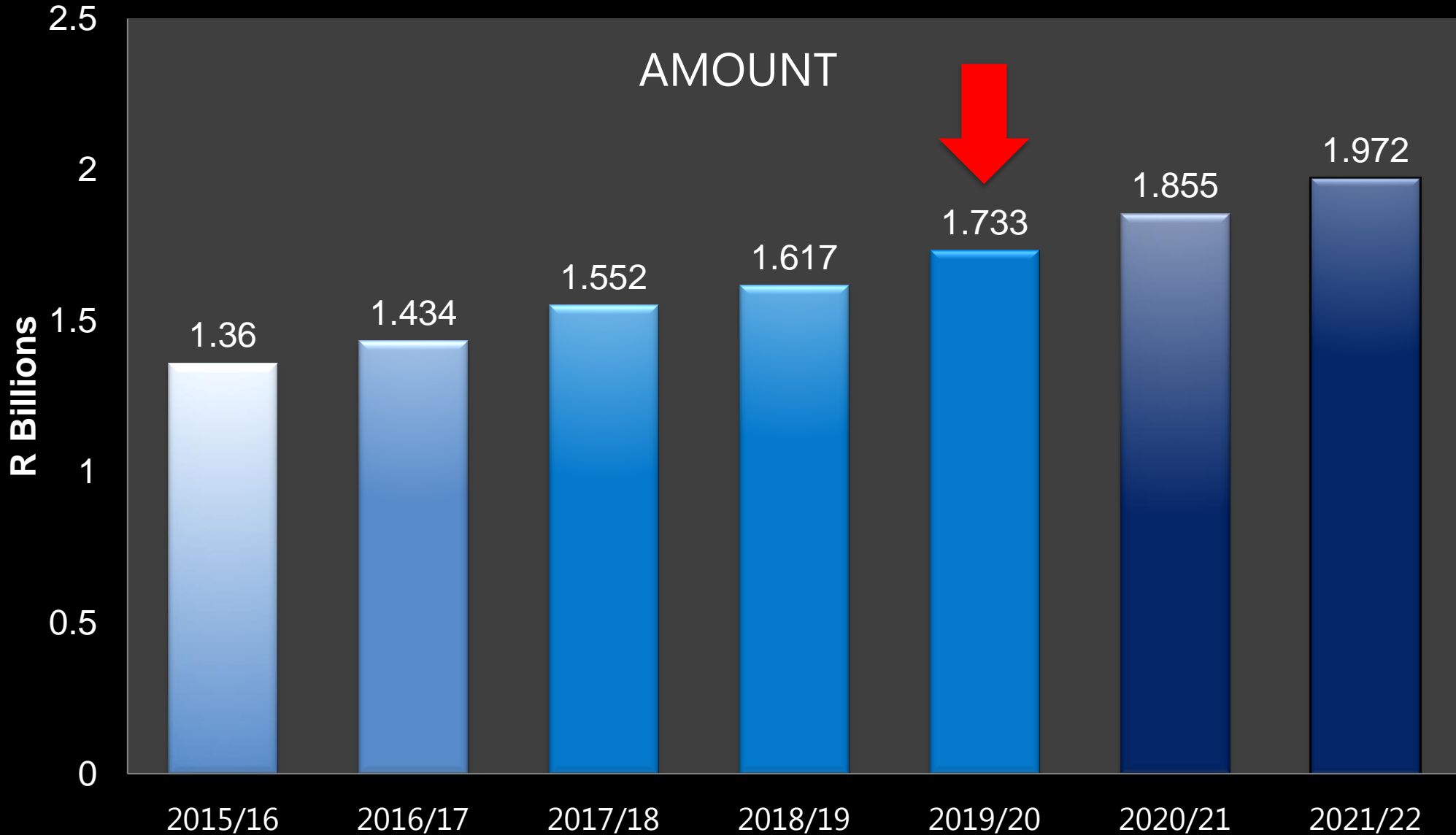
Notes of a General Nature

- Compensation of employees is and will remain the largest cost driver, constituting 82.1% and amounts to R1.422 billion of the total budget for 2019/20, which is paid by National Head Office (SAPS) and 18% allocation for DPCI Provincial and Components amounts to R298 million for operational use.
- DPCI National is responsible for the payment of overtime amounting to R4.4 million allocation which forms part of Compensation of Employees.
- Cost containment measures announced by the National Treasury are adhered to and taken into consideration during the budget and expenditure processes.
- Other major cost drivers are fuel, communication services and subsistence and travelling expenses.
- Cost containment measures announced by the National Treasury are adhered to and taken into consideration during the budget and expenditure processes.
- During the 2019/2020 financial year, DPCI will focus on the capacitation of various units including amongst others the **cybercrime** capability which is situated in the **Priority Crime Specialised Investigations**, the National Bureau for **Illegal Firearm Control** and **Priority Violent Crime (NBIFCPVC)** and the **South African Narcotics Enhanced Bureau (SANEB) SANEB**

Overview of budget allocation per Subprogramme under Programme 3



Expenditure Trends and Estimates: DPCI





2009-2019



Thank you